1944
DELTA DEMOCRAT-TIMES.

DAR Meets With Mrs. Somerville

On Saturday, Mrs. Nellie Somerville, a former member, graciously entertained the Belvedere chapter, D. A. R., at Hotel Greenville. Miss Allee Dunn, regent, presided over the business session.

In the absence of the secretary the minutes of January's meeting were read by Miss Eunice Stockwell, treasurer, who then gave the financial report. Reports were heard from committee chairmen.

Mrs. George Archer, Program chairman, presented a most interesting program for the afternoon. Mrs. Louise Cowan, substituting for Mrs. Shepherd, read excerpts from the inaugural program, stressing the four essential freedoms, freedom of speech, of worship, from want and from fear.

Mrs. Somerville spoke most interestingly on "Americanism in the Early Days of the Colonies and What It is Today." After a most scholarly discourse, she stressed the following quotation from an address by Lincoln: "I am exceedingly anxious that this union, the constitution and the liberties of the people shall be perpetuated in accordance with the original idea for which that struggle was made."

A special emphasis was given the life of George Washington by Mrs. Archer and Mrs. J. S. Butler gave a paper on Washington's "Farewell Address."

At the close of the program a tempting plate lunch with coffee was served. Mrs. Al Jennings assisted the hostess in serving. Mrs. Harry Ball was a welcome guest at this meeting.

Memphis Press-Scimitar

EDWARD J. MEEMAN
EDITOR

May 10, 1944

Dear Mrs. Somerville:

I enclose tear-sheet showing use of your letter. You made an important correction.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Edward J. Meeman

Mrs. N. N. Somerville
South Victoria Street
Cleveland, Mississippi

I have sent it to Mrs. Ferguson

AMERICANISM

What It Was, Is, And Should Be

ADDRESS DELIVERED TO
BELVIDERE CHAPTER OF
D. A. R. AT HOTEL GREENVILLE,
MISSISSIPPI
JANUARY 22, 1944
By Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville

Let us go back to the year 1620 A. D. William Bradford was one of the Mayflower company and the second governor of Plymouth Colony. He kept a diary written with no attempt at literary style. The Bradford manuscript had been lost for many years when it was found in the possession of an English Cathedral. The State of Massachusetts and the United States government united efforts to secure the return of the manuscript. It was presented to the State of Massachusetts and was published under official supervision. Its authenticity is not doubted. Bradford gives the Mayflower Compact and the reasons for its existence as follows:

"I shall a little return back and begin with a combination made by them before they came ashore, being the first foundation of their government in this place; occasioned partly by the discontented and mutinous speeches that some of the strangers amongst them had let fall from them in the ship. That when they came ashore, they would use their own liberties; for none had power to command them, the patent they had being for Virginia, and not for New England, which belonged to another government, with which the Virginia Company had nothing to do. And partly that such an act by them done (this their condition considered) might be as firm as any patent, and in some respects more sure."

The Compact

"In the name of God, Amen. We, whose names are underwritten, the Loyal Subjects of our dread Sovereign Lord, King James, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith. Having undertaken for the Glory of God and Advancement of the Christian Faith, and the Honor of our King and Country, a Voyage to plant the first Colony in the northern parts of Virginia; do by these Presents, solemnly and mutually, in the Presence of God and one another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil Body Politic, for our better Ordering and Preservation, and Furtherance of the Ends aforesaid; And, by Virtue hereof do enact, constitute and frame, such just and equal Laws, Ordinances, Acts, Constitutions and Officers, from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the Colony; unto which we promise all due Submission and Obedience. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names at Cape Cod the 11th of November, in the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King James of England, France and Ireland the eighteenth and of Scotland, the fiftyfourth, A. D. 1620."

That first winter at Plymouth was one to try men's souls. Many of the colonists died. For fear of Indians, their dead were buried at night in unmarked graves.

In later years, a mausoleum was placed on the spot. The inscription on the mausoleum is very striking.

"Here, under cover of darkness, this fast dwindling company laid their dead and leveled the earth above them, lest the Indians should learn how many were the graves."

Reader, history records no nobler venture for faith and freedom than that of this pligrim band. In weariness and painfulness, in watchings often, in hunger and cold they laid the foundations of a state wherein every man thru countless ages should have liberty to worship God in his own way. May their example inspire thee to do thy part in perpetuating and spreading the lofty ideals of our Republic throughout the world. Such was early Americanism.

From 1620 to 1776, one hundred fifty six years, brought the Declaration of Independence and a few years later the Constitution of the

United States. These documents appealed to "the laws of Nature and of Nature'd God." They appealed to the "Supreme Judge" of the world for the rectitude of their intentions. History records that some of those early Americans urged compromise in some statements but George Washington said: "How could we ask the world to respect what we ourselves did not believe?"

His closing appeal was: "Let us erect a standard to which the wise and honest may repair. The event is in the hands of God."

George Washington was a devout Christian.

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On Dec. 23, 1783, the Continental Congress met to receive Washington. In closing his address, tendering his resignation, he said: "I consider it an indispensable duty to close this last solemn Act of my official life by commending the interests of our dearest country of Almighty God and those who gave the superintendence of them to His Holy Keeping."

Washington refused compensation as general and as president. He accepted only an allowance for expenses entailed by his position. At the time of the dissolution of the army of the Revolution, Washington addressed a letter to the Governors of the several states, closing with this prayer:

"I now make it my earnest prayer, that God would have you, and the State over which you preside, in his holy protection; that he would incline the hearts of the citizens to cultivate a spirit of subordination and obedience to government, to entertain a brotherly affection and love for one another, for their fellow-citizens of the United States at large; and particularly for brethren who have served in the field; and finally, that he would most graciously be pleased to dispose us all to do justice, to love mercy, and to demean ourselves with that charity, humility, and pacific temper of mind, which are the characteristics of the Divine Author of our blessed religion, and without whose example in those things we can never hope to be a happy nation." In his farewell address Washington said: "Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, Religion and Morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute to Patriotism who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness. And let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion."

Such was the Americanism of the Revolution.

Andrew Jackson in his first and second inaugural address and in other papers, expressed reliance upon Divine Providence.

In a tribute to the Founding Fathers, Daniel Webster said: "They brought with them a full portion of all the riches of the past, in science, in art, in morals, religion and literature. The Bible came with them and it is not to be doubted that to the free and universal reading of the Bible in that age men were much indebted

for right views of civil liberty.

The Bible is a book of faith, a book of doctrine, a book of morals, a book of religion, of special revelation from God, but it is also a book which teaches man his own individual responsibility, his own dignity and his right to equality with his fellow man."

Coming to more recent times, Senator Albert J. Beveridge, a distinguished student and writer said: "The principle of declaring void all laws violative of Eternal Justice, all laws which deny or destroy inalienable rights given to men by God, is wholly and exclusively American."

Horace Greely said: "The principles of the Bible are the groundwork of human freedom;" and de Tocqueville earlier declared: "Christianity is the companion of liberty in all its conflicts, the cradle of its infancy, and the divine source of its claims."

Dr. Dan Gilbert, in his book, "Biblical Basis of the Constitution" said: "For years a cancer spot of vicious teaching has festered and putrified in Columbia University; another in Harvard. Is it any wonder then that out of these cesspools of communism should emerge the doctrine that, like morals and religion, the Constitutional system of government of our fathers is not good enough for us?" This is what might be called the naked truth. The Little Red School House may have been a safer place for American youth than present day universities. In the personal preface of the same book, Dr. Gilbert says: "As a student, I observed that teachers who were out-spokenly anti-religious and violently critical of the Bible, were invariably antagonistic to the Constitution, as well. I never heard in any department of Social Science, a professorial tirade against the Bible which did not include at some point, an attack upon the Constitution." He wondered if there were not some relationship between the two.

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Dr. Gilbert says: "In a very real sense, the War for Independence was a struggle for the vindication and recognition of the authority of the Divine Law over all man-made statutes."

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One finds the source of all law in the will, the moral law of God, in Divine Justice. The other finds the source of all law in the will of self-willed man, a dictator or a dictatorial mob. The first looks to the unchanging Word of God and divinely implanted conscience of man for the Eternal Moral Law. The second theory denies the existence of an enduring Moral Law, says it is merely a fashion." This is the theory of Karl Marx. Marx is the Prophet of Communism. Not merely a form of government, as some think, but a philosphy of life is communism.

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Consider religious conditions.

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"In speaking of 'Paganism', we are not using a term of reproach. Ancient Greece was pagan, but it was glorious and the modern world has not begun to equal its achievements. Paganism is that view of life which finds the highest goal of human existance in the healthy and harmonious and joyous development of existing human faculties." In more everyday terms, we would say materialism.

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The result of Luther's work was the religious revival which has ever since been known as the Reformation.

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Public sentiment is powerful.

True Americans, members of the D. A. R., should help to make such public sentiment as will strengthen and perpetuate Historic Americanism. Supply yourself with at least a few books and periodicals which give the truth and the facts. Make your influence felt.

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"Do not basely relinquish what the fathers with difficulty attained."

Address to Belvidere Chapter D.A.R.
Greenville, January 22, 1944.

A M E R I C A N I S M

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Americanism based on Religion + respect for law beging Mayflower Compact

Bradford's History of Plymouth Plantation

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The little Red School House may have been a safer
Teacher for American youth than present day universities

In the personal preface of ~~his book "Biblical Basis of the Constitution"~~ Dr. Gilbert says "as a student I observed that teachers who were out-spokenly anti-religious and violently critical of the Bible were invariably antagonistic to the Constitution as well. I never heard in any department of Social Science a professorial tirade against the Bible which did not include at some point an attack upon the Constitution. He wondered if there were not some relationship between the two.

His study of the Bible and of the Constitution led to the conclusion that the ten commandments are the corner-stone of the Constitution and the teachings of Christ are its fundamental principles."

Dr. Gilbert says "In a very real sense the War for Independence was a struggle for the vindication and recognition of the authority of the Divine Law over all man made statutes."

Again quoting Dr. Gilbert: "There are only two theories as to the ultimate source of all law.

One finds the source of all law in the will, the moral law of God, in Divine Justice. The other finds the source of all law in the will of self-willed men, a dictator or a dictatorial mob. The first looks to the unchanging Word of God and divinely implanted conscience of man for the Eternal Moral Law--

The second theory denies the existence of an enduring Moral Law, merely a fashion. This is the theory of Karl Marx - Marx is the Prophet of Communism. Not merely a form of government but a philosphy of life is communism.

Marx was not anti-christian merely because the Church opposed his plans for revolution and his preachment of class hatred.

If this extremes radical liberalism
should forevail the christian would
soon be like the dove which
returned to the Ark because
it found no place to rest.

insert on page 8

His whole philosophy and system of thought squarely opposed the teachings of Jesus. He was intellectually as well as emotionally anti-christian. He taught, advocated and believed in the supremacy of the material over the spiritual.

Modern radicalism, under whatever name, is based upon the following principles:

1 - Abolition of government
2 - " " patriotism
3 - " " private property
4 - " " rights of inheritance
5 - " " religion
6 - " " family relations

The Communist party in the United States must adhere to these principles yet there has been a court decision protecting the Communist Party as a Political Party. This is contrary to American principles as Communism is opposed to and aims at abolishing religion. If this is true Americanism then a deplorable condition has arisen.

Consider the religious conditions.

Dr. John Gresham Machen was great as a scholar, preacher, writer. At the time of his death in 1937 he had been called the greatest living defender of evangelical Christianity. Some quotations are given from his book - Christianity and Liberalism.

"The whole development of modern society has tended mightily toward the limitation of the realm of freedom for the individual man.

"A remarkable change has come about within the last seventy five years. The change is nothing less than the substitution of paganism for Christianity as the dominant view of life."

"Seventy five years ago, despite inconsistences, Western civilization was still predominantly Christian - today it is predominantly pagan."

In speaking of "Paganism" we are not using a term of reproach. Ancient Greece was pagan but it was glorious and the modern world has not even begun to equal its achievements. Paganism is that view of life

which finds the highest goal of human existancein the healthy and harmonious and joyous development of existing human faculties. Dr. Machen said: "A terrible crisis unquestionaby has arisen in the church." In the ministry of the evangelical churches are to be found hosts of those who reject the gospel of Christ." He compares present conditions with those of the middle ages before the Reformation under Martin Luther. History relates that as Luther was laboriously climbing the steps of a great church on his knees there flashed into his mind that scripture "the justshall live by faith". He got up on his feet and began to study the doctrine of "Justification by Faith". The result of Luther's work was the religious revival which has ever since been known as the Reformation.

Dr. Machen said:

"And another Reformation in God's good time will come".

10

Public sentiment is powerful.

True Americans, members of the D.A.R. should help to make such public sentiment as will strengthen and perpetuate Historic Americanism. Supply yourself with at least a few books and periodicals which give the truth and the facts. Make your influence felt.

For instance: Not so long ago a noted pacifist, author of the slacker oath was invited to speak at our state University - I wonder how many Daughters protested.

"Our Father's God to thee,
Author of Liberty
To thee we sing"

Do we believe that God is the author of liberty? George Washington did so believe.

In the darkest hour at Valley Forge he went into the woods alone to cry aloud to God for victory which would mean liberty. Imagine a motion picture actress going among those men at Valley Forge to dance and sing and joke !

The framers of the constitution provided for a government which must remain true and faithful to Divine principles. Let us take to heart the appeal coming from the early days of Plymouth. ~~I think it is inscribed on the tomb of William Bredford~~

"Do not basely relinquish what the fathers with difficulty attained".

Nellie N. Somerville

SOMERVILLE-HOWORTH FAMILY

Letters to the Editor of the Commercial Appeal, 1950, n.d. (ca 1945) Nellie Nugent Somerville

Folder 46

TO THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL:

Alexander Hamilton was a soldier in the War of the Revolution. His experience during the Revolution convinced him, as it did Washington, that a stronger central government was needed. Hamilton took an active part in all the steps leading to the adoption of the Constitution. He was appointed Secretary of the Treasury in President Washington's first cabinet. His untimely death was considered a severe blow and great loss to the young Republic. Hamilton believed in a strong federal government.

Thomas Jefferson had no military record. Some historians say that General Washington felt most keenly the lack of assistance which Jefferson could have rendered in obtaining food and clothing for troops who were suffering from hunger and cold.

Jefferson held extreme theories on the subject of individual liberty. One of his sayings, often quoted, is to the effect that the best government is where there is the least governing. It would seem, that at present, the government of the United States is more Hamiltonion than Jeffersonion.

The financial history of presidents is not at hand but this much can be said. As far as the public knows Herbert Hoover made his money; President Roosevelt (the late Franklin D.) was wealthy - he inherited his wealth; George Washington was wealthy, and a good thing it was. During the Revolution it sometimes looked as if the war would come to an inglorious end for lack of supplies. General Washington used his own resources and credit to obtain the supplies needed.

The United States of America is not a DEMOCRACY - it is a REPUBLIC, based upon the principle of representation. The able men who planned and established this government knew the difference between a Democracy and a Republic. They established a Republic. In early writings and records the word Democracy is seldom used and the word Republic is used to describe the United States Government as a matter of course. Only in recent years has confusion arisen because some people in high places have chosen to continually used the word "Democracy" in speaking of the government of the United States.

Nellie N. Somerville

****

Cleveland, Mississippi
June 7, 1950

To the Commercial Appeal:

Thanks to the Commercial Appeal for publishing in last Sunday's paper the interview with Mr. William P. Chenault. Thanks to Mr. Chenault for saying, "What this country needs is more Americanism and less foreignism."

He also said, "Don't you know that if a war started Russia could overrun Western Europe with ease and that those very guns could be ~~moved~~ turned against us?"

In regard to Mr. Acheson he said, "I have no confidence whatever in any statement he might make and this is based on my experience in traveling abroad and seeing at first hand the results of the Acheson policies."

On the subject of Atlantic Union he said, "I ask you frankly if you were president of a solvent bank, would you take into your partnership the presidents of a dozen other banks that were bankrupt and insolvent and give them equal voice and equal authority in the conduct of the business?"

Thanks to Mr. Chenault for sound Americanism. Thanks to the Commercial Appeal for the interview.

that are shipping over there

Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville
South Victoria Street

MRS. NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE
SOUTH VICTORIA STREET
CLEVELAND, MISSISSIPPI

To the Commercial Appeal

Thanks to the Commercial Appeal for publishing in last Sunday's paper the interview with Mr William P. Lehenault.

Thanks to Mr Lehenault for saying, "What this country needs is more Americanism and less foreignism"

He also said, "Dont you know that if a war started Russia could overrun Western Europe with ease, and that those very guns we are now shipping over there could be turned against us"

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MRS. NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE
SOUTH VICTORIA STREET
CLEVELAND, MISSISSIPPI

~~and~~ seeing at first hand the results of the Aldrich policies"

On the subject of Atlantic Union he said "I ask you frankly, if you were president of a solvent bank would you take into your partnership the presidents of a dozen other banks that were bankrupt and insolvent and give them equal voice and equal authority in the conduct of the business?"

Thanks to Mr. Schermerhorn for sound Americanism. Thanks to the Commercial Appeal for the interview.

Mrs Nellie N. Somerville

SOMERVILLE-HOWORTH FAMILY

Notes, fragments. Nellie Nugent Somerville

Folder 47

Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association

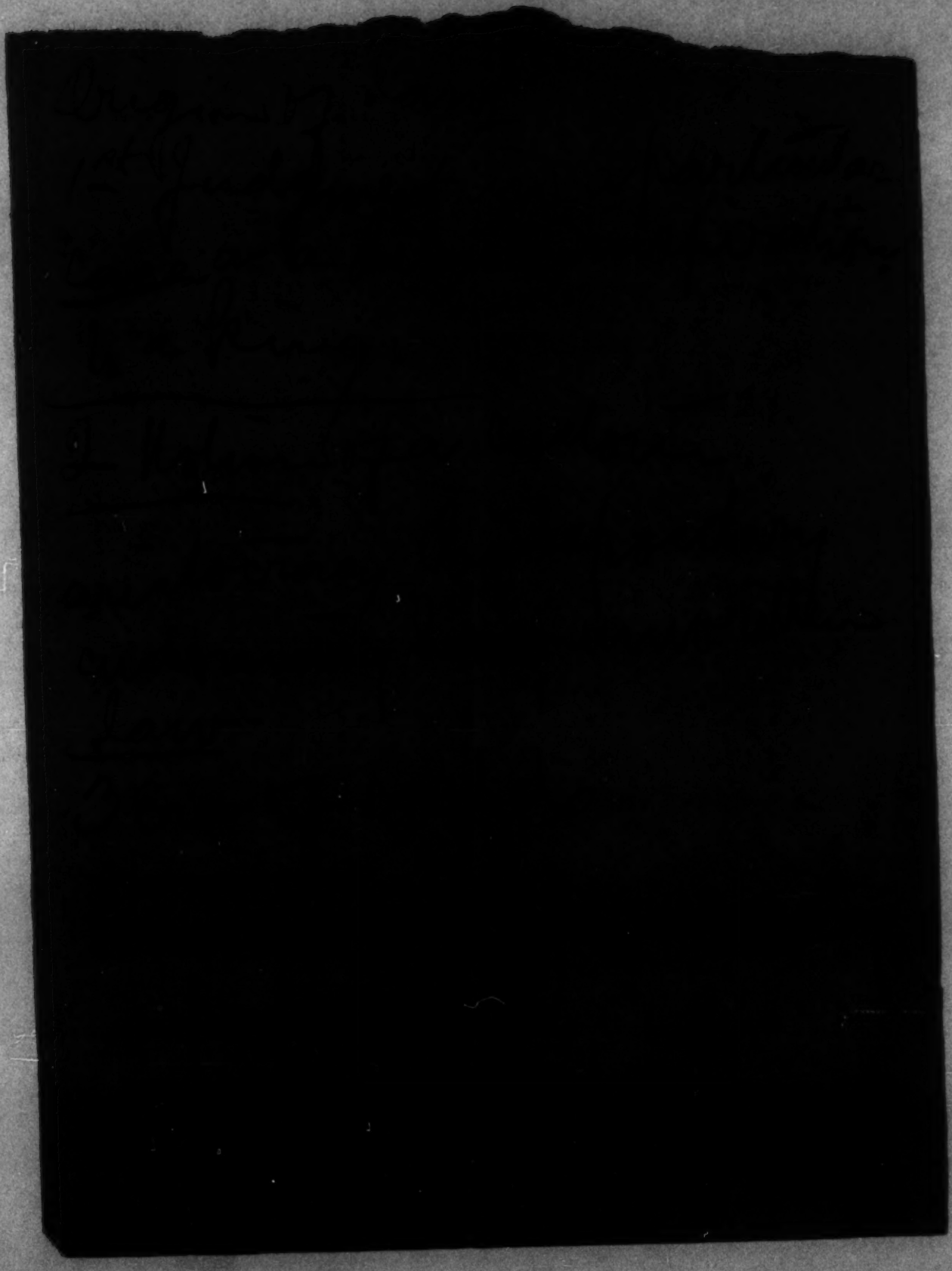
CHAIRMAN LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

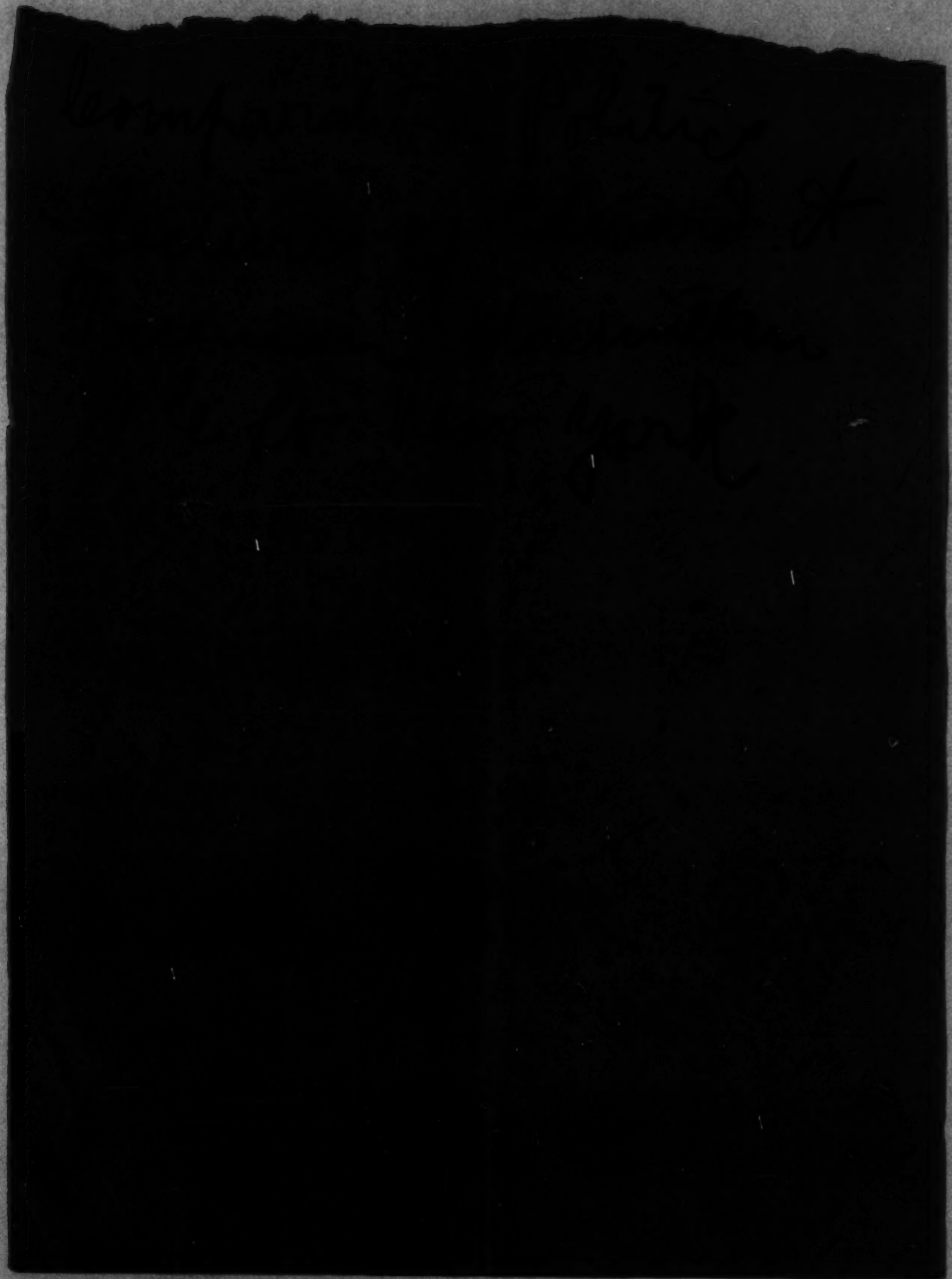
Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association

CHAIRMAN LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE
[illegible]

[illegible], Miss., [illegible] 1917

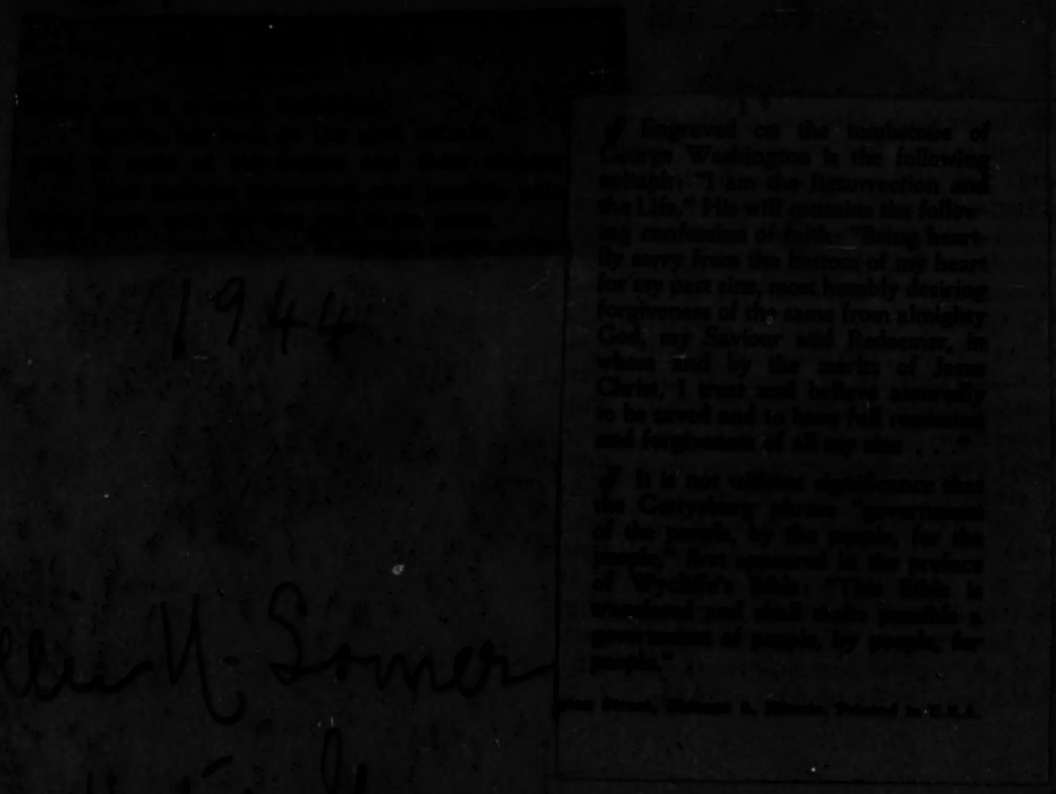
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]





Deciding employing + paying teachers
Freedom for school teachers
Adapt education to needs
with the needs of the child +
needs of the state
Schools for use as social centers
Night schools

7 school questions - The question of religious
sects sectarians, influence of, in connection
before a school board - The question usually
takes the form, shall the Bible be read
in the schools? Suitable playgrounds
for recreation is another question - Location
of school building. A fine [illegible] seems sometimes
that school trustees have a perfect
passion for selecting low ground
for school buildings - [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
This has been known to cause
rheumatic fever in some cases.
With due respect to others I hope I may
be permitted to say what mothers think
more about these questions of health
and surroundings than fathers do. They have
more time to think about them and
it is their [illegible] duty to look after this
matter. [illegible] protection should
not [illegible] the [illegible] of
a speck of [illegible] [illegible]



1944

Nellie M. Somer

Hotel Greenville.

1943

Accounts.

THE NEW YEAR

Every day is a fresh beginning,
Listen! my soul, to the glad refrain.
And in spite of old sorrow and older sinning
And troubles forecasted, and possible pain
Take heart with the day and begin again.

✓ Engraved on the tombstone of George Washington is the following epitaph: "I am the Resurrection and the Life." His will contains the following confession of faith: "Being heartily sorry from the bottom of my heart for my past sins, most humbly desiring forgiveness of the same from almighty God, my Saviour and Redeemer, in whom and by the merits of Jesus Christ, I trust and believe assuredly to be saved and to have full remission and forgiveness of all my sins . . ."

✓ It is not without significance that the Gettysburg phrase "government of the people, by the people, for the people," first appeared in the preface of Wycliffe's Bible: "This Bible is translated and shall make possible a government of people, by people, for people."

ton Street, Chicago 6, Illinois. Printed in U.S.A.

1944

Nellie M. Somer

Hotel Greenville.

1945

Accounts.

Mark has evidently in mind the Romans.
No genealogy is given as none was needed.
The idea is divine power ministering to men
and at the same time affecting behalf of
claim as the Son of God + Lord of the world -
There is an energetic brevity + Rapidity
of movement - Rev Henry T. Sell -

Rev H. M. Hamill

Mark gives special emphasis to the miracles
of our Lord. He omits everything prior to
the public ministry and deals little
with parables or discourses - His description
of the miracles is particularly graphic
and picturesque. - -
As the accredited companion of Peter
and writing under his supervision
[so runs the early tradition] it must
have been written at Rome about 63 A.D.
- Marks ~~ideal~~ purpose was to write a gospel
for the Romans whose ideal was that
of power - They cared little for the merely
religious but were moved by wonders and

miracle - just such a gospel as would be most impressive to these world conquerors Mark wrote - Hence he says nothing of the thirty years preceding the public ministry of Jesus - The power & majesty of Christ is the theme to which he steadfastly holds -

SOMERVILLE-HOWORTH FAMILY

Printed articles, letters to the editor, 1915-1950. Nellie Nugent Somerville

Folder 48

Who Takes Care of Mississippi Women?

1915

Opposition to woman suffrage in the south seems to be based upon the theory that men are the real burden bearers, that women are a highly privileged supported class, and because of special and peculiar exemptions from work they should be willing to leave the government in the hands of men.

To what extent is this theory correct?

The census of 1910 gives the number of white females ten years and over in Mississippi 275,329
The same engaged in gainful occupations 54,480

The term "gainful occupation" means a wage earning occupation. It is therefore shown that nearly one fifth of Mississippi women are actually working for wages.

This item does not include woman who do their own household and family work.

WOMAN WITH THE HOE.

The largest single class of wage earning white women in Mississippi is composed of those engaged in the various agricultural pursuits 37,043
The next largest class is public school teachers 4,812
The latest Mississippi School Directory issued by the department of education shows the number of white women teachers 4,924
This does not include teachers in private schools which would add materially.
Other classes are dressmakers 2,302
Saleswomen and mercantile 2,019
Stenographers and clerical 1,963

INCREASING.

The proportion of women wage earners is increasing. The census report gives the number of white trained nurses in Mississippi 239
Miss Mary H. Trigg, proprietor of the Greenville Sanitarium and secretary and treasurer of the state examining board, says there are registered nurses in Mississippi 333

She has now on her desk fifty additional applications. Adding to these the practical nurses not holding diplomas and pupil nurses in training, there are certainly at least one thousand white women in this state earning their living in the profession of nursing.

SPECIAL INQUIRY.

At my request a canvass of several Mississippi towns was made with results as follows:

Greenville by Mrs Arthur Hider—
Teachers 20, trained nurses 30, stenographers 25, saleswomen 60, telephone 21, librarian 2, dressmaking 6.

Natchez by Mrs. Ernest E. Brown—
Nurses, pupil and graduate 32, matrons or housekeepers 8, stenographers 50 to 60, clerks and cashiers 130, dressmakers and millinery 35, telephone 18, librarian 2, florists 2.

Columbus by Miss Edna Johnston—
Private teachers 6, saleswomen 48, telephone and telegraph 11, nurses 5, stenographers and bookkeepers 28, dressmakers and millinery 20, matrons and assistants 8, hotel and boarding house 9, cotton mill 24, grocery 3 cashier 4, doctor 1, woman's exchange 1.

Carrollton by Mrs. V. B. Price—
Teachers 10, telephone 1, dressmaking 3, saleswomen and clerical 20.
All of these inquiries are reported as being certainly less than the actual list of all women wage earners.

SIDE LIGHTS.

Four orphan's homes, Masonic at Meridian, Presbyterian at Columbus, Baptist and Methodist at Jackson report a total of 356 girls. Each one reports more girls than boys.

The Normal College at Hattiesburg had last session 367 young women students all of whom says President Joe Cook, "expect to support themselves by teaching."

Hundreds of girls attending the I. I. & C., are preparing to work for their living.

SOME COMPARISONS.

Kansas has had municipal suffrage for years and now has full suffrage, yet Kansas has a smaller proportion of wage earning white women than Mississippi, this means that Kansas has a larger proportion of strictly home-keeping women than Mississippi. The figures for Kansas are, total ..600,319
Wage earning white women 64,348

Census reports classify by parentage as native, part foreign, part native, foreign. Of the first class, strictly native white, South Carolina has a larger proportion of wage earning women than any state in the union.

Comparing five southern states with five full suffrage states the per cent of native white women wage earners is as follows:

South Carolina	27.3	Wyoming	14.3
North Carolina	24.2	Idaho	13.5
Georgia	20.3	Kansas	12.4
Alabama	23.4	California	13.1
Mississippi	19.9	Colorado	16.9

Each of these five southern states has a larger per cent of native white women wage earners than any full suffrage state. Thus it is evident that women voters are good home keepers.

SOME DISABILITIES.

In Mississippi there are 709 stenographers, yet not one of them can add to her salary by acting as notary public, though any man can do so.

The 4924 women teachers have no vote to influence the selection of the men who fix their salaries and decide the regulations under which they must work.

The 2019 saleswomen have no vote to influence selection of the men who make laws concerning hours of labor, sanitary and other regulations.

Mississippi has a ten hour law under which these women work ten hours but there is no law requiring seats to be provided for them.

Mississippi wives own their property, but Mississippi mothers do not own their children.

Kentucky is the only southern state which has written upon its statute books a law protecting "mothers' rights," as follows, "The father and mother shall have the joint custody, nurture and education of their infant child or children and in the event of the death of either of the parents—the survivor shall have the custody, nurture and education and may by will appoint a guardian."

It appears that nearly one-fifth of Mississippi women are actual wage earners, outside of their homes. Another large class are doing just as regular hard work within their homes—cooking, sewing and general housework. Any woman who does her duty as wife and mother carries a full share of duties and responsibilities.

Mississippi women are doing their full share of work let them therefore have the ballot.

NELLIE NUGENT SOMERVILLE,
Chairman Legislative Committee,
Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association.

August 1915.

Published by the Greenville, Mississippi Civic Improvement Club.

To the Voters of Washington County.

I ask your attention to the following from my announcement.

In announcing my candidacy for the office of Representative from Washington county I do so with a deep and reverent sense of the supreme importance of that office.

Liberty is the product of law. The presentation of liberty depends upon respect for law and obedience to law. It therefore is of the utmost importance that those who constitute the law making body be persons of the highest moral virtue and of good mental attainments.

Furthermore, lawmakers should be intimately connected and associated with the people they represent and, by reason of such connection and association, be able to correctly interpret and faithfully represent the deepest convictions and highest aspirations of their constituents and also to provide for economic development in accordance with the needs of their people.

I am a native of Washington county, my life has been spent here. These people are my people, their moral welfare and material prosperity are dear to my heart.

My life and character are an open book before the people of this county. I am a law-abiding, God-fearing, Christian woman. This I have been for many years and this I shall continue to be.

I have made a special study of government, its history and development. I have also made special study of the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of Mississippi. I feel that I am reasonably well qualified to perform the duties of a legislator.

Washington county has one senator and three representatives in the legislature. It appears reasonable that one of these should be a woman.

The great aim of my life has been to be true to my convictions of right and duty and in so being to preserve a conscience void of reproach toward God and my fellowman.

Liberty is in peril, free government is in danger if the standard of character and ability is subordinated to any other in choosing officers.

I ask the support of all who have confidence in my personal integrity and in my ability to perform the duties of a legislator.

NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE.

NOTICE.

When you vote for representative mark three names X. If you fail to mark these names your vote will not be counted.

M. Kanage, Printer,
Greenville, Miss.

1928

Statement of Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville in Support of Herbert Hoover

After considering all available information, I have reached the conclusion that I cannot, in good conscience, do other than vote for Herbert Hoover for President. In making this decision, I have been influenced by the statements of those whose political activities cover a wider field than I have entered. I am opposed to the position of Gov. Smith on immigration and on prohibition on which he differs with the party platform.

IMMIGRATION

Governor Smith, while claiming to stand on the Democratic platform, that "the laws which limit immigration must be preserved in full force and effect", also said, "I am opposed to the principle of restriction based upon the figures of immigrant population contained in a census 38 years old." The candidate himself sees no conflict in these statements but I cannot take that view. I am unable to see how present immigration laws can be preserved in full force and effect and at the same time be changed in their essential principle.

PROHIBITION

Governor Smith's opposition to prohibition in any form has been consistent throughout his public career. Mr. John J. Raskob, Democratic Campaign Manager, is an officer of the Association against the Prohibition Amendment. Mr. Raskob is not now a Democrat because he believes in the principles of Democracy. He is a temporary Democrat for Anti-Prohibition purposes only.

Mr. Pierre S. DuPont, another Republican member of the Association against the Prohibition Amendment, has declared for Governor Smith. It has been stated that each of these men has given fifty thousand dollars to the campaign fund. These men know what they are doing. When such men give such sums for the opportunity to work against Prohibition, a woman who believes in that law as I do should get on the other side.

Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma said concerning Gov. Smith and Tammany

"The shocking record of corruption by Tammany is fully disclosed in Werner's recent book, "Tammany Hall." He cites thousands of pages of evidence proving the corruption and systematic organized graft. Werner is fully confirmed by the daily press of New York and of the Country in news items without number and by great Editors—see the leading editorial of the Herald Tribune of May 27, 1928; the leading Editorial of the Wall Street Journal of June 8, 1928; the leading Editorial of the Manufacturers' Record of July 5, 1928, etc., which with substantial unanimity, emphatically declare that Tammany has not reformed, that the graft and corruption are as bad or worse than ever, and that Governor Smith is a product of Tammany, intimately affiliated with it, and must be informed of these matters ****

"Under such conditions it seems to me that thoughtful and self-respecting Democrats have a just right to object to turning the leadership of the Democratic Party over to the Tammany Group and its secret allies. If Tammany and the wets succeed now, they will tammanyize the Democratic Party and the United States Government, which would be a national calamity.

"The Tammany group owes its political power to the organized elements of foreign ideals which overwhelmingly compose the Tammany electorate.

"These voters naturally are influenced by their foreign Associations. The majority of them probably oppose prohibition and believe in nullification and practice it. The practice of nullification of the Constitution and laws I regard as dangerous to the future welfare of the country.

"For the nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment in New York, I think Governor Smith is strictly responsible. The pretense that he favors law enforcement is ridiculous to those who know the conditions in New York."

Mrs. Ella A. Boole of Brooklyn, N. Y., President of the National W. C. T. U., said, "Governor Smith's anti-prohibition program is the program of the Association against the Eighteenth Amendment. His pledge of law enforcement is interesting in the light of his lack of co-operation in enforcement in New York State."

I am forced to conclude that Governor Smith is not primarily and essentially the candidate of the Democratic Party. Technically he is the candidate of the Democratic

Party but primarily and essentially he is the candidate of the Association against the Prohibition Amendment. The statement that the return of the saloon is not contemplated is a mere play upon words, fallacious and deceptive.

CRITICISM OF HOOVER.

For more than a decade, Herbert Hoover has been acclaimed as a great humanitarian. The bitter vituperation now visited upon this man can only be explained as the result of political psychology cleverly directed. Senator Owen considers Hoover "the best qualified man for the presidency who has ever been nominated by any political party."

SEGREGATION INCIDENT

I have sought information about the segregation incident. Reliable information is that conditions in the Department of Commerce are just what they were under Woodrow Wilson. A full account of this matter was published in the Christian Science Monitor, only the opening paragraph can be given here:

> "Mr. Hoover has been widely credited with an order causing a new adjustment of relations between white and negro workers in the government service at the Capitol, but investigation shows that he issued no order and that the arrangement in his department and throughout the District of Columbia is today on exactly the same basis that it has been for many years."

I am unable to believe that the white people of the South have any cause for uneasiness in this matter.

DOES PROHIBIT

Prohibition laws specifically exempt alcohol and alcoholic liquors for medicinal, mechanical, industrial, scientific and religious purposes. It is obvious that abuses would occur and problems arise in connection with legitimate use. Good progress has been made. The illegal use of medicinal and sacramental wine was cut down more than a million gallons in one year. Rum Row in New York Harbor has been broken up and millions of gallons of liquor prohibited from entering the United States.

Government reports say:

> "Before prohibition, the distilleries annually put out seven Billion gallons of whiskey. Today only 105 million gallons of denatured alcohol are being made annually and nearly all of this is known to be used in legitimate industry.
>
> "The statement that denatured alcohol is being made into bootleg whiskey in quantities comparable to the oceans of whiskey in pre-prohibition days is false. The truth is prohibition does prohibit."

It s the duty of all citizens to obey law and to aid and encourage law enforcement. Federal officers can never do, nor should they do, the enforcement work which should be done by State, County and City Officials. Perhaps the lack of enforcement lies closer to our door than Washington."

Viewing the whole situation, it appears that Mr. Raskob's aim is plenty of liquor for "Home consumption."

Mr. Hoover said:

"Most of all, I like to remember what this progress has meant to America's children. The portal of their opportunity has ever been widening. While our population has grown but 8 per cent, we have increased by 11 per cent the number of children in our grade schools, by 66 per cent, the number in our high schools, and by 75 per cent the number in our institutions of higher learning." * * *

"One of the oldest and perhaps the noblest of human aspirations has been the abolition of poverty. By poverty, I mean the grinding by undernourishment, cold, and ignorance and fear of old age of those who have the will to work. We in America today are nearer to the final triumph over poverty than ever before in the history of any land."

As Secretary of the Department of Commerce, Mr. Hoover said, "Prohibition has helped to put money in the family pocket book."

With the drink on one side and food and clothing on the other side, I take the side of food and clothing. The faith of my fathers was to do what they believed to be right. I have the same faith, therefore, I shall vote for Herbert Hoover.

POSITION PERSONAL

My position is personal, it does not involve any member of any organization in which I am active. I speak for myself alone.

NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE.

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HODDING CARTER, EDITOR

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ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER NOVEMBER 17, 1936, AT THE POST OFFICE AT GREENVILLE, MISSISSIPPI, UNDER THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

FROST, LANDIS AND KOHN.
NATIONAL ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVES
NEW YORK, ATLANTA, CHICAGO.

The Delta Star is dedicated to the people of the Mississippi Delta, their community life and their economic and political interests; to combatting alike the evils that accompany and the alien influences that seek to destroy a liberal democracy; and to a spirit of vigorous interest and fair play in every matter affecting private or public trust.

PROBATION OFFICER ANALYSIS

★ Some two years ago, Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville spoke to the Mississippi Federation of Women's Clubs on "The Protection of Mississippi's Childhood." Her talk included comments on child labor, compulsory education and factory inspection, and which is particularly interesting to us—discussion of the post of probation officer and the Industrial Training School at Columbia.

Mrs. Somerville's illuminating comments are reprinted here. It will be noted that she raises the questions as to "whether the probation officer system in our State is as effective as it could be and should be." This is the question which interests the civic organizations of Greenville. It is not a matter of personalities, but of methods. Everyone interested in this subject of juvenile delinquency in Greenville should read the following analysis:

Probation Officer

Sections 7247 to 7268 give the law

A
S29

Were The Pilgrim Fathers Bums?

[1934]

A recent editorial in the Jackson Daily News says of the Pilgrim Fathers. "They were a bunch of bums who left England for England's good."

No doubt the editorial was based upon statements which appeared convincing, however reliable history has a few kind words for the Pilgrims. In Marshall's Life of Washington, Vol. 1, pages 74-76, the following is found.

An obscure sect, which had acquired the appellation of Brownists from the name of its founder, and which had rendered itself peculiarly obnoxious by the democracy of its tenets respecting church government, had been driven by persecution to take refuge at Leyden in Holland, where its members formed a distinct society under the care of their pastor, Mr. John Robinson. After about twelve years in Holland they applied to the London company for a grant of land in America. In their application they said, "That they were knit together by a strict and sacred bond, by virtue of which they held themselves bound to take care of the good of each other and of the whole".

The only privilege they insisted on was license under the great seal to practice and profess religion in that mode, which, under the impulse of conscience, they had adopted.

Such was the Mayflower company of Pilgrims. "On Nov. 11, 1620, before landing, a solemn covenant was signed by the heads of families and freemen, in which, after reciting that they had undertaken to plant a colony for the glory of God and the advancement of the Christian faith, they combined themselves into a body politic."

This covenant, called the Mayflower Compact, is of great historical value.

The original manuscript of "Bradford's History of Plymouth Plantation" was considered lost for many years having disappeared not later than the year 1785. On April 12th, 1897, the manuscript was returned to the state of Massachusett by decree of the "Consistorial and Episcopal Court of London", it having been found in England. In his address on the occasion of the return of the manuscript to the state of Massachusetts, Senator Geo. F. Hoar said, "I know of no incident like this in history unless it be the discovery in a chest in the castle of Edinburg, where they had been lost for one hundred and eleven years, of the ancient regalia of Scotland".

"There is nothing like it in human annals since the story of Bethlehem. These Englishmen and Englishwomen going out from their homes in beautiful Lincoln and York, the thirteen years of exile, the life at Amsterdam in alley foul and lane obscure, the dwelling at Leyden, the terrible voyage across the Atlantic, the compact in the harbor, the landing on the rock, the dreadful first winter, the building of the state on those sure foundations which no wave or tempest has ever shaken, of all these thngs, this is the original record by the hand of our beloved father and founder."

Bradford's history shows the devout religious spirit of the Pilgrim Fathers. These were men of herioc mould and worthy of our respect.

NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE,
Chm. Nat. Defense Madame Hodnett Chapter D. A. R.

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PRESENTATION ADDRESS

By Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville — June 5th

We are here as representatves of the American Legion Auxiliary to present for the college library the book, "Inevitable War" by Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Stockton.

The purpose of the book, as stated by the author, is to give "in one volume a comprehensive story of the vital need of adequate National Defense."

We present this book because there are, in our country, aggressive groups and organizations, advocating total disarmament, the abolishing of all military establishment, and the elimination of all military instruction from schools. In brief, they demand the abandonment of all plans for national defense including, it would seem, the very thought of patriotism.

As part of this campaign there has been, and is, a fight on "Compulsory Military Training" so called. There is a special organization behind this line of work. Much publicity has been given to law suits brought by young men seeking to be exempted from military instruction after voluntarily enrolling at schools where such training is compulsory. In this way "compulsory military training" is brought before the public as an unfair and oppressive custom.

There is not actually in our country any such thing as compulsory military training, for the reason that there is not anywhere any law compelling any young man to go to any school which gives military training. Here at Delta State you have certain rules and customs, if a student finds himself opposed to some rules and customs to such a degree that he cannot submit, his remedy is to leave and go to another college. How foolish it would seem for such a student to appear before Judge Jackson and ask that the college be restrained from enforcing its own regulations.

Why, then, all the noise about compulsory training?

There is a book, "Ye Shall Know the Truth," by Fred R. Marvin. On the title page the book is described as "An expose of movements and organizations conceived in and directed from foreign countries, working with and through international agencies seeking to destroy the army and navy of the United States, make ineffective the R. O. T. C. and all other defensive forces, scuttle every plan of preparedness and prevent military training in schools and colleges.

On page 50 of this book Mr. Marvin says: "The one thing sought by every radical movement, whether of the socialist or communist brand, is to destroy the sentiment of national loyalty and patriotism and as a step to that end the idea of calling patriotism a form of hate is a part."

Mr. Marvin further says the organized movement against military training is actually a movement against the teaching of loyalty and patriotism which is part of military training. He quotes a bulletin of the National Council for the Prevention on War on this subject as follows:

"All movements that succeed start in the schools. It is in the schools of the world that the peace movement will succeed or fail. If the old style militant nationalism continues to be taught, the arrogance, the hatred of past days, there is no hope. Hate is now being taught in the schools of every land and sometimes it is called patriotism."

I ask you, does that statement properly describe the teaching given in any American school? I never heard of such a thing. There being actually no such thing as compulsory military training, it is pertinent to inquire whether the real purpose is to fight the teaching of loyalty and patriotism as stated by Mr. Marvin.

The opponents of national defense set up the theory that military preparedness is the cause of war.

We will not undertake this morning to argue that proposition through the history of the world but the argument is short and all on one side as far as our country is concerned.

President Theodore Roosevelt in his message to Congress on December 3, 1906, said:

"Our people, during the 12 years before the war of 1812 refused to make any preparation whatever. They saved a million or two of dollars by so doing and in mere money paid a hundred fold for each million thus saved during the three years which followed."

Col. Charles Burton Robbins, prominent in the American Legion, in a public address reviewed the history of our country as to military preparedness. He expressed the opinion that there would have been no war in 1812 if the United States had been prepared. He said the Mexican War would have been over in six months if our country had been prepared and further, that Santa Anna declared war because he considered his well trained troops infinitely superior to the raw levies of untrained troops which composed the army of the United States.

At the time of the Spanish War the regular army of the United States consisted of 25,000 men. In the Spanish War and in the World War months of training and preparation were required to put effective armies in the field.

The National Defense Act of 1920 was passed through the influence of military leaders to provide an adequate military establishment, but pacifist influence has prevented the appropriations to make it effective.

There has never existed in this country any genuine militarist spirit This of course has been due to conditions: first, there has never been any need of territorial expansion; second, the spirit of the forefathers and the spirit of our leaders has always been the spirit of courage but never the spirit of aggression or oppression. Besides those two conditions there is a third, under our form of government personal military glory has no appeal to our president.

The wars of the United States have not been caused by preparedness because there has been no preparedness. Why then all this pacifist propaganda? As one army man said — why not take it to Europe where it is needed?

Pacifism is but a name given to one form of action to create world communism or socialism. The present movement in the United States, as can be proven by a mass of documentary citations, came from organizations that were opposed to the United States during the last war, and which did all they could, and in every way they could, to defeat the purposes of this country.

A recent publication, as quoted by Mr. Marvin, contains the following: "The whole pacifist-radical communist movement in America is foreign in its conception if not actually under foreign influence, direction and control."

An instance is the Woman's International League for Peace and Freedom, organized by Mrs. Pelhick-Lawrence of London, England, and Frau Rosika Schwinner of Hungary in 1915. In 1924 at a meeting in Washington of the National Society Daughters 1812, they reviewed the history of this International League and made the charges in part as follows:

"That in addition to urging slacker's oaths, the socialist abolition of private privileges, an international strike of women against war service and in addition to participating in international congresses involving the rights of the United States to defend itself, the Woman's International League for Peace and Freedom is conducting a nation-wide propaganda, as attested in its literature, against the national defense act."

Resolutions were passed calling upon all good, loyal, sincere, patriotic Americans to take a hand in exposing and combatting this and similar movements now securing altogether too much attention in this country.

We have a right to suspect that the real pacifist aim is to disarm our country and prepare the way for internal revolution.

Mrs. Becker, now president general of the national society, D. A. R., said: "National defense does not deal entirely with an army and a navy. I consider it deals also with the defense of our ideals, at least the defense of the ideals of our forefathers. They are, a belief in a divine being, the American home, property rights, self-government and the unqualified support of the constitution of the United States."

Lenin was a most shrewd, intellectual man. A patriotic publication has the following: "Lenin said that to change the ideology of a nation was a necessary preliminary to the overthrow of its institutions."

"This country has witnessed during the past few years the most gigantic effort ever made to change national ideology. Through a thousand agencies the campaign to break down the traditional ideals, principles, moral standards and fundamental beliefs of the American people has gone on steadily. With unlimited support from unrevealed sources attack has been made upon national loyalty, national military, naval and economic defense — all to the end that America may become the easy prey of subversive forces seeking to betray the ideology of Americanism."

We hope the book we bring to you may encourage you to hold fast to true American ideals and traditions.

Address presenting the book "Inevitable War" to Delta State Teachers College, June 5, 1935, by Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville, representing the American Legion Auxiliary.

1936

Chance or Malice Prepense?

At an intercollegiate meet held a short time ago the winning speaker used as his subject "The Glory of War". Reports indicate that the use of the subject was ironical, the speaker devoting his attention to the horrors of war.

A few weeks ago the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. at the University sponsored some sort of meeting, Rabbi Louis Binstock of New Orleans being one of the speakers. As reported by the press Rabbi Binstock said "America's weakness lies in the fact that her citizens are seduced by the alluring promises of fame and fortune more than they are repulsed by the shadows of death on the battlefield."

As one brought up in the memories and traditions of the old South I deeply resent the assumption, on the part of any one, that we, in the South, need to be lectured and taught the horror of war. We know it. We were brought up in the shadow of it.

My grandfather, Abram F. Smith, was killed in Washington County by Federal troops. The home in Old Greenville was burned when that town was destroyed. Poverty followed affluence. Wartime deprivations brought sickness and death. After the war my grandmother, with the help of relatives, secured a modest home in the present town of Greenville. She took boarders, took in sewing, any honest work. Such was the common lot.

A prostrate South. A generation of young men with blasted hopes and blighted prospects. The dreadful Reconstruction period with its carpet bagger government. These things are not entirely forgotten.

In the course of varied activities extending over a period of more than thirty years I have never heard or read any expression from any citizen of the United States on the glory of war.

Rabbi Binstock is mistaken. The college orator is mistaken if he believes anybody, in the South, at least, is actually teaching that there is glory in war.

There is not, in this country, any war party or any propaganda for war. No war clouds are on the horizon. Why, then, is it that the subject of Peace vs. War has been persistently and generally kept before college students all over the country during recent years, extreme pacifist views being presented? Why is it that, in the same manner, the same subject has been brought before religious gatherings, especially of young people? Is there, in this country, a planned and directed movement to develope in present day students an extreme pacifist state of mind which, in another decade, may cause the total abandonment of all national defense, the abolishing of army and navy, and all military training, leaving the United States defenseless at the mercy of other nations?

In January, 1935, the Literary Digest poll reported that a majority of the students at Millsaps College and the University of Mississippi voted against Reserve Officers Training Corps at Federal land grant colleges.

That vote was a vote against national defense.

About three months ago a meeting of Methodist young people was held in Memphis. The General Findings Committee, which reviewed results of twenty discussion groups, was composed of: Charles S. Jarvis, of Washington, D. C.; D. C. Duke, University Student, Chairman; Miss Ruth Bowman, Durham, N. C.; Roland A. Lippman, Los Angeles, Cal.; Netta Cook Robertson, Goldsboro, N. C.; John Bayliss, Hendrix College, Conway, Ark.; and Sam Bradley of Birmingham.

The following items are taken from the report of the group on War and Peace.

Four fifths of us felt that the church should refuse to appoint chaplains holding military commissions.

Eight out of ten agreed the United States should join the League of Nations and the World Court.

Eighty six per cent of us voted for the United States to take the lead in armament reductions without waiting for other nations.

We are almost unanimous in opposing compulsory military training in the high schools and colleges.

The closing statement said, More than half of us have taken an absolute pacifist position—we can never take part in any war.

These cases are cited because they are in our immediate territory.

In April, 1935, an anti-war demonstration was put on at Western Reserve University. The American Legion "branded both the demonstration and Western Reserve as un-American."

The student mass meeting passed resolutions against war and fascism, but declared against socialism and communism. Over one hundred students declared themselves in favor of communism.

Gil Green is the youthful leader of the Young Communist League of the United States. Reporting to Moscow International Communist officials on progress among American Youths, he said: "An instance of our success was the strike of 184,000 students against war and fascism." He said "Particularly within the last year the (Communist) party and (Young Communists) League have defeated three successive attempts to establish reactionary (patriotic) movements . . . A sharp struggle has begun in the United States for the young generation and the initiative is in our hands." He reported that during the year "the influence of the reds has been evident in all youth gatherings, on the campus and elsewhere."

He further said, "It is the duty of Young Communist League members to join all mass organizations of the youth formed by bourgeois democratic (patriotic) reformists as well as religious organizations to gain influence over the broad mass of youth."

A Western Reserve student wrote on the menace of communism. He said "Under red promotion and assistance students have formed the National Student League and the Student League for Industrial Democracy to foster communist and socialist theories in the United States . . . We can not laugh off the menace of communism . . . In Moscow Stalin mumbles with his tongue in his cheek, his famous lying phrase 'Let's live in peace', and in the United States his minions are insidiously undermining this government. They agitate for peace but they want no peace. They strive for violent class war. Day and night they work for disarmament. Yes, to make capitalism easier to overthrow . . . .

Too long have our schools been polluted with Red propaganda . . .

Forever to keep alive the spirit of democracy, to preserve the worship of the living God—that must be a college crusade. To that crusade we should dedicate our lives."

In an official organ of the Soviet government, Rykov, while president of the council of Peoples' Commissars of the Soviet Government warned, "It is our (communist) duty to inculcate in the minds of all nations the theory of international friendship, pacifism and disarmament, at the same time however, never, for one moment, relaxing our efforts in the upbuilding of our own military establishment."

Rear Admiral Clark H. Woodward, U. S. N., writing on "Red Peril and Our Defense" in the National Republic, said, "Let us not deceive ourselves. Communism is at work not merely with frenzied zealots letting off hot air, but with a very intelligent directive force and with a great singleness of purpose. It never fails to assail our form of government or any attempt to improve our national defense . . . A study of radical and pacifist publications indicates the general hook-up between the Communist Party and other directly affiliated and sympathetic organizations and shows how these strike at national defense in the guise of pacifism and how certain religious publications, either deliberately or unwittingly, advocate communistic methods in their anti-preparedness and anti-war fights . . . One of the main objectives of the National Students League is to mobilize all students throughout the United States to join young workers in a strong and militant opposition to national preparedness in any form . . . In furtherance of this objective the League, at a conference in August, 1934, decided to concentrate on ten educational institutions in an attempt to force abolition of R. O. T. C. units because of what they term the militarization of youth."

It should be noted that there is not in this country any compulsory military training, because no young man is compelled to go to any college where such training is given.

The admiral describes the educational program of the Communist Party, "The main features of this program contemplate work with pacifists in churches, lodges, etc., for the elimination of the National Guard and R. O. T. C., together with all other military or naval units

of defense." Their special effort, says the admiral, is to "induce the susceptible women and youth of America to become pacifists and thereby make easier the success of the communistic cause."

These statements, and many which could be added, show that there is a movement to destroy all national defense, that the movement is planned and directed by communists, that it especially aims at military training, that an important part, perhaps the most important art, of the plan is to reach college students and religious gatherings of young people with extreme pacifist propaganda.

The time has come to ask, shall the christian sentiment of this nation be used to destroy national defense? We are for peace, but not for peace at any price. "Give me liberty or give me death" still has a better sound than to say, "Give me any old thing just so you don't hurt me."

National defense, preparedness, is the best guarantee of peace. Christian young people should not fall into the communist trap. "Surely in vain the net is spread in the sight of any bird."

Nellie N. Somerville,
Regent, Madame Hodnett Chapter,
D. A. R.

Reprint from—
The Bolivar Commercial, Cleveland, Miss., April 3, 1936.

PACIFIST SPEAKER

939

Press notices of Thursday, Feb. 16 announced that Kirby Page, lecturer and author, would speak at the Y. W. C. A. in Jackson on the subject, "Democracy In Crisis." The sponsorship of the meeting was not given.

Kirby Page is a well-known socialist and pacifist. "Pastors, Politicians, Pacifists," gives the following:

"Kirby Page—Formulator of the Slacker's Oath; Absolute Pacifist; Co-author with Alva W. Taylor, F. Ernest Johnson and others of the pamphlet, "The Wage Question"; Editor of The World Tomorrow; Co-author with Sherwood Eddy of The Abolition of War; one of the founders of the Fellowship of Reconciliation; staunchly pro-Soviet; member of the Executive Committee of the Fellowship for a Christian social order (socialistic).

Attractive speakers connected with socialist, pacifist organizations, are appearing in our state; therefore, it is of public interest to know something of their history and affiliations. It is also important to know what socialism really means.

Mr. Fred R. Marvin says: "Back of, and responsible for, all that is termed radicalism in the United States, whether appearing under the name, Socialism, Communism, I. W. W.-ism, Anarchism, and at times and in some quarters as Internationalism, Liberalism and Pacifism, is just one thing—a proposal to abolish the private property right."

"Socialism is the correct name for the theory. Communism is not a distinct and separate theory. On the contrary, the objective of those who call themselves Socialists, and the objective of those who call themselves Communists, are precisely the same. The abolition of the private property right."

Most of the followers of the Socialist wing of the Socialist School of Thought, will deny that they are seeking to destroy the home or the church. Mr. Fred R. Marvin says: "Regardless of what these Liberals insist, the fact remains that Socialism as a theory aims directly at the abolition of both the family and the church. Documentary evidence is not lacking to sustain this statement."

Evidently, space can not be asked to prolong the argument, but enough has been said to suggest that patriotic Americans should inform themselves before endorsing socialist or pacifist speakers.

NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE,
Chairman National Defense, Madame Hodnett Chapter D. A. R.—Reprint from Cleveland Enterprise, March 1, 1939.

DEMOCRACY AND THE POLL TAX

1942

BY MRS. NELLIE NUGENT SOMERVILLE

Is this country a republic or is it a democracy? It was founded as a republic, it has grown great as a republic, when it has changed into a democracy true liberty will be destroyed.

Senator Wiley of Wisconsin said recently:

"I wish we had under way a great program giving the people light on the subject of the Republic, not a democracy but the Republic of the United States of America."

The Founding Fathers were able men. They knew the history, the dangers, the weakness of democracies. Guided by the history of the past, inspired by the desire to establish and perpetuate true liberty, they provided for a republic based upon the principle of representation.

The Federalist No. X written by James Madison, a member of the federal convention which formed the constitution of the United States of America, discusses the dangers of political factions and how to guard against such dangers. This paper was addressed "To the People of the State of New York" and published in the New York Packet Friday, November 3, 1787.

After stating that "The majority must be rendered . . . . unable to concert schemes of oppression," he explained the difference between a republic and a democracy. He wrote:

"From this view of the subject it may be concluded that a pure democracy, by which I mean a society consisting of a small number of citizens, who assemble and administer the government in person, can admit of no cure for the mischiefs of faction. A common passion of interest will, in almost every case, be felt by a majority of the whole; a communication and concert result from the form of government itself; and there is nothing to check the inducements to sacrifice the weaker party or an obnoxious individual. Hence it is that such democracies have ever been spectacles of turbulence and contention; have ever been found incompatible with personal security or the rights of property; and have in general been as short in their lives as they have been violent in their deaths. Theoretic politicians, who have patronized this species of government, have erroneously supposed that by reducing mankind to perfect equality in their political rights, they would, at the same time, be perfectly equalized and assimilated in their possessions, their opinions, and their passions.

"A republic, by which I mean a government in which the scheme of representation takes place, opens a different prospect and promises the cure for which we are seeking. Let us examine the points in which it varies from pure democracy, and we shall comprehend both the nature of the cure and the efficacy which it must derive from the Union.

"The two great points of difference between a democracy and a republic are: First, the delegation of the government, in the latter, to a small number of citizens elected by the rest; secondly, the greater number of citizens, and greater sphere of country, over which the latter may be extended."

The Federalist, No. XIV, also written by Madison, was published in the New York Packet Friday, November 30, 1787. Madison gave as the purpose of this paper "To take notice of an objection (to the constitution) that may be drawn from the great extent of country which the Union embraces."

"The error which limits republican government to a narrow district has been unfolded and refuted in preceding papers. I remark here only that it seems to owe its rise and prevalence chiefly to the confounding of a republic with a democracy, applying to the former reasonings drawn from the nature of the latter. The true distinction between these forms was also adverted to on a former occasion. It is, that in a democracy, the people meet and exercise the government in person; in a republic, they assemble and administer it by their representatives and agents. A democracy, consequently, will be confined to a small spot. A republic may be extended over a large region.

"To this accidental source of the error may be added the artifice of some celebrated authors, whose writings have had a great share in forming the modern standard of political opinions. Being subjects either of an absolute or a limited monarchy, they have endeavored to heighten the advantages, or palliate the evils of those forms, by placing in comparison the vices and defects of the republican, and by citing as specimens of the latter the turbulent democracies of ancient Greece and modern Italy. Under the confusion of names, it has been an easy task to transfer to a republic observations applicable to a democracy only."

The word democracy is currently used as synonymous with liberty, but such use is inaccurate and misleading.

The demand for abolishing the poll tax is based upon the word democracy, the poll tax is denounced as "undemocratic."

Senator Pepper of Florida has introduced a bill "calling for abolition of the poll tax as a qualification in all federal elections and primaries." It is further stated that "Eight Southern states would be affected

by the bill."

This bill actually raises the issue of federal interference in elections. If enacted into law there can be no doubt that federal control of elections would follow as surely as night follows day. Federal officers, civil or military (if considered necessary or expedient) would be present at every voting place.

When so much is said about unity it is surprising that such an unnecessary and highly controversial issue should be raised.

Mr. Phillip Murray, president of the CIO, has not only thrown light on this subject but flood light.

The Commercial Appeal of Monday, March 30, carried a front page news story from Charlotte, N. C., giving the report of a speech made by Mr. Murray. Addressing a rally sponsored by the CIO Textile Workers Union, he assailed those seeking to abolish the forty hour week provisions.

He said, "Hitler and Goebbels themselves could devise no more effective method to destroy national unity."

"Declaring leaders of the drive are members of Congress from the states where poll taxes permit only the more prosperous minority to vote, Murray also attacked the poll tax voting requirements.

"The CIO will do everything possible to obtain the abolition of 'undemocratic poll tax laws' ", he said.

The Jackson, Miss., Daily News in a report of the same rally has the following:

"A campaign to abolish the 40-hour week, he told a labor rally, has been particularly prevalent in the less industralized Southern states, where anti-union employers have taken advantage of a lack of direct public knowledge to grind their own axes."

The South thus having been brought into this picture, the South should take stock of itself, should look backward into its own history. Suggested reading in this connecton is The Tragic Era, by Claud G. Bowers. Mississippians, in particular, would do well to read and study the great speech made by Senator J. Z. George, of honored memory, in defense of the constitution of Mississippi. The occasion for this celebrated speech was discussion of the bill HR 11045. "To amend and supplement election laws of the United States, and to provide for the more efficient enforcement of such laws, and for other purposes." The record of the speech covers 112 pages of fine print.

Begun on December 31, 1890, the speech continued over a period of three weeks. Senator George proved himself to be a man mighty in knowledge, in logic, in courage.

The speech developed into a running debate on the franchise provisions of any state constitutions. He quoted an opinion of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens in the year 1866 discussing a reconstruction measure before Congress at that time. Mr. Stevens said:

"Now, I hold that the states have the right, and always have had it, to fix the elective franchise . . . . and I hold that it (the bill) does not take it from them. Ought it to be taken from them? Ought the domestic affairs of the states to be infringed upon by Congress so far as to regulate the restrictions and qualifications of their voters?

"How many states would adopt such a proposition? How many would allow Congress to come within their jurisdiction to fix the qualifications of their voters? Would New York? Would Pennsylvania? Would the Northwestern States? I am sure not one of them would."

Senator George also quoted Mr. Conkling's views as to the right of a state to regulate suffrage. Mr. Conkling said:

"It (the bill under consideration) trenches on the principle of local sovereignty. It denies to the people of the several states the right to regulate their own affairs in their own way. It takes away a right which has always been supposed to inhere in the states and transfers it to the general government. It meddles with a right reserved to the states when the constitution was adopted and to which they will long cling before they will surrender it."

In the early part of this speech Senator George said: "Mr. President, I am happy to inform the Senator and others who have similar troubles that by the settled law, by the constitutional law, recognized by the Supreme Court of the United States, the highest court in any state is to be accepted as the interpreter of its own constitution. There is no dispute about that."

The bill so ably opposed by Senator George passed the House on July 2, 1890, but did not pass the Senate.

From the earliest times in this Republic the exercise of the election franchise has been protected by qualifications and restrictions.

The din and furore about democracy have supplied a fitting prelude to the demand for abolition of the poll tax.

Democracy carried to its ultimate conclusion would mean that every person must be allowed to vote in every election. That would include children, feeble-minded, insane and criminals.

Those who are so enamoured of democracy as to be willing to tear down restrictions on the exercise of the elective franchise should consider where that road leads before they decide to walk in it.

(Reprint from Jackson (Miss.) Daily News, April 24, 1942)

CLEVELAND ENTERPRISE

Democracy and the Poll Tax

By Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville

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"I wish we had under way a great program giving the people light on the subject of the republic, not a democracy but the Republic of the United States of America."

The Founding Fathers were able men. They knew the history, the dangers, the weakness of democracies. Guided by the history of the past, inspired by the desire to establish and perpetuate true liberty, they provided for a republic based upon the principle of representation.

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"From this view of the subject it may be concluded that a pure democracy, by which I mean a society consisting of a small number of citizens, who assemble and administer the government in person, can admit of no cure for the mischiefs of faction. A common passion of interest will, in almost every case, be felt by a majority of the whole; a communication and concert result from the form of government itself; and there is nothing to check the inducements to sacrifice the weaker party or an obnoxious individual. Hence it is that such democracies have ever been spectacles of turbulence and contention; have ever been found incompatible with personal security or the rights of property; and have in general been as short in their lives as they have been violent in their deaths. Theoretic politicians, who have patronized this species of government, have erroneously supposed that by reducing mankind to perfect equality in their political rights, they would, at the same time, be perfectly equalized and assimilated in their possessions, their opinions, and their passions.

"A republic, by which I mean a government in which the scheme of representation takes place, opens a different prospect and promises the cure for which we are seeking. Let us examine the points in which it varies from pure democracy, and we shall comprehend both the nature of the cure and the efficacy which it must derive from the Union.

"The two great points of difference between a democracy and a republic are: first, the delegation of the government, in the latter, to a small number of citizens elected by the rest; secondly, the greater number of citizens, and greater sphere of country over which the latter may be extended.

"The effect of the first difference is, on the one hand, to refine and enlarge the public views by passing them through the medium of a chosen body of citizens, whose wisdom may best discern the true interest of their country, and whose patriotism and love of justice will be least likely to sacrifice it to temporary or partial considerations. Under such a regulation, it may well happen that the public voice, pronounced by the representatives of the people, will be more consonant to the public good than if pronounced by the people themselves, convened for the purpose. On the other hand, the effect may be inverted. Men of factious tempers, of local prejudices, or of sinister designs, may by intrigue, by corruption, or by other means, first obtain the suffrages, and then betray the interests, of the people. The question resulting is, whether small or extensive republics are most favorable to the election of proper guardians of the public weal; and it is clearly decided in favor of the latter by two obvious considerations.

"In the first place, it is to be remarked that however small the republic may be, the representatives must be raised to a certain number in order to guard against the cabals of a few; and that however large it may be, they must be limited to a certain number, in order to guard against the confusion of a multitude. Hence the number of representatives in the two cases not being proportioned to that of the constituents, and being proportioned generally to the same number, the ratio between the representatives and the constituents will be greatest in small republics, which is the first circumstance favorable to the election of proper guardians of the public weal.

"In the next place, as each representative will be chosen by a greater number of citizens in the large republic than in the small, it will be more difficult for unworthy candidates to practice with success the vicious arts by which elections are too often carried; and the suffrages of the people being more free, will be more likely to centre in men who possess the most attractive merit and the most diffusive and established characters.

"It must be confessed that in this, as in most other cases, there is a mean, on both sides of which inconveniences will be found to lie. By enlarging too much the number of electors, you render the representative too little acquainted with all their local circumstances and lesser interests; by reducing it too much, you render him unduly attached to these, and too little fit to comprehend and pursue great national objects. The Federal Constitution forms a happy combination in this respect; the great objects of representation being comprised within the limits assigned to the State governments, while the local objects are referred to the management of those governments. The proportion of power allotted to each, under the former, falls within the second class of limits, as marked out in the preceding paragraph."

The above paper was published in the New York Packet Friday, November 30, 1787. Madison gave as the purpose of this paper "To take notice of an objection (to the constitution) that may be drawn from the great extent of country which the Union embraces."

"The error which limits republican government to a narrow district has been unfolded and refuted in preceding papers. I remark here only that it seems to owe its rise and prevalence chiefly to the confounding of a republic with a democracy, applying to the former reasonings drawn from the nature of the latter. The true distinction between these forms was also adverted to on a former occasion. It is, that in a democracy, the people meet and exercies the government in person; in a republic, they assemble and administer it by their representatives and agents. A democracy, consequently, will be confined to a small spot. A republic may be extended over a large region.

"To this accidental source of the error may be added the artifice of some celebrated authors, whose writings have had a great share in forming the modern standard of political opinions. Being subjects either of an absolute or a limited monarchy, they have endeavored to heighten the advantages, or palliate the evils of those forms, by placing in comparison the vices and defects of the republican, and by citing as specimens of the latter the turbulent democracies of ancient Greece and modern Italy. Under the confusion of names, it has been an easy task to transfer to a republic observations applicable to a democracy only."

The word democracy is currently used as synonymous with liberty, but such use is inaccurate and misleading.

The demand for abolishing the poll tax is based upon the word democracy, the poll tax is denounced as "undemocratic."

Senator Pepper of Florida has introduced a bill "calling for abolition of the poll tax as a qualification in all federal elections and primaries." It is further stated that "Eight Southern states would be affected by the bill."

This bill actually raises the issue of federal interference in elections. If enacted into law there can be no doubt that federal control of elections would follow as surely as night follows day. Federal officers, civil or military (if considered necessary or expedient) would be present at every voting place.

When so much is said about unity it is surprising that such an unnecessary and highly controversial issue should be raised.

Mr. Phillip Murray, president of the CIO, has not only thrown light on this subject but flood light.

The Commercial Appeal of Monday, March 30, carried a front page news story from Charlotte, N. C., giving the report of a speech made by Mr. Murray. Addressing a rally sponsored by the CIO Textile Workers Union, he assailed those seeking to abolish the forty hour week provisions.

He said, "Hitler and Goebbels themselves could devise no more effective method to destroy nation-wide unity than to attempt to abolish the forty hour week provisions."

Besides attacking the anti-poll tax vote, Murray also attacked the poll tax voting requirements.

"The CIO will do everything possible to obtain the abolition of 'undemocratic poll tax laws'," he said.

The Jackson, Miss., Daily News in a report of the same rally has the following:

"A campaign to abolish the 40-hour week, he told a labor rally, 'has been particularly prevalent in the less industrialized Southern states, where anti-union employers have taken advantage of a lack of direct public knowledge to grind their own axes'."

Th South thus having been brought into this picture, the South should take stock of itself, should look backward into its own history. Suggested reading in this connection is The Tragic Era, by Claud G. Bowers. Mississippians, in particular, would do well to read and study the great speech made by Senator

FAMOUS INVENTOR

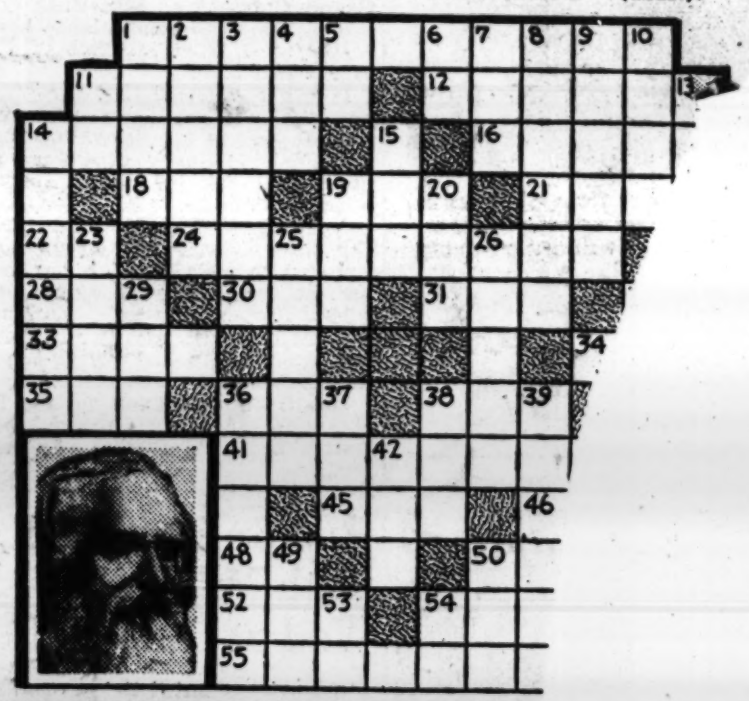
HORIZONTAL

1 Pictured inventor, ——.
11 Principles.
12 Fields of action.
14 Mock.
16 Card game.
18 Evil.
19 Boy's name.
21 Sea eagle.
22 Civil Service (abbr.).
24 Bondage.
27 Exist.
28 Frozen water.
30 No.
31 Piece out.
32 Meat.
33 Fish.
34 Boy's toy.
35 Female sheep.
36 Tree.
38 Girl's name.
40 Male child.
41 Earnestness.
44 New Testament (abbr.).
45 Perish.
46 Pair.
48 Half an em.
50 Place of worship.
52 Fiber knots.
54 One of the Mammalia.
55 He invented the ——.

VERTICAL

1 Rowan tree.
2 Melodies.
3 Make angry.
4 Rubber tree.
5 Unit of electricity.
6 Parent.
7 Mineral rock.
8 Retreat.
9 Trap.
10 Merit.
11 Myself.
13 Street (abbr.)
14 Determine.
15 Three (prefix)
17 Fundamental.
19 Plant.
20 Devoured.
23 Barge.
25 Lift up.
26 Russian decree.
27 Band leader's wand.
29 Before.
32 Belonging to him.
36 Approach.
37 Possessed.
38 Unit.
39 Respiratory disease.
42 Dress.
43 Boggy land.
47 Fish.
49 Born.
50 Vehicle.
51 Cloth measure
53 Plural (abbr.)
54 Milligram (abbr.).

Answer to Previous Puzzle



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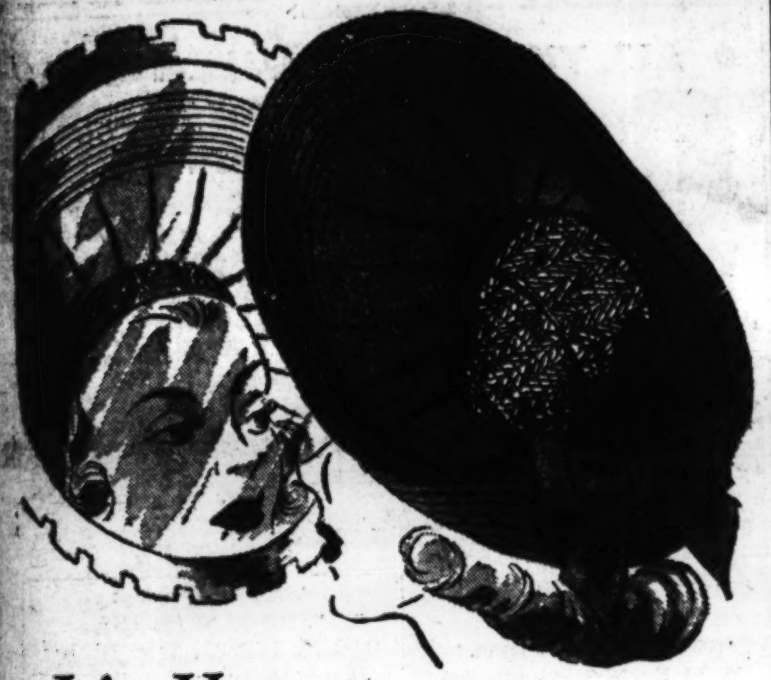
ber of citizens, and greater sphere of country, over which the latter may be extended."

The Federalist No. XIV, also written by Madison, was published

al unity."

"Declaring leaders of the drive are members of Congress from the states where poll taxes permit only the more prosperous minority to



It's Here

YOUR LOVELY DRESSMAKER BRIM

Big and beautiful—and a "must" for summer—in fine belting ribbon—in white and gay summer colors—to match or contrast your favorite summer costume—See them today!

$5

SPECIAL for Friday and Saturday

COCONUT STRAWS $1

Your "pet" coconut straws are here—get a young bonnet brim or a dashing casual—but you must have a a coconut for summer.

THE EMPORIUM

J. Z. George, of honored memory, in defense of the constitution of Mississippi. The occasion for this celebrated speech was discussion of the bill HR 11045, "To amend and supplement election laws of the United States, and to provide for the more efficient enforcement of such laws, and for other purposes." The record covers 112 pages of fine print.

Begun on December 31, 1890, the speech continued over a period of three weeks. Senator George proved himself to be a man mighty in knowledge, in logic, in courage.

The speech developed into a running debate on the franchise provisions of any state constitutions. He quoted an opinion of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens in the year 1866 discussing a reconstruction measure before Congress at that time. Mr. Stevens said:

"Now, I hold that the states have the right, and always have had it, to fix the elective franchise . . and I hold that it (the bill) does not take it from them. Ought it to be taken from them? Ought the domestic affairs of the states to be infringed upon by Congress so far as to regulate the restrictions and qualifications of their voters?

"How many states would adopt such a proposition? How many would allow Congress to come within their jurisdiction to fix the qualifications of their voters? Would New York? Would Pennsylvania? Would the Northwestern States? I am sure not one of them would."

Senator George also quoted Mr. Conkling's views as to the right of a state to regulate suffrage. Mr. Conkling said:

"It (the bill under consideration) trenches on the principle of local sovereignty. It denies to the people of the several states the right to regulate their own affairs in their one way. It takes away a right which has always been supposed to inhere in the states and transfers it to the general government. It meddles with a right reserved to the states when the constitution was adopted and to which they will long cling before they will surrender it."

In the early part of his speech Senator George said: "Mr. President, I am happy to inform the Senator and others who have similar troubles that by the settled law, by the constitutional law, recognized by the Supreme Court of the United States, the highest court in any state is to be accepted as the interpreter of its own constitution. There is no dispute about that."

The bill so ably opposed by Senator George passed the House on July 2, 1890, but did not pass the Senate.

From the earliest times in this republic the exercise of the election franchise has been protected by qualifications and restrictions.

The din and furore about democracy hafe supplied a fitting prelude to the demand for abolition of the poll tax.

Democracy carried to its ultimate conclusion would mean that every person must be allowed to vote in every election. That would include children, feeble-minded, insane and criminals.

Those who are so enamoured of democracy as to be willing to tear down restrictions on the exercise of the elective franchise should consider where the road leads before they decide to walk in it.

ernment, or reached old age, and were necessarily retired, each and every employee was assessed a certain part of his salary at the end of each month, the proceeds going into a great fund called the retirement fund, which drew 4 percent interest. Whatever sum was necessary in order to make the fund adequate to meet the demands of those who were retiring and those who were disabled was supplemented from time to time by appropriation by the Congress.

Considering the number of people who subscribed to the retirement fund, the annual contribution of the Congress to the fund was very small indeed. It was in the nature of old-age security compensation provided for those who had given 30 years of their lives to the service of the Government and had become too old to render good service, and were retired, but who through the 30 years had contributed their money to help establish the retirement fund.

Mr. President, after 22 years, and after a million or more employees have participated in the fund, the Ramspeck bill was introduced in the House, which extended the benefits of the retirement fund to about 250,000 additional Government employees. It raised the amount of the assessment from 3½ to 5 percent of their salaries. The bill included in its provisions elective Federal officers as well as appointive Federal officers. I have never been able to understand why there should be a line of distinction drawn between a man who receives appointment to a Federal office upon the recommendation of some Senator or Representative and thus begins working for the Government, or one who takes the civil service route, and a person elected by the people to office, and thus placed in the employment of the Government. If an appointed officer or employee is entitled to participate in the retirement fund, why should not a person elected to office by the people be entitled to participate in the retirement fund? At any rate Members of Congress were included in the provisions of the Ramspeck bill. It passed the House without a dissenting vote, and came to the Senate, and after some discussion and amendment it was approved by the Senate by about a 2 to 1 vote, and was signed by the President of the United States.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BILBO. I would rather not yield. I cannot yield now. Let me complete the initial part of my morning address, and then I will yield to the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. President, this was not a pension in any sense of the word. It was only extending to elective officers, including Members of Congress, the right to contribute $500 to the retirement fund, and after they had reached a certain age they were to be permitted to draw a small stipend as a security compensation in their old age, after having given the greater number of the years of their lives to the service of their country. It is true that such officers were elected and not appointed, but I think they are as much entitled to the privilege of participating in the retirement fund as bureaucrats and other employees of the Government are entitled to this graciousness on the part of the Government. It is in no sense a pension. Any one who says it is a pension is either misinformed or is viciously misrepresenting the facts for a purpose.

Mr. President, the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD] wishes to present the commission of his colleague [Mr. NELSON] to the Senate. If I yield for that purpose I wish to know if I would lose the floor.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present the certification of the Minnesota Canvassing Board.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the Senator from Mississippi yielding for this purpose?

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. With the understanding that by so yielding the parliamentary situation is not changed?

Mr. VANDENBERG. Very well.

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Mr. SHIPSTEAD presented the credentials of ARTHUR E. NELSON, duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Minnesota a Senator from that State for the term ending January 2, 1943, which were read and ordered to be placed on file. (The oath of office was administered to Mr. NELSON and he took his seat in the Senate on the 18th instant.)

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A few days ago the senior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO] made the statement, and rather boasted of the fact, that the enactment of the proposed legislation would not enfranchise a single colored voter in his State; and that probably is true. It is probably true as to all the eight States where the poll-tax payment is required. But, although the Senator said that the enactment of the proposed legislation would not result in the enfranchisement of a single colored voter in Mississippi, it would enfranchise 200,000 white voters in Mississippi. In other words, under the poll-tax requirement now 200,000 white citizens of that State are denied the right to vote, although the landlords and the landowners, for whom many of these people may work for a dollar and a dollar and a half a day, can refuse or fail to pay the taxes upon their property until it is sold at the courthouse door for taxes, and can still vote, but the man who works on the farm owned by the owner who lets it be sold for taxes at the courthouse door cannot vote unless he pays a dollar and a half for the privilege. And that is called democracy.

A primary was held in Mississippi recently in which the junior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. DOXEY] was interested, and we all regret that the able and courteous and fair and sincere Senator was not renominated. It has been complained that one of the reasons why he was not renominated was that many of the great landowners in his State, if not most of them, opposed his renomination. I do not know anything about that, but it was claimed at the time that they opposed his renomination. If it be true that there are 200,000 white citizens of Mississippi who are denied the right to vote because the payment of a poll tax involves a price that may represent a pair of shoes to a barefooted child, and therefore cannot be paid, are we able to say that if they had been enfranchised, the result of the primary in Mississippi might not have been different and that the Senator from Mississippi might not have been returned? I do not know. Certainly if the great landed gentry were opposed to the Senator, and the hired hands on the farm who could not pay the poll tax were allowed to vote, I suppose it is a fair presumption that their suffrages would have been cast in behalf of a man who in the House of Representatives and in the Senate of the United States has been a spokesman of the downtrodden, average man, and those who are regarded as underprivileged. I honor the Senator for being such a spokesman.

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paign, I think I owe it to my colleague to give the real reasons why he was defeated, because a man who has a record of 14 years of faithful, loyal, patriotic service to his State in the House, and a year's service in the Senate, does not deserve such a defeat at the hands of the Democrats of Mississippi, especially when his opponent was a man who had never rendered any public service to the State or to the Nation. He was a member of the Mississippi Legislature for 4 years during my term as Governor, and so far as accomplishment by way of constructive, remedial, and helpful legislation is concerned, he was not the author of any such legislation, and did not attend the sessions more than half the time. I call Senators, his colleagues at that time, as witnesses to the fact that during the 88 days he was in the Senate of the United States he was not the author of any constructive, remedial, or helpful legislation for the people of his State or of his Nation.

Eight or nine months before Senator DOXEY returned to Mississippi to make his campaign, this young gentleman, by the use of unlimited money, thoroughly campaigned the State and propagandized the people of the State on the idea that during his 88 days in the Senate he was responsible for legislation to increase the price of cottonseed and cotton to the farmers of the State. It will be remembered that immediately after he left the Senate the price of cottonseed did increase. It was a very easy matter to reason with the unsophisticated and ill-informed that he was the cause of it. Having been in Washington 88 days, after he left the price of cottonseed and cotton advanced. Therefore he claimed the credit for it, and there was the proof of the fact that he had done it. We all know that there was nothing in the contention. It was an entirely fraudulent claim.

Senators should bear in mind that Mississippi was suffering from the same elements, politically speaking, from which the rest of the country was suffering when the election was held on the 3d of November. The people were disturbed. They were disappointed at the progress of the war. They were propagandized with a great amount of literature which placed the blame on the Congress and on the President for the way in which the war was being conducted. At that time we were being rationed on rubber tires and threatened with a gasoline-rationing program.

I believe that the most inexcusable, unreasonable regulation of the bureaucrats in control of the war effort in Washington, under the powers granted by the Congress, is the threatened rationing of gasoline in sections of the country where there is more gasoline than can be stored. My State has 348 oil wells. We are producing nearly 3,000,000 barrels of oil a day. To talk to our people about gasoline rationing is absurd from their viewpoint. The rest of the country feels the same way about it.

There may have been some excuse for rationing gasoline on the eastern seaboard, because of the question of transportation and the difficulty of obtaining adequate amounts af gasoline to supply all the civilian needs and the war needs at the same time, and because of the submarine menace to our tankers and the limited facilities of the railroads, with no pipe lines to bring gasoline from the oil fields of the South and the West. We have enough gasoline to supply the entire world. There was some justification for rationing on the Atlantic seaboard, but for the life of me I can find no justification for rationing the rest of the country.

It is said that the purpose is to conserve rubber. I do not have much patience with that argument, for the reason that I have been in the Senate and know what has been happening in the inner circles on the question of rubber. Monkey wrenches have been thrown into the machinery by the big boys who want to continue in control of the rubber situation of the Nation during the war and after the war. Otherwise we should have been producing all the synthetic rubber necessary to meet civilian needs at this time.

Mr. Henderson, the gentleman in charge of rationing and price fixing, saw fit to turn over to the executive departments of the States, the Governors of the States, whether Democratic or Republican, this very juicy piece of patronage, which meant a great army of employees to carry out the manifold functions of the price-fixing program. The Governor of our State was making a heroic fight against Senator DOXEY, and he had charge of all this patronage, along with the draft activities and other gubernatorial patronage.

These were all thrown in as elements contributing to the defeat of my distinguished colleague [Mr. DOXEY]. The people were disturbed, dissatisfied, and perturbed, and they were looking for someone to vote against, someone to crucify, someone to blame for everything that was going "haywire" at that time. Having been a member of the New Deal, and a Member of Congress for 14 years both in the House and in the Senate, Senator DOXEY was the first victim the voters of Mississippi had a chance to crucify.

The distinguished gentleman who made the race against him played upon every discordant note in the State. He appealed to every dissatisfied element. His most vicious attack against Senator DOXEY was his attempt to destroy the confidence of the people of Mississippi in their Senator. Never in all my experience, or in all the history of the country, has any man who has occupied a seat on the floor of the Senate for 88 days gone before the people of the State and denounced the body of which he was a member and denounced his colleagues in such a vicious attack.

To substantiate that statement I had a court reporter take down the first speech made by Mr. EASTLAND in his campaign, in the city of Forest, Miss., on the courthouse lawn, on Saturday afternoon, June 20, 1942, at 3:10 o'clock. The speech was certified as to its correctness by Mr. L. K. Ramsey, 506½ East Pearl Street, Jackson, Miss. There can be no question about what was said about the United States Senate by the opponent of Senator DOXEY. Of course, whatever he said about the Senate would reflect upon Senator DOXEY, upon me, and also upon all other Senators.

In order that Senators may know exactly what was said, I shall read from the transcript of his speech. Senatorial stock is very low in Mississippi after the successful campaign of abuse, denunciation, accusation, crimination, and recriminations resorted to by Mr. EASTLAND. I read from the speech:

We are even discriminated against in old-age pensions, my friends. The aged of Mississippi receive only $4.50 per month from the Federal Government, because under the present law the Federal Government will only match what each State can pay. The aged of California receive $18.50 per month; the aged of New York receive $13.50. The old folks of Mississippi are just as good as the aged of any other section of this country. [Applause.] I favor the payment of a fair and full old-age pension that will give them the comforts of life, out of the Federal Treasury, and pay the same amount to the citizens of every other State. [Applause.] That amount can be supplemented by whatever each State is able and is willing to pay.

Those are his sentiments on the subject of old-age pensions.

I continue to read from the speech:

Picture in your eye a fat, sleek politician, making $10,000 a year, who has just voted himself a pension in addition to that $10,000, where he gets several things on the side that I am going to discuss in a few minutes.

That is the hand-out and graft which Senators are alleged to receive on the side.

When he voted himself a pension he didn't provide there that before he could collect a pension that the State must match whatever the Federal Government paid him. I favor the same system for the aged of Mississippi, the same system that the politicians used when they voted themselves a pension.

In other words, before any campaign to refute this pension campaign lie was put on in Mississippi, for 6 months the people had been led to believe that Senators had actually voted themselves a pension. As a matter of fact, as I stated a while ago in answer to the editorial from the Washington Post, they were given the right to participate in the retirement fund by paying $500 a year.

I now come to the real juice of the speech:

I told you that they—

Meaning Senators—

got some things on the side, and when I went to Washington all I could hear them talking about, when they were discussing politics, some of them called it their "perquisites," and some of them called it their "prerequisites." They were talking politics and I didn't know what they meant, and so I got a dictionary and looked that word up, and found that the "perquisite" was an emolument for which they did not have to account—that it was a tip—and I got to thinking what those tips were that you were paying for. I found that one of the perquisites, they pay themselves mileage at the rate of 20 cents a mile to and from Washington, the same as it was in the days of Andrew Jackson. Congress will adjourn one day and reconvene the next and they do not go home, but they take your money just the same.

cases outright denials, of the fundamental charter and historic practices of American government. It is this process, and the most portentous part of it, that the present filibuster resists.

As between the filibuster, and that which the filibuster resists, the filibuster is a perfectly legal, long recognized device of American parliamentary practice. While not frequently invoked, it has existed for 150 years. It is recognized by the rules, and stands firmly upon the rules. So completely is it recognized that a provision for ending it has long been written into the rules. A filibuster ends whenever two-thirds of the Senate says it ought to end.

How long ought the present filibuster fairly go on? Until there is complete public familiarity with the issue involved. Until every citizen of every voting precinct in Rochester, N. Y., and Des Moines, Iowa, and everywhere else, knows that if Congress can undo a poll tax, as a qualification for voting in some States, it can undo any and every qualification in any and every State, and dictate new qualifications from Washington. Until every citizen can free himself from preoccupation with the war long enough to become familiar with the whole process, and all the details, by which rights of States and of individuals are being taken away; the forces behind the process, the end toward which it works.

There is one question the reader will ask, which ought to be answered. Why is it, if this bill is so portentous, that apparently a majority of the Senate would vote for it, if it were permitted to come up? To give the answer fully would require more space, and careful discrimination among individual Senators. To the largest portion of the answer there is a clue. It is found in the position of two exceptionally able Senators, who oppose the bill—Republican Senator AUSTIN, of Vermont, and Democratic Senator O'MAHONEY, of Wyoming. These Senators, because they are men of courage and understanding of principle, would oppose the bill no matter what States they came from, or what the pressure of political groups upon them. But it happens to be symbolic (though symbolic only) that Vermont and Wyoming are two States which contain almost no Negro voters.

The key to the support of this bill, much of it extremely reluctant, is the large groups of Negro voters, in several large northern States, mistakenly influenced by leaders of their own race and white.

Democracy and the Poll Tax

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. THEODORE G. BILBO

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, November 19 (legislative day of Tuesday, November 17), 1942

Mr. BILBO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an article entitled "Democracy and the Poll Tax," by Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, a distinguished woman lawyer of my State. The article was originally printed in the Jackson (Miss.) Daily News of April 24, 1942.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Is this country a republic or is it a democracy? It was founded as a republic, it has grown great as a republic, when it has changed into a democracy true liberty will be destroyed.

Senator WILEY, of Wisconsin, said recently:

"I wish we had under way a great program giving the people light on the subject of the Republic, not a democracy, but the Republic of the United States of America."

The founding fathers were able men. They knew the history, the dangers, the weakness of democracies. Guided by the history of the past, inspired by the desire to establish and perpetuate true liberty, they provided for a republic based upon the principle of representation.

The Federalist, No. X, written by James Madison, a member of the Federal Convention which formed the Constitution of the United States of America, discusses the dangers of political factions and how to guard against such dangers. This paper was addressed "to the people of the State of New York" and published in the New York Packet, Friday, November 3, 1787.

After stating that "The majority must be rendered * * * unable to concert schemes of oppression," he explained the difference between a republic and a democracy. He wrote:

"From this view of the subject it may be concluded that a pure democracy, by which I mean a society consisting of a small number of citizens who assemble and administer the government in person, can admit of no cure for the mischiefs of faction. A common passion of interest will, in almost every case, be felt by a majority of the whole, a communication and concert result from the form of government itself, and there is nothing to check the inducements to sacrifice the weaker party or an obnoxious individual. Hence it is that such democracies have ever been spectacles of turbulence and contention, have ever been found incompatible with personal security or the rights of property, and have in general been as short in their lives as they have been violent in their deaths. Theoretic politicians who have patronized this species of government have erroneously supposed that by reducing mankind to perfect equality in their political rights they would at the same time be perfectly equalized and assimilated in their possessions, their opinions, and their passions.

"A republic, by which I mean a government in which the scheme of representation takes place, opens a different prospect and promises the cure for which we are seeking. Let us examine the points in which it varies from pure democracy, and we shall comprehend both the nature of the cure and the efficacy which it must derive from the Union.

"The two great points of difference between a democracy and a republic are: First, the delegation of the government in the latter to a small number of citizens elected by the rest; secondly, the greater number of citizens and greater sphere of country over which the latter may be extended."

The Federalist, No. XIV, also written by Madison, was published in the New York Packet, Friday, November 30, 1787. Madison gave as the purpose of this paper "to take notice of an objection (to the Constitution) that may be drawn from the great extent of country which the Union embraces."

"The error which limits republican government to a narrow district has been unfolded and refuted in preceding papers. I remark here only that it seems to owe its rise and prevalence chiefly to the confounding of a republic with a democracy, applying to the former reasonings drawn from the nature of the latter. The true distinction between these forms was also adverted to on a former occasion. It is that in a democracy the people meet and exercise the government in person; in a republic they assemble and administer it by their representatives and agents. A democracy, consequently, will be confined to a small spot. A republic may be extended over a large region.

"To this accidental source of the error may be added the artifice of some celebrated authors whose writings have had a great share in forming the modern standard of political opinions. Being subjects either of an absolute or a limited monarchy, they have endeavored to heighten the advantages or palliate the evils of those forms by placing in comparison the vices and defects of the republican and by citing as specimens of the latter the turbulent democracies of ancient Greece and modern Italy. Under the confusion of names it has been an easy task to transfer to a republic observations applicable to a democracy only."

The word democracy is currently used as synonymous with liberty, but such use is inaccurate and misleading.

The demand for abolishing the poll tax is based upon the word "democracy"; the poll tax is denounced as "undemocratic."

Senator PEPPER, of Florida, has introduced a bill "calling for abolition of the poll tax as a qualification in all Federal elections and primaries." It is further stated that "eight Southern States would be affected by the bill."

This bill actually raises the issue of Federal interference in elections. If enacted into law there can be no doubt that Federal control of elections would follow as surely as night follows day. Federal officers, civil or military (if considered necessary or expedient), would be present at every voting place.

When so much is said about unity it is surprising that such an unnecessary and highly controversial issue should be raised.

Mr. Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, has not only thrown light on this subject, but floodlight.

The Commercial Appeal of Monday, March 30, carried a front-page news story from Charlotte, N. C., giving the report of a speech made by Mr. Murray. Addressing a rally sponsored by the Congress of Industrial Organizations Textile Workers Union, he assailed those seeking to abolish the 40-hour-week provisions.

He said, "Hitler and Goebbels themselves could devise no more effective method to destroy national unity."

"Declaring leaders of the drive are Members of Congress from the States where poll taxes permit only the more prosperous minority to vote, Murray also attacked the poll-tax voting requirements.

"The Congress of Industrial Organizations will do everything possible to obtain the abolition of 'undemocratic poll-tax laws,'" he said.

The Jackson (Miss.) Daily News in a report of the same rally has the following:

"A campaign to abolish the 40-hour week, he told a labor rally, has been particularly prevalent in the less-industrialized Southern States where antiunion employers have taken advantage of a lack of direct public knowledge to grind their own axes."

The South thus having been brought into this picture, the South should take stock of itself, should look backward into its own history. Suggested reading in this connection is the Tragic Era, by Claude G. Bowers. Mississippians in particular would do well to read and study the great speech made by Senator J. Z. George, of honored memory, in defense of the Constitution of Mississippi. The occasion for this celebrated speech was discussion of the bill H. R. 11045, "to amend and supplement election laws of the United States, and to provide for the more efficient enforcement of such laws, and for other purposes." The record of the speech covers 112 pages of fine print.

ing everything that even your Marines can give.

When the United Kingdom and the United States became at war with Japan we thought the end of our fighting was near.

But today the Japanese are stronger than ever in the Far East; and our supply base in Burma is gone.

Ambassador Grew has had to live with the Japanese during these critical war years. No one tells better than he what fanatically determined fighters and implacable foes they are, and how dangerously strong and menacing to you as well as to us.

Why do the Chinese keep fighting a foe as strong as that—despite democratic reverses?

Because they have a revolutionary faith in themselves? Yes.

But also because they have a revolutionary faith in you, the democracy you Americans stand for and your courage to build new worlds. Because they are sure that the kind of a world that the American Revolution and the Chinese revolution can together create will be a world in which Chinese children can live as well as American children.

What do they ask in return for that faith in you?

If I could sum it up in a sentence I would say that what they want in return is a revolutionary faith on your part—revolutionary faith in yourselves and in the possibilities of democracy and your democratic allies—faith enough to let yourselves and the other principal United Nations start now—realistically—to build the kind of democratic world that can stay democratic after this conflict is over.

They want to see action begun now to realize the resolve of your great President, which is also the resolve of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, about the United Nations and democracy and the "four freedoms"—for Asia as well as for Europe and the Americas.

In announcing on this auspicious day that the United States Government is prepared promptly to negotiate a treaty for the immediate relinquishment of extraterritorial rights in China and for the settlement of related questions, thereby giving recognition to China's new status, the President has again evinced his deep understanding of the political sentiments of an aroused Asia.

There is no question for the Chinese as to China's future.

To beat off the Japanese we have fought and endured for 5 years; it may well take us another 5 years, but the common people of China as well as their leaders do not even think of defeat.

We know that any people with resources and manpower can—at a price to their civilization—become militarily strong. We remember that we, like other nations, have at times been the world's best soldiers, best manufacturers, best inventors, and that we are going through a national renaissance as well as a war.

But we do not want military power; after victory we want lasting peace.

Because this new China has suffered more from aggression than perhaps any other nation still free—because it does feel its own potential strength—because as the newest convert to democracy the democratic dream is strong within us—we want to do something now so that the society of the future will not have to be an armed camp.

From this stems the natural desire of China to see set up, as quickly as possible, an executive council of the United Nations, and to help to evolve therefrom a workable world order, an international instrument fully capable of dispensing justice and enforcing law and order among nations during, as well as after, the war.

We know from bitter experience that no forward planning—post-war or otherwise—is worth the effort unless a realistic machinery for collective security—for freedom from fear—can be developed and be actually working before this war ends and while the pressures of war make it possible for such cooperation to catch hold.

The ghost of the League of Nations does not daunt us Chinese. We have thought perhaps the most about its failure because we were the first and the most grievous victim of that failure. It was on the rock of the Manchurian incident—at which time I was charged by my Government with the direction of our foreign policy—that the League foundered, and this war began—for you as well as for us.

But we know that the League failed for a very concrete reason—because the two great powers which controlled it and could prevent action by it did not believe it was necessary for their own security.

That is not the situation today.

Today those powers which did not feel the League useful to safeguard their own security, and you who felt it even less necessary for your own security, have to recognize that international order and collective security have become essential for the survival of strong states as well as the preservation of weaker ones. Today an aggressor left alone in his preparations can get a death jump on a strong state as well as a weak one.

A second difference from the League is that this time we can form our international society while we are still fighting the war.

Undoubtedly much of the trouble with the League was that it was formed after and not during the first World War when the Allied Nations no longer had to find answers to the thousand and one reasons why men do not want to cooperate. Men learn to cooperate only by having to do it and the only time when they will practice at it is when they doubt whether they can survive if they don't.

The new world order, like the Chinese Republic, and like all human institutions, will never be realized until we start it. And we shall never be more ready for starting it than now. Under the impact of the terror, the sacrifices and the suffering we are undergoing, we are seeing more clearly than ever before, and perhaps more clearly than we ever shall again, the crying necessity of a new world order. If we cannot compose our differences now with all that we hold dear at stake, what chances are there later when exhaustion, mutual recriminations and cynicism at the end of the war paralyze common action.

We cannot oppose to the onward surge of the Nazis and the Japanese a mere negative attitude, the vindication of the Nine Power Pact, the defense of the status quo of the British Empire, or the territorial integrity of the Soviet Union and of the United States. We must give to our young men, who are called on to sacrifice, a flaming mission of a new world order and begin to make that mission come true now. Against a fanatic faith in supermen, we must oppose a revolutionary enthusiasm for common men.

We are in the midst of a war more terrible, more all-embracing than the last, and to the millions of the Chinese and Russian dead will be added millions of American and British dead before we are through. Are these to die in vain; after victory will we have nothing better to offer our peoples than universal exhaustion to be followed in a few years by still another war? Or shall we not begin at once, here and now, to make what will prove to be the great advance in human history, the emergence of a world order?

China has known the depth of suffering; she means not only to win, but to keep her arms bright after the war.

Through Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek she pledges those arms to her comrades of this war to be used, not in furtherance of nationalistic ambitions, but to help uphold the new world of justice and freedom.

Filibustering for State Rights

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THEODORE G. BILBO

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, November 19 (legislative day of Tuesday, November 17), 1942

Mr. BILBO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an article by Mark Sullivan entitled "Filibustering for State Rights," published in the Washington Post of November 18, 1942. I invite Senators' attention to this article and suggest that they read it.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A DELAYING ACTION—FILIBUSTERING FOR STATE RIGHTS

(By Mark Sullivan)

True, the Senate filibuster against the poll tax is a delaying of legislative government. But it is a delaying only. As a mere delaying, it must be weighed in the balance against the thing which the filibuster is invoked to resist.

The present filibuster is invoked to resist a measure which, if enacted, would assert the right of the Federal Government at Washington to dictate the qualifications of voters in every State and every election precinct in the country. This right is now solely exercised by the States. To take this right from the States, to transfer it to the Federal Government at Washington, would be a fundamental distortion of the basic blueprint of American government. It would be more than a distortion. It would be the setting in motion of a process which ultimately would mean extinction of the States as units of government. For the most essential function any government can have is to fix the qualifications of its voters. Take that function away and the States could not survive as governments.

The poll-tax bill, which the present filibuster resists, would be, if enacted, the completion of a mechanism for revolution—slow-moving and insidious revolution, but revolution surely. This bill would be the most animating motor. Other parts of the mechanism already exist. They show themselves frequently—though a country preoccupied with war fails to notice them.

The other day a Federal agency at Washington, a panel of the War Labor Board, asserted jurisdiction over a strike of city employees in Newark, N. J. This action not only gives Federal sanction to the assertion that employees of government have the right to strike. (A right so generally denied in the past and present that President Roosevelt within 3 years has denied it exists.) Further, if the War Labor Board makes a decision in favor of the strikers, the decision must take a form directing the mayor of Newark to take affirmative action—to restore strikers to employment, to raise strikers' pay or what not. If such decision of the Federal Government is to be made effective, it can only be done by some form of compulsion, force—compulsion exerted by Washington upon the functioning of a city government, which is solely a creature of the State.

Such examples of attempted invasion by the Federal Government upon the functions of the States and their subdivisions are frequent, and cumulative in their effect. They are, in some cases, distortions, and in other

Begun on December 31, 1890, the speech continued over a period of 3 weeks. Senator George proved himself to be a man mighty in knowledge, in logic, in courage.

The speech developed into a running debate on the franchise provisions of any State constitutions. He quoted an opinion of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens in the year 1866 discussing a reconstruction measure before Congress at that time. Mr. Stevens said:

"Now, I hold that the States have the right, and always have had it, to fix the elective franchise * * *, and I hold that it (the bill) does not take it from them. Ought it to be taken from them? Ought the domestic affairs of the States to be infringed upon by Congress so far as to regulate the restrictions and qualifications of their voters?

"How many States would adopt such a proposition? How many would allow Congress to come within their jurisdiction to fix the qualifications of their voters? Would New York? Would Pennsylvania? Would the Northwestern States? I am sure not one of them would."

Senator George also quoted Mr. Conkling's views as to the right of a State to regulate suffrage. Mr. Conkling said:

"It (the bill under consideration) trenches on the principle of local sovereignty. It denies to the people of the several States the right to regulate their own affairs in their own way. It takes away a right which has always been supposed to inhere in the States and transfers it to the General Government. It meddles with a right reserved to the States when the Constitution was adopted and to which they will long cling before they will surrender it."

In the early part of this speech Senator George said: "Mr. President, I am happy to inform the Senator and others who have similar troubles that by the settled law, by the constitutional law recognized by the Supreme Court of the United States, the highest court in any State is to be accepted as the interpreter of its own constitution. There is no dispute about that."

The bill, so ably opposed by Senator George, passed the House on July 2, 1890, but did not pass the Senate.

From the earliest times in this Republic the exercise of the election franchise has been protected by qualifications and restrictions.

The din and furor about democracy have supplied a fitting prelude to the demand for abolition of the poll tax.

Democracy carried to its ultimate conclusion would mean that every person must be allowed to vote in every election. That would include children, feeble-minded, insane, and criminals.

Those who are so enamored of democracy as to be willing to tear down restrictions on the exercise of the elective franchise should consider where that road leads before they decide to walk in it.

Herald Tribune Forum Address by the President

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALBEN W. BARKLEY

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, November 19 (legislative day of Tuesday, November 17), 1942

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the radio address delivered by the President in connection with the Herald Tribune Forum, on November 17, 1942.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

I have always welcomed the opportunity to participate in the Herald Tribune Forum, because I have always been interested in the public presentation of all kinds of national problems.

In time of peace every variety of problem and issue is an interesting subject for public discussion.

But in time of war the American people know that the one all-important job before them is fighting and working to win. Therefore, of necessity, while long-range social and economic problems are by no means forgotten, they are a little like books which for the moment we have laid aside in order that we might get out the old Atlas to learn the geography of the battle areas.

In time of war your Government cannot always give spot news to the people. Nearly everybody understands that—and the reason for it.

This means that those relatively few people who do have the facts from all over the world, not only every day but every hour of every day, are precluded from discussing these facts publicly, except in the most general of terms. If they did they would almost inevitably say things which would help the people who are trying to destroy us.

In reverse, those who are not in possession of all the news must almost inevitably speak from guesswork based on information of doubtful accuracy. They do not know the facts and, therefore, the value of their statements becomes greatly reduced. Nor must we, in the actual progress of the war, lend ears to the clamor of politics or to criticism from those who, as we know in our hearts, are actuated by political motives.

The fact that this type of criticism has done less harm in the United States than might be expected has been due to the good old horse sense of the American people. I know from a somewhat long experience—in wartime as well as peacetime—that the overwhelming majority of our people know how to discriminate in their reading and in their radio-listening between informed discussion and verbal thrusts in the dark.

I think you will realize that I have made a constant effort as Commander in Chief to keep politics out of the fighting of this war.

But I must confess that my foot slipped once. About 10 days before election day one of our aircraft carriers was torpedoed in the southwest Pacific. She did not sink at once, but it became clear that she could not make port. She was, therefore, destroyed by our own forces. We in Washington did not know whether the enemy was aware of her sinking—for there were no Japanese ships near enough to see her go down. You will realize, of course, that the actual knowledge of the loss of enemy ships has a definite bearing on continuing naval operations for some time after the event. We, for instance, know that we have sunk a number of Japanese aircraft carriers and we know that we have bombed or torpedoed others. We would give a king's ransom to know whether the latter were sunk or were saved, repaired and put back into commission.

However, when we got news of the sinking of this particular ship, a great issue was being raised in the Congress and in the public vehicles of information as to the suppression of news from the fighting fronts. There was a division of opinion among responsible authorities.

Here came my mistake. I yielded to the clamor. I did so partly in realization of the certainty that if the news of the sinking were given out 2 or 3 weeks later it would be publicly charged that the news had been suppressed by me until after the election.

Shortly thereafter protests came from the admirals in command in the southwest Pacific and at our great base in Hawaii on the ground that, in all probability, the Japanese Navy had no information of the sinking and that handing them the information on a silver platter—although we were careful not to reveal the name of this carrier—gave them a military advantage which they would otherwise not have had.

This confession of mine illustrates to the people of this country the fact that in time of war the conduct of that war, with the aim of victory, comes absolutely first. They know that not one of their inalienable rights is taken away through the failure to disclose to them, for a reasonable length of time, facts that Hitler and Mussolini and Tojo would give their eye teeth to learn. Facts therefore become paramount—facts that cannot be told to the public at the time, as well as facts that can and should be told at all times.

The posters that tell you, Loose talk costs lives, do not exaggerate. Loose talk delays victory. Loose talk is the damp that gets into powder. We prefer to keep our powder dry.

We have a gigantic job to do—all of us, together. Our battle lines today stretch from Kiska to Murmansk, from Tunisia to Guadalcanal. These lines will grow longer as our forces advance.

We have had an uphill fight, and it will continue to be uphill, all the way. There can be no coasting to victory.

During the past 2 weeks we have had a great deal of good news and it would seem that the turning point of this war has at last been reached. But this is no time for exultation. There is no time now for anything but fighting and working to win.

A few days ago, as our Army advanced through North Africa, on the other side of the world our Navy was fighting what was one of the great battles of our history.

A very powerful Japanese force was moving at night toward our positions in the Solomon Islands. The spearhead of the force that we sent to intercept the enemy was under the command of Rear Admiral Daniel J. Callaghan. He was aboard the leading ship, the cruiser *San Francisco*.

The *San Francisco* sailed right into the enemy fleet—right through the whole enemy fleet—her guns blazing. She engaged and hit three enemy vessels, sinking one of them. At point-blank range, she engaged an enemy battleship—heavily her superior in size and fire power. She silenced this battleship's big guns and so disabled her that she could be sunk by torpedoes from our destroyers and aircraft.

The *San Francisco* herself was hit many times. Admiral Callaghan, my close personal friend, and many of his gallant officers and men gave their lives in this battle. But the *San Francisco* was brought safely back to port by a lieutenant commander, and she will fight again for our country.

The commander of the task force of which the *San Francisco* was a part has recommended that she be the first of our Navy's vessels to be decorated for outstanding service.

But there are no citations, no medals, which carry with them such high honor as that accorded to fighting men by the respect of their comrades in arms.

The commanding general of the marines on Guadalcanal, General Vandergrift, yesterday sent a message to the commander of the fleet, Admiral Halsey, saying, "We lift our battered helmets in admiration for those who fought magnificently against overwhelming odds and drove the enemy back to crushing defeat."

Let us thank God for such men as these. May our Nation continue to be worthy of them, throughout this war, and forever.

Address of Hon. Harold L. Ickes

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. EDWARD A. KELLY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 19, 1942

Mr. KELLY of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following address of Hon. Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Coordinator for War and Secretary of the Interior, before the Twenty-third Annual Meeting of the American Petroleum Institute, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill., November 11, 1942:

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I entertain a personal deep regret that I am not talking to you face to face. I had been looking forward to attending this annual meeting of the American Petroleum Institute in my own home city. I remember vividly that I spoke to you here in Chicago in 1933 when we were going through troublous times together—times that seemed pretty bad, as indeed they were—but yet good as compared with what we are called upon to face today. You and I know each other much better than we did on that occasion 9 years ago when the great majority of you were seeing me for the first time just as I was seeing you. Then we were girding ourselves to come to grips with an economic collapse, now we are in a death struggle to preserve our American institutions, and the fundamentals of our Christian civilization, from the bloodiest, most cruel, and most ruthless enemy that has ever beset mankind.

This is Armistice Day. On that short text alone I could preach quite a sermon.

I will spare you and give only the conclusion of that sermon. It is expression of the hope that when, God willing, another Armistice Day shall arrive, we will profit by the mistakes of which we and our Allies were guilty after they had defeated the Hun 24 years ago. The huge cost that we are paying in this war ought to be enough to buy a real peace—a permanent peace—a peace that will give recognition in the international field to the aspirations in our Declaration of Independence and will be firmly grounded upon the rights and privileges that are embodied in the Bill of Rights of our Constitution. If we don't make that kind of a peace we might as well stop fighting now and bow our heads to Hitler's will because no peace will be permanent that is not founded upon a just recognition of the rights of others—individuals, ethnic groups, and nations. Only such a peace is worth paying for or dying for. Only such a peace can hope to be permanent.

We don't want this time another Treaty of Versailles which was, in its results, a compact for more deadly and devastating war and not a treaty of peace at all.

It would be interesting to talk to you about the war. I would like to rejoice with you in our opening of a new front in one part of Africa, while the British pursue Rommel in another, with American air troops demonstrating in between that they, too, know how to strafe. It would be pleasant to talk to you about our heroic Marines maintaining in the Solomon Islands the fine traditions that they have built up over the years. But you have a particular job to do in connection with the war—the job of producing and refining oil in the quantities and qualities desired and of delivering it at the time and place specified by our armed forces. In the doing of this job you have not yet failed, nor will you fail. You realize, as some others have been much too slow to do, that this is a war of oil. It will be won by the side that has a superiority of oil. In the battle of production in support of the war the oil industry is holding the center of the line. If you advance with the proper support from the flanks, we will win. If you should fail, we cannot win. It is because we realize the indispensability of petroleum that we have been clamoring for materials necessary to produce and refine oil, for tankers, and for pipe lines. If we have made nuisances of ourselves, it is because we have wanted to avoid the writing of that tragic epitaph upon the tomb of our endeavors, "Too Little and Too Late."

As to other war commodities, we might afford to produce "too little"—even when it might not be "too late"—but we cannot afford to run any such risk as to petroleum. Petroleum is the modern soldier mounted upon a swift horse that leads the advance against the enemy.

And so, as the men who occupy the most important position in our industrial front—and I do not want to be understood as making any invidious comparisons, because oil is not the only commodity required to win the war, although in my opinion it is the most important—we want to take stock of our situation. We ought to measure the results achieved to date, and the best line that we can get on our present situation is to look back from where we are today to where we were standing at the time of your annual meeting last year when I had the pleasure of addressing you personally.

The Petroleum Coordinatorship at that time was only 5 months old. Our staff had been on duty for only 3 months. We were very young, but we weren't puling infants. Most of the members of the staff, having been enlisted fresh from industry, were even more bewildered than they are today by the ways of life in official Washington.

While I am about it, I'd like to flash back, as in the movies, not merely to a year ago at San Francisco, but further still. I'd like you to envision with me one of those peaceful scenes wherein a dove nestles trustfully upon the slender shoulder of the heroine, pecking perkily at pistachio nuts which she proffers with a windblown, isn't-life-sweet-and-wholesome smile. This is not far from representing the situation as to oil in America on May 28, 1941, when the President designated me to be Petroleum Coordinator for National Defense.

Hitler was assuring American innocents abroad that he couldn't possibly attack our country, even if such a preposterous thought had ever entered his head. Newspaper colonels were explaining that Japan was so preoccupied with China that it couldn't, in any circumstances, harm the United States, even if so inclined. Certain Representatives and Senators were stertorously demanding to know what silly excuse there might be for building a lot of war planes and wanting to fortify Guam, when everybody knew that nobody had any designs against us. Even a congenital idiot could determine from his map that neither Hitler nor Hirohito could ever bring the war to American territory.

Fortunately, despite this somnambulistic naïveté, the President had succeeded in getting a defense program under way. And the President recognized that nothing was more indispensable to defense than oil. Thus was the Office of Petroleum Coordinator born. Thus, also, was created the question, How shall the coordination be carried forward?

There were two ways in which I could have gone about this. One way would have been for me to go to the White House and say: "Mr. President, you have given me a bunch of tough hombres to deal with, and the only way I can do it is for you to give me dictatorial power."

This is the way that Hitler would have proceeded. In fact, from some of the things that I've read about myself, that is probably the way a lot of people in the industry thought that I would go about it. But it just happens, in spite of what has been said to the contrary, that I believe in the American system of free enterprise. It just happens that I also believe that oil can best do its part in wartime with the least possible direction, and the least possible interference, by the Government.

That is why my first approach was to invite representatives of your industry to Washington for a council of war. Many accepted my invitation. But I have no intention of pretending that there were not some tongues in cheeks—or, indeed, some chips on shoulders. I suspect that some of you had left word with your lawyers to be ready to ask the courts to restrain me from doing whatever I might try to do, while others of you came primed to shout "No" the moment that I opened my mouth.

And I can't blame you. After all, wasn't I one of the more toxic New Dealers? Didn't I look with suspicion upon anybody who made a profit; didn't I believe that government should rule business with a blacksnake? Most important of all, wasn't I the "so and so" who tried to take over the oil industry and be its czar? You were men who read your newspapers, and they had made no Oliver Optic hero out of me.

Oil men, as well as I, can well remember the headlines back in 1934 and subsequently, when it was time again to take me out of the newspaper morgue and give me a dusting:

"Ickes would be oil czar."

"Hatchet men would regiment oil business."

"Power-hungry Harold reaches for big axe."

And so on. And the editorials and the expletives whenever oil men foregathered. I still bear some of the scars.

Let us put it in the words of Bill Boyd, your president and the chairman of our Petroleum Industry War Council, as he told about it last February before a congressional committee. Here are his words—I quote:

"I would not be frank with you if I did not say that the appointment of Secretary Ickes as Petroleum Coordinator, at that time, was viewed throughout the producing branch of the industry in particular with considerable alarm. You know of the historical scraps between the industry and the Secretary of the Interior over legislative proposals which he sponsored or recommended. He called these proposals conservation measures; we in the industry called them regimentation and Federal control. We told you with all the vigor we could command that he was a would-be oil czar."

That describes the atmosphere which prevailed in the summer of 1941, when I made my bow to you oilmen as your unwanted Coordinator. No foundling ever felt so lonely. I am very certain that my assurances to you that I had no sinister designs upon you evoked more than one mental "Oh, yeah"; and when I explained that all that I wanted was to evolve a program which you and we would work out together on a partnership basis, the unvoiced reaction behind your poker expressions was undoubtedly: "Does this guy think that we're going to fall for that one?"

Nevertheless, even the most skeptical of you found reason for satisfaction in the kind of men that we had recruited for our staff. You agreed that I had gotten off to the best possible start by enlisting as experienced and outstandingly able an oil-company executive as Ralph Davies to be Deputy Coordinator. I note by reference to the text of my talk last year that I said to you that if I had it to do all over again I would unhesitatingly ask Mr. Davies to take the same post. I am able to repeat that statement today with even deeper conviction. When he first came to work with me I said to him: "I want you to come to Washington for the duration as a

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Trotting Around

Cotton picking is picking up and it won't be long now. Most of the fields are looking lean when it comes to the fleecy staple's appearance, and some farmers have already plowed up their cotton land and planted cover crops or something. According to Luther Litton, special agent, there had been 73,981 bales of cotton ginned in Bolivar County prior to Oct. 1st, as compared with 68,991 bales ginned to the same date last year.

We suggest, for the duration (bicycles won't be used much after that . . . until another war is started by Germany or Japan) that girls and women wear bathing suits, play suits, shorts, or slacks, so they can use both hands on the handlebars. Some of the fair sex have developed a most artistic pose of the left or right hand (whichever they use) on the corresponding knee.

Units of the U. S. Army Air Force are at present engaged in extensive flying and training of Army homing pigeons in the area of Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana with headquarters at Gulfport. During the last three months, valuable homing pigeons have been lost through shooting and trapping of the birds while they are on training flights by hunters and others who possibly do not realize the seriousness of such an offense. You'd better watch out, guilty ones, before it's too late.

A Mississippi cotton crop of 1,600,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight is forecast by the Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, based on information as of Oct. 1st. A U. S. cotton crop of 11,478,000 bales is forecast based on the same information. This forecast puts Mississippi's crop for 1943 168,000 bales less than was

Cleveland Hi Wildcats got sweet revenge for several years' trouncings when they swamped the Greenwood Bulldogs 30-0 on Delta Field last Friday night. It was Cleveland from beginning to end. This Friday night the Wildcats will entertain the fast and up-and-going eleven from Rolling Fork Hi. The game will be played promptly at eight and will be played under the lights at Delta Field.

Our Boys stationed here at the prison camp are enjoying the Service Club operating at the American Legion Home. Large numbers gather there nightly and meet young and old of our residents who enjoy making the evening's entertainment as pleasant as possible for the boys. We are glad that a camp was located here that brought soldiers to our city. It seems to have made many of our townspeople realize that we are fighting a war.

Lots of gardens, plants and a few toes got nipped Friday and Saturday nights when our frist frosts of the season occurred. Cool nights and moderately warm days have been enjoyed this week, but today brought the summer rays back again, and coats and sweaters have been discarded once more through the day.

OUR BOYS—WE LOVE THEM: Lt. William E. Buckley, Jr., 334th Squad., 95th Heavy Bombing Group, APO 634, care P. M., N. Y. C. . . . . James Garrett, Box 6918, University Station, Baton Rouge, La. . . . . The following changes of addresses have just gone into effect: Lt. Lawson Magruder, Jr., Company H, 22nd Infantry, APO 4, Camp Gordon Johnston, Florida . . . . A-S. Jimmie T. Robinson, Jr., Cadet Sq. 112, Building 5271-A, Flight H, AAFCC-SAACC, San

for.

Furthermore, show some appreciation and understanding of the work of women who, without the vote, accomplished much for the welfare of women and children in our state. I confess to having some feeling on this subject for personal reasons. I was one of a group of women who, many years ago, worked to secure the laws we now have. We thought we had done a good job and were happy even tho not fully satisfied.

That legislative work was directed by the Central State Legislative Committee of Women's Organizations. The plan for such a joint committee was my thought. About that time the Greenwood Women's Club invited me to attend their luncheon party to be given in the home of Mrs. Lizzie George Henderson. At that time I asked Mrs. Henderson's opinion as to a joint legislative committee. She approved cordially, said she had been thinking of such a plan. She and I agreed to get the proposal before various organizations and ask for the appointment of two representatives to serve on a joint committee. At the first meeting of the committee, I insisted that Mrs. Henderson serve as chairman, a position which she filled with success and distinction. She appointed Mrs. C. H. Alexander of Jackson as resident chairman of legislative work and much of our success was due to Mrs. Alexander. Member organizations responded as called upon and Jackson women stood by nobly.

Many of those women who so unselfishly worked for good welfare laws have passed to their reward. I pay this tribute to their memory.

To active younger women I would say, learn present conditions. Find out what the factory inspector does. Find out what your probation officer does. Find out how the compulsory education law works. Find out what is done at the Columbia school. Form your own opinions on these subjects and act accordingly. State conditions can be covered by state laws.

Do not, I beg you, support a federal amendment which eventually could bring the long arm of federal law into any home and fireside in our state.

NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE

Merigold News

Mr. and Mrs. Steve Johnst were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ho ard Smith in Yazoo City, last w

Lucy Howorth 3-44
Care Pall Mall

NTERPRISE

TOBER 26, 1943 NUMBER 23

National War Fund Serves Three Fronts

How the National War Fund serves three vital fronts—the home front, the military front and the united nations—under one banner was explained here his week by Willie Earl Kent, chairman of the East Bolivar County drive which opens October 25.

"All three of these fronts are important to our war effort," the chairman stated, "and they all come under the human services rendered by the NWF.

"On the home front, the NWF provides necessary funds for our local relief and character building groups, such as Boy and Girl Scouts, town relief chests, etc.

"On the military front, the NWF rovides necessary funds for social, recreational and spiritual leadership through such agencies as the USO, United Seamen's, and War Prisoners Aid. Mississippi alone has 16 USO units in state miltary areas, and they will directly benefit from this drive.

"On the united nations front, the NWF provides necessary funds for 13 various allied country reliefs, such as China Relief and Greek Relief. These agencies provide food, medicines and clothes for our gallant allies in both occupied and unoccupied areas. It is our duty to help them, in order that they may continue to help us win the war.

"These, briefly, are the three major fronts to benefit from the single NWF drive in our community. They are all human obligations, and we must respond generously to the one drive which will serve all."

The chairman said the county organization is near complete, and on October 25 hundreds of county workers will begin a systematic canvass of businesses and homes to raise the funds. The drive will continue through November 5.

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News Release From State Health Board

Most physicians list false modas a powerful ally of disease. ...they are loathe to ...

Bolivar Co. Stockyards Will Hold Anniversary Sale Here October 27

The Bolivar County Stockyards here will hold their second anniversary sale of cattle and hogs on Wednesday, October 27th. This corporation sold during the month of September 2573 head of cattle and 2233 head of hogs, for a total of $156,358.34, and has sold since opening for business on October 29, 1941, 33205 head of cattle and 19069 head of hogs for a total of $2,012,593.35.

The Bolivar County Stockyards is owned and operated by Delta farmers and cattlemen, holding a community auction every other Wednesday of each month, specializing in the sales of cattle, hogs and sheep, and it is said that more buyers attend their sales than any other in the tri-states. At their sale on Wednesday, October 13th, they shipped 21 cars of cattle and hogs in addition to the cattle and hogs that were shipped by truck.

The corporation is composed of thirty-six stockholders, representing the most prominent planters and cattlemen of Bolivar and surrounding counties. The officers consist of R. M. Dakin, Cleveland, President; H. H. McGowen, Beulah, Vice-President, and W. E. Kent, Cleveland, Secretary-Treasurer and The Board of Directors are Geo. McGee, Gunnison; Pat Walton, Beulah; W. N. Nelson, Cleveland; H. H. McGowen, Beulah; R. M. Dakin, Cleveland; R. C. Malone, Pace; and J. L. Smith, Cleveland.

As the figures indicate above, cattle and hogs have taken their place by the side of "King Cotton" in the Mississippi Delta.

With Local Boys At Ole Miss

Ben Mitchel of Cleveland was last week elected vice-president of the Interfraternity Council at the University of Mississippi for the current session.

The Council is made up of representatives from each fraternity on the campus and handles all matters pertaining to general fraternity policy.

Mitchel is the representative of Phi Delta Theta on the Council.

William Kenna Hill of Cleveland was last week declared eligible for initiation in Phi Eta Sigma, freshman honorary scholastic fraternity, at the University of Mississippi.

Phi Eta Sigma is a national fraternity that promotes scholarship among freshmen, and membership is the highest scholastic honor that a freshman at the university may achieve. Requirement for membership is a B-plus average, half A's and half B's, or better, for the first semester or for the entire freshman year.

Hill is one of four freshmen who made the necessary grades during the summer semester. Initiation of the new men will be held next Sunday afternoon.

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Mary Ann Catching In "Letters To Lucerne"

(Special to the Cleveland Enterprise)—Miss Mary Ann Catching, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lee Catching, 10 Fifth Avenue, has been given the role of "Bingo" in "Letters to Lucerne." Miss Catching is a Freshman this year at Southwestern in Memphis, Tennessee.

"Letters to Lucerne" is the first production of the year by the Dramatics Group at Southwestern. It is a three-act play ... Dorothy ...

sible and recondition those machines that may be worn to some extent. Go over all plows, machines and equipment now. Replace the badly worn parts. Paint the woodwork. Oil the metal surfaces where rust usually does considerable ...

produced in 1942.

"Letters to the Editor"

CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT

All decent people wish to protect childhood hence the name, Child Labor Amendment, carries an appeal and well meaning people will give their adherence without knowing exactly what the amendment covers and without considering the probable effects should it be enacted into law. The amendment provides that congress shall have the right "to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of all persons under eighteen years of age."

Under such a sweeping grant of power congress could make laws which would disrupt family life and make children the wards of the federal government and such laws could not be declared unconstitutional.

The ordinary mortal, not accustomed to the technical terms used by professional agitators, does not grasp the significance of the word "labor" as it is used in this connection.

My inquiry revealed the fact that children working around home or on home farms are classed as "gainfully employed." In that way a large proportion of children can be reported as "gainfully employed" and such reports can be used as an argument for the federal Child Labor Amendment. I learned this in 1936 when I made a study of the subject in the expectation that the amendment would again be brought before our state legislatures.

The results of my study were written out in a paper entitled "The Protection of Mississippi Childhood." That paper was given as an address at some public meetings, was published in leaflet form at my own expense, was distributed through women's organizations and later sent to members of the legislature. I attended the public legislative hearing in Jackson and stated my reason for opposing the amendment.

I do not think the laws for the protection of childhood have been changed since 1936. I therefore quote from my paper of that year:

State laws for the protection of childhood cover the following subjects:

1. Child Labor.
2. Compulsory education.
3. Probation Officers.
4. Factory inspector.
5. The Industrial Training School at Columbia.

Sections 4637 to 4652 of the Code give the state child labor law and factory inspector law.

Briefly, the child labor law forbids work in mills and factories by boys and girls under fourteen. It provides for an eight-hour day. It forbids nightwork under sixteen years of age.

To women who respect my opinion I say:

Look up our state laws on these subjects. If changes are needed in state laws try to get such changes made. That is what your ballot is

...ups of the girls who are studying at a school in Switzerland. "Bingo" is the American girl in the group.

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Patients At City Hospital

Mrs. Vernon Hull and baby, Cleveland.

Mrs. A. N. Channes and baby, Shaw.

Mrs. R. S. Downer and baby, Leland.

Mrs. M. B. Denman,

Baby Reeves.

Mrs. Mike Morgan, Skene.

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Weekly News Letter By County Agent

"A real diplomat is a man who can make his wife believe she would look fat in a fur coat."

There are no gin reports this year to AAA office, giving the production record of the inidividual farms. However, it will be well for each farm to keep the gin tickets for 1943, so proof of yields of cotton can be had if needed in some other type of program. Don't trust such figures to memory. Keep the actual records on a yearly basis, so you will know how you are doing. The right type of farming should show an increase in yields, as the land is improved and better methods are followed.

Speaking of yields per acre and production records, how about the winter cover crops you should plant this fall? Time now to plant vetch, peas and clovers. Winter legumes have helped us build up production records. We may cuss some and rust and ruin.

We repeat: Bolivar County is being called on for well above three million pounds of scrap metal between now and Nov. 15. Of course peope are busy with the crops. But your boys are busy with the Japs and other enemies. Don't let them down at a time like this. The need for scrap metal is more acute than ever. Every farmer, every school, every club or other organization in Bolivar County—in fact everybody must get in the scrap and get it to the junk dealer soon as possible, so it can get to the steel mills. This job must be completed by November 15.

From information through ODT sources there is every indication farm truck mileage, and all other trucks for that matter, will be materially reduced during the next few months and for some time to come. Information indicates very serious situation as relates to tires and fuel. Few farm trucks travel for pleasure. There may be even fewer trips that we feel are really necessary. The wise person will save the tires, the gas and the truck and make them all go as long as at all possible.

Some folks slip off from home to keep from getting stove wood. Others go to town to keep from pruning and spraying the orchard. We hope this does not start a family row, but now is the time to prune the orchard and get ready to spray for scale as soon as all leaves are off and trees are dormant. We should have already treated the peach trees for borers, but it is not too late even now, to get this done effectively. Use the PDB on older trees and use the liquid ethylene

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Some Reflections

On Tuesday, May 16th, the precinct meeting to elect delegates to the County Convention was held at the courthouse. Mr. Causey was called to the chair and Mr. Cas...ibry, president of Cleveland State Bank, served as secretary.

Mr. Causey presided with fairness and dignity, qualities which are not to be taken for granted in political meeting. After the delegates had been elected, Mr. Causey opened the meeting for general discussion. I submitted the following:

Resolved, That we affirm and renew our pledge of allegiance to the Republic of the United States. I supported the resolution with a statement to show the United States is a Republic not a Democracy. No opposition was expressed. I certainly did not exhaust the subject but I must have exhausted the audience as a motion to adjourn was made as soon as the resolution was passed. I regretted the adjournment.

Mr. Causey was right, eminently so. At this time general conditions surely call for non-partisan discussion. If such discussions had been allowed some brave soul might even have opined that a fourth term for president may not be good for the Republic of the United States.

In 1923, for the first time, women took part in a general state and county election. After my election to the legislature from Washington County, I was invited to address several district conventions of the State Federation of Women's Clubs. The address which I gave was on the subject: "Is Liberty in Danger?" Were I to give such an address now, my subject would be: "Do The People of The United States Want Liberty in the True Sense of the Word?"

By way of postscript, I add: When I saw in the papers that the state bankers convention would include May 16, I experienced a feeling of personal humiliation. Not all bankers attended but many did. They heard some good speeches on the state of the nation but actions speak louder than words. I hope I may be pardoned when I express the opinion that it would have been more patriotic for every banker to have attended his own precinct meeting on that day.

NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE

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A Soldier Speaks

So you're sick of the way country's run?
And you're sick of the way th... ioning's done,
And you're sick of standing in a line,
You're sick, you say—we' just fine.

So am I sick of the su... heat,
And I'm sick of the ...aching feet,
And I'm sick of the jungle flies,
And I'm sick of th... the night mist

And I'm sick of t' ...shriek,
And I'm sick of ... wounded an...
And I'm sick ... bomber's ...
And I'm sick ... alive.

I'm sick of ... and the ...
I'm sick of ... a tin,
And I'm s... sick t...
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MRS. J. M. HOWORTH 3-44
1112 Sixteenth St., The Fall Mall
Washington, (6) D. C.

ND ENTERPRISE

(SSIPP) WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1944 NUMBER 2

You Want Representation?

Bolivar County Farm Bu- membership continues to The Scott and Lamont ies have exceeded their members. Other com- proaching their goal are Skene and Merigold. llman urges that each membership worker membership drive in reach the county embers by June 15. ip dues are help- resent the farm- mendous under- g disastrous in- ve Agriculture, proper consid- privilege and v present the lated to oth- not forget farmer who ere selfish ight place rious dis- ve been u in the nbership or will r fam- r own n leg- your op- our to a

Weekly News Letter By J. S. Vandiver

Health coursese for teachers are on the summer program for the school health unit sponsored jointly by the State Department of Education and the State Board of Health. Outlining the program to Dr. W. A. McIntosh, International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation on his recent visit to the state, Dr. D. V. Galloway and D. R. Patterson, medical and educational directors of the program, said that staff members of the school health unit will conduct courses in Jones County, at Delta State Teachers College, Cleveland, and at Mississippi Southern College in Hattiesburg. The course will be conducted on the workshop basis.

The school health unit has conducted workshops in Lee and Prentiss Counties. In each instance the staff, cooperating with local health and school workers, sought to give teachers basic information about health, to teach them how to recognize their own health problems, and to get each teacher started on the solution of at least one of her problems.

According to school and health authorities, results from this training have already become evident. Certain schools have instigated supervised lunch periods; handwashing facilities have been provided, with the necessary handwashing time set aside in the school schedule. School principals report tangible results of this new awareness and new skill in teaching health, ranging from better attendance of pupils to a rising standard of sanitation, personal hy-

Weekly Farm

Our Rose Nur

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Capitol Activities By Walker Wood

Tax Collections—

Records in the office of the tax commission show that in the first 23 days of the month of May, 1944, the sum of $1,840,395.90 was collected as against $1,602,243.31 for the same number of days in 1943. Total collections by the tax commission in the four months and 23 days of 1944 show a total of $13,675,293.22, against $11,874,327.00 for the same time in 1943.

Proposed Road Fund—

A resolution is pending in congress to authorize the expenditure of three billion dollars in three years following the close of the war for the purpose of building and improving roads and bridges. Hearings are now being held by the House committee. It is proposed that matching be on a basis of 75 per cent by the federal government and 25 per cent by the states; population and federal road mileage would be factors in the division of the states.

Sales Tax Increase—

The following figures have been published by the Jackson Chamber of Commerce, showing annual collections of Sales Tax in Mississippi:

1934, $3,732,054.05; 1935, $4,020,849.67; 1936, $5,281,203.09; 1937, $6,157,344.47; 1938, $5,916,104.16; 1939, $6,479,914.75; 1940, $6,985,850,01; 1941, $8,892,080.17; 1942, $12,122,246.66; 1943, $13,930,246.93.

Win Bond Dollars Use DOUBLE DUTY DOLLARS

(Subscribe for the Enterprise)

The United States

The name United States means a Union of States.

The Preamble to the Constitution uses the description, Constitution for (not of) the United States of America.

The Convention which drew up the Constitution was composed of representatives from twelve states. Rhode Island alone of the thirteen original states failed to appoint representatives or deputies as they were sometimes called.

George Washington was a deputy from Virginia and was unanimously chosen for president of the Convention.

The completed Constitution with its accompanying resolutions was, by order of the Convention, transmitted to the Continental Congress in a letter from Washington as President of the Convention.

Congress resolved unanimously that the report, with Washington's letter, be transmitted to the several legislatures, in order to be submitted to a Convention of delegates chosen in each state by the people thereof.

Delaware was the first to accept the Constitution and Rhode Island the last.

The possible abuse of power was the great fear of those who opposed adoption. They "seemed firmly persuaded that the cradle of the Constitution would be the grave of republican liberty."

John Marshall's Life of Washington says: "During the interval between its publication and adoption every faculty of the mind was strained to secure its reception or rejection.

"At length the conventions of eleven states asserted to and ratified the Constitution and the preparatory measures were taken for bringing it into operation."

This first Constitutional Convention was held in Independence Hall in Philadelphia, May 14, 1787. It was in session four months.

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Holy Writ tells of a man who sold his birthright for a mess of pottage.

States Rights, the bulwark of our liberty, may be sold for federal appropriations.

NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE

References from The Life of John Marshall by Albert J. Beveridge.

SOCIETY

Miss Molly Bedw... today from Oak... where she ta...

Mrs. B. ... M. Moor... nova s...

Me... sch... Br...

MRS. J. M. HOWORTH 3-44
1112 Sixteenth St., The Pall Mall
Washington, (6) D. C.

PRISE

NUMBER 3

Protect Children Against Disease

Dear Parents:

In these times it is more important than it ever has been that we give our children all the protection possible against diseases. Many of the children in our school have not been vaccinated for smallpox or immunized against diphtheria and typhoid fever. Please take your children to the Health Department any Friday afternoon between 1:00 and 3:30 o'clock. These immunizations will be given free by the Health nurse.

Have your children examined for tonsils and adenoids. Physical fitness is necessary before your child can progress in school. Prepare your child for school and prevent unnecessary absence during school months.

Birth certificate of each child will be required upon entrance.

ANN F. RAGAN, R. N.
Public Health Nurse
WILNA ROBB,
Pearman Primary School

Weekly Farm Bureau News

The Mississippi Farm Bureau Federation is planning full cooperation with state leaders in the 5th War Loan Drive soon to begin in the state. Mississippi led the nation in the per cent of quota subscribed during the 4th War Loan Drive, and every effort will be made by farm people of the state to keep ahead of the other states.

The Board of Directors of the state organization has worked out plans for full cooperation in the forthcoming state war bond campaign.

Repeated protests to high government officials by AFBF President Edward A. O'Neal that the actual output of farm machinery was lagging behind the amounts scheduled seem to have finally got results.

Investigation revealed that as much farm machinery as could have been built and can be built without interfering with the war effort has not been turned out and made available to the farmer. Quotas assigned to some manufacturers were not being filled because their plants were occupied with war orders, while other manufacturers with unused facilities, manpower and materials who could produce additional machin- were limited to their quotas.

White, president of the ...m Bureau Federat... ...cepted an invitation to ... program of the an... ...of the Mississippi ...eeting will be ... part of No...

...ureau ...lina, ...in ...d-

Our Boys Now Serving Uncle Sam

Charles W. Smith, 18, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Smith, Duncan, Miss., was enrolled recently in a month's radio refresher course at the Pre-Radio Naval Training School located at the U. S. Naval Armory in Michigan City, Indiana.

The Bluejacket's radio ability was discovered in a series of aptitude tests given during his recruit training. The short course includes the basic principles of electricity, algebra and slide-rule fundamentals.

Successful completion of the short course sends the Bluejacket on to an advanced radio school where he is eligible to win a petty officer rating before being sent on the active duty.

New Delhi, India — Willie A. Langston, 28, of 609 North Sunflower Street, Cleveland, Miss., was recently promoted from Technician 5th Grade (Corporal) to Technician 4th Grade (Sergeant) in the Army in India.

Technician 4th Grade Langston is a member of a hospital unit of the Services of Supply, United States Army Forces in the China Burma India Theater of Operations.

Prior to his induction into the Army at Camp Shelby, Miss., 21 months ago, Langston was employed by the Harrison Gin Company of Cleveland, Miss. Before coming overseas to the China Burma India Theater, the Clevelander served at Camp Barkeley, Texas, and Camp Wheeler, Ga.

Mr. William G. Langston, the soldier's brother, lives at Box 444, Cleveland, Mississippi.

Midland Army Air Field, Midland, Texas—Reuben J. Alston, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Reuben J. Alston, Sr., of Hotel Grover, Cleveland, Mississippi, is a member of the newest class of cadets to be assigned to this key bombardier school of the Army Air Forces Training Command for 18 weeks schooling as bombardier-navigators.

In the course of winning their silver bombardier wings and commissions as second lieutenants or flight officers in the Army Air Forces, these bombardier-navigators will undergo what Army officials have described as "one of the most thorough all around courses of training ever devised for fighting men." They will learn how to blast Axis targets off the map, and they will become skilled in guiding their bombers to these targets and home again. They will be versed in the intricacies of the famous American bombsights, and they will learn to use accurately the instruments of navigation. They will become experts in guiding their bombers through "evasive action"; they will be trained in target identification, camouflage detection, automatic flight control operation, bombing strategy and meteorology.

During their training they will drop hundreds of practice bombs.

1944

The United States

The name United States means a Union of States.

The Preamble to the Constitution uses the description, Constitution for (not of) the United States of America.

The Convention which drew up the Constitution was composed of representatives from twelve states. Rhode Island alone of the thirteen original states failed to appoint representatives or deputies as they were sometimes called.

George Washington was a deputy from Virginia and was unanimously chosen for president of the Convention.

The completed Constitution with its accompanying resolutions was, by order of the Convention, transmitted to the Continental Congress in a letter from Washington as President of the Convention.

Congress resolved unanimously that the report, with Washington's letter, be transmitted to the several legislatures, in order to be submitted to a Convention of delegates chosen in each state by the people thereof.

Delaware was the first to accept the Constitution and Rhode Island the last.

The possible abuse of power was the great fear of those who opposed adoption. They "seemed firmly persuaded that the cradle of the Constitution would be the grave of republican liberty."

John Marshall's Life of Washington says: "During the interval between its publication and adoption every faculty of the mind was strained to secure its reception or rejection.

"At length the conventions of eleven states asserted to and ratified the Constitution and the preparatory measures were taken for bringing it into operation."

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NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE

Reprinted from Cleveland Enterprise, Cleveland, Miss., May 31, 1944.

Editor
Delta Democrat-Times
Greenville, Mississippi

Dec 1945

Allow me, through your paper, to thank Mr. Ernest Kellner for his letter in support of law.

Respect for law as law, is fundamental to good government.

Washington in his farewell address said, "This government, the offspring of our own choice, uninfluenced and unawed, adopted upon full investigation and mature deliberation, has a just claim to your confidence and support. Respect for it's authority, compliance with its laws. acquiescence in its measures are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty."

This incident is respectfully referred to the local committee for study of juvenile delinquency.

Very truly yours,
NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE

—From the Chicago Tribune

a disagreement on the subject of a State being a permanent member. The War Between the States settled this point by making all States permanent members. It not only is non-profit, but in arrears to the amount of $268,000,000,000.

Another co-operative I admire is my home-town, Greenwood, Mississippi. It is an excellently run co-operative enterprise, and it owns and operates an efficient co-operative entitled the Greenwood Water & Light Plant. The profits of this plant are rebated to the citizens of Greenwood in the form of better facilities for better living conditions.

I am proud of these two great co-operative enterprises, my Country and my home-town.

OSCAR F. BLEDSOE III
Greenwood, Miss.

U. S. NOT DEMOCRACY

To The Commercial Appeal:

Thanks are due The Commercial Appeal for the consideration shown in giving space to letters from the public. I now ask for space to comment on letters from Capt. Tom L. Gibson and Mr. James E. Scheibler in The Commercial Appeal of Nov. 9.

Captain Gibson's letter was appreciated but he did not mention the fact that the Atlanta woman, member of President Truman's Civil Right's Committee, is an official of the Woman's Society of Christian Service of the Methodist Church. This is the big, rich, powerful United Methodist Church. As a member of the present Southern Methodist Church I want to make it plain that we have no connection with President Truman's Civil Rights Committee. The Southern Methodist Church is not in politics.

I do not take issue with Mr. Scheibler but I do not understand his use of the word "democracy." He says, "The Constitution gives every man the assurance that he will be permitted to voice his opinions—it gives him the right of deciding whether or not he will take advantage of that freedom. That is democracy." He further says, "I know democracy is never a static condition, it is a continuing struggle." In another paragraph he says, "In this case reason is democracy, a form of government which allows for the human instincts of men." In his closing paragraph he says, "I want to know why Americans turn to Communism, what is there about democracy that for them has failed."

So many speakers and writers take "democracy" for a subject that comment seems pertinent. The United States is not a democracy, it is a republic. The Founding Fathers well knew the difference between a democracy and a republic. They established a republic based upon the principle of representation.

In Federalist Paper No. 10, Madison said, "A pure democracy by which I mean a society consisting of a small number of citizens, who assemble and administer the government in person, can admit of no cure for the mischiefs of faction—such democracies have ever been spectacles of turbulence and contention, have ever been found incompatible with personal security and the rights of property and have in general been as short in their lives, as they have been violent in their deaths."

In Federalist paper No. 14, Madison calls attention to the 'confounding of a republic with a democracy" and says, "The true distinction between these forms was also adverted to on a former occasion. It is, that in a democracy the people meet and exercise the government in person, in a republic they assemble and administer it by their representives and agents." I follow the Founding Fathers. I do not believe in democracy as a form of government. I believe in the Republic of the United States with liberty and justice for all.

NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE
Greenville, Miss.

1947

November 13, 1947

THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL
Memphis, Tennessee

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Nellie N. Somerville,
Greenville, Mississippi.

Bring Summertime indoors this Winter

with Take-it-Easy

Natural Gas Heat

Don't let another Winter catch you without this wonder "Worry-Free" warmth

With NATURAL GAS heating you can relax and "take-it-easy" with comfortable trouble-free uniform heat . . . all winter long. And yet with all this luxurious convenience, NATURAL GAS heating is by no means costly. On the contrary, it is the most economical fuel you can use . . . and is much SAFER than any gas substitutes. If you are planning to remodel or build a home insist on one of these 4 types of modern, adequate, natural gas-fired heating systems for the entire house.

SEE YOUR GAS EQUIPMENT DEALER NOW!

official organ of the church for the young people, in July 1947.

The Christian Beacon, January 1, 1948, says "It would be impossible for us to conceive of a Soviet paid propagandist writing an article that would be more acceptable to Russia than Dr. Davis.

"The most offensive part of all comes in the last paragraph where Stalin is held up as an example to the young people. They are asked if they can "go to serve God and the common people of America as sincerely and courgaeously as Stalin did for what he believed to be best for his people."

Stalin is also represented thruout the entire article as being a great leader and champion of justice for the people.

The Christian Beacon says "If the Methodist Church is going to write about Stalin why does it not deal with atheism, materialism and the tyrannies of Russia?

The comment in the Christian Beacon closes with the following: "Do you not realize how serious this matter is? Young people are given this in the name of the church. Do you realize what this means for the future of the country? What are you going to do about it? What is it going to take to awaken the Lord's people?

[1948]

Information

by

Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville

The following information about the Methodist Federation for Social Service is taken from the book "Moscow over Methodism" by Dr. Robert Gilman Smith, published in 1936.

This organization was provided for by the General Conference of 1908 as an appropriate agency of the church. This federation reports to the General Conference which meets every four years.

Bishop McConnell has said it was twiced endorsed by the General Conference of 1932. This Federation has two organs "The Social Question Bulletin" and the Crisis Leaflets." The former of these has as its slogan "For the Creation of the Classless Society and the Abolition of the Profit Motive."

This Federation has been making and is making open and bitter warfare on American Capitalism in its essence.

December 1934 Social Question Bulletin has the following:

"Once more we suggest the self classification of our members on the basis of their attitude toward the profit motive."

The General Conference of 1932 said that Capitalism is unchristian. The leaders of this Federation frequently use the following language: "The only country that

has a complete social economic plan is the Soviet Union and they have no un-employment."

Bishop Edgar Blake is quoted as hafing said "The principles of the Christian religion are being better applied in Russia than in the United States."

Recent publicity shows that the objectives of the Federation are the same now as formerly.

The Christian Beacon of January 1, Dr. Carl McIntire editor, gives two instances of what it calls, "Methodist Pro-Soviet Campaign."

The first instance is the circulation of the book, "Behind Soviet Power" by Jerome Davis.

Rev. Bob Shuler's paper the Methodist Challenge, and the Christian Beacon state that copies of this book were sent to all preachers with a letter from Bishop Oxnam as president of the Di fision of Foreign Missions of the Board of Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Church.

This distribution was made without charge at the expense of the board, in April and May of 1947.

The Christian Beacon considers this book pro-Soviet propaganda.

The second instance noted in the Christian Beacon is the publication of a eulogy of Joseph Stalin by Jerome Davis in the Classmate,

'U. S. Is Republic, Not Democracy'

Mississippian Explains Difference And Reason Why

To The Commercial Appeal:

Alexander Hamilton was a soldier in the War of the Revolution. His experience during the Revolution convinced him, as it did Washington, that a stronger central government was needed. Hamilton took an active part in all the steps leading to the adoption of the Constitution. He was appointed Secretary of the Treasury in President Washington's first cabinet. His untimely death was considered a severe blow and great loss to the young Republic. Hamilton believed in a strong Federal Government.

Thomas Jefferson had no military record. Some historians say that General Washington felt most keenly the lack of assistance which Jefferson could have rendered in obtaining food and clothing for troops who were suffering from hunger and cold.

Jefferson held extreme theories on the subject of individual liberty. One of his sayings, often quoted, is to the effect that the best government is where there is the least governing. It would seem, that at present, the Government of the United States is more Hamiltonion than Jeffersonion.

The financial history of Presidents is not at hand but this much can be said. As far as the public knows Herbert Hoover made his money; President Roosevelt is wealthy—he inherited his wealth; George Washington was wealthy, and a good thing it was. During the Revolution it sometimes looked as if the war would come to an inglorious end for lack of supplies. General Washington used his own resources and credit to obtain the supplies needed.

The United States of America is not a Democracy, it is a Republic, based upon the principle of representation. The able men who planned and established this Government knew the difference between a Democracy and a Republic. They established a Republic. In early writings and records the word Democracy is seldom used and the word Republic is used to describe the United States Government as a matter of course. Only in recent years has confusion arisen because some people in high places have chosen to continually use the word "Democracy" in speaking of the Government of the United States.

NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE.
Greenville, Miss.

1948

A Republic Not A Democracy

The United States is not a democracy. It is a republic, with government based upon the prrinciple of representation. The "Founding Fathers" well knew the difference between a republic and a democracy. They knew the dangers inherent in a democracy, and in the light of that knowledge they planned for a republic.

The editors of Methodist church school publications seem to be ignorant of this historic fact.

The Adult Student Methodist, for March, page 49, has the following:

"There are some doubts among us about our American democracy. On the whole we are committed to the principle. But our pattern of democracy is so offensive to people of color all over the world that we shall never succeed until our own house is in better order. In fact, there are many who believe that the one nation we fear the most—Russia—may have made a better out in this regard than we have in America."

This deliverance is similar in some respects to statements made by several advocates of F. E. P. C. who appeared before the Senate subcommittee.

Mrs. Theodore O. Wedel, chairman of the committee on Christian Social Relations, United Council of Church Women, said "We are convinced that the United States must demonstrate to the world that our democratic form of government offers to all people the best possible opportunity for a full and satisfying way of life." This is one of her three reasons for supporting F. E. P. C. The same position was taken by other witnesses.

Here is a strange situation. On one hand many nations are begging for aid, for charity, thousands seek admission to the United States. On the other hand, there are some in positions of leadership who are announcing that the affairs of this nation must be conducted in such manner as to win the approval of other nations and such views are advanced in behalf of democracy.

The United States is not a democracy, it is a republic. The government should be conducted for the interest of our people and not for the purpose of conciliating other nations.

Nellie N. Somerville.

Reprint from "News-Enterprise" March 25, 1948.

Mrs. Abe Somerville
Cleveland, Miss.

THE SOUTHERN METHODIST

Sec. 34.66 P.L.&R.
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PERMIT No. 11
LATTA, S. C.

Volume 3 | December 5, 1950. | Number 9

WEDDING BELLS

Clark-Dennis

An event of great interest in the Southern Methodist Church of South Carolina took place on November 10 when Miss Sarah Lee Clark and Mr. Charles Dennis were united in marriage in the First Presbyterian Church of Dillon, S. C.

Mrs. Dennis is a native of Dillon where she graduated from High School. She is also a graduate of Limestone College of Gaffney, S. C. She has been teaching in the Florence school system.

Mr. Dennis is widely known among Southern Methodists throughout the entire church. He has served for several years as the president of the Epworth League of the South Carolina Conference and has also served as secretary of the South Carolina Annual Conference. He is employed as a railway mail clerk.

Mr. and Mrs. Dennis are making their home at 207E West Pine Street, Florence, S. C. in a beautiful section of the city.

MRS. LILLIE I. SHULER

Whereas it has pleased our Heavenly Father to call unto Himself our dear friend and member, Mrs. Lillie I. Shuler, we, the members of the Adult Missionary of the Bowman Southern Methodist Church, bow in humble submission to His will, for we know that He doeth all things well.

Therefore be it resolved:

1. That we acknowledge in her passing that we have lost a valuable member, that we bear witness to her faithfulness to her church and society, that she was ever ready to do her Master's will.
2. That we shall sorely miss her kindly face and sweet smiles from our midst.
3. That we bow in humble submission to God' s will, knowing that she is enjoying those blessings which are prepared for God's children.
4. We extend to her family our deepest sympathy in their earthly loss, but commend them to our Heavenly Father, who doeth all things well.

Respectfully submitted,
Mrs. D. R. Whetsell
Mrs. Fred Easterlin
Mrs. Ida W. Thompson

NOTICE TO SUNDAY SCHOOLS

Publishers of our Scnday School literature have advanced the price recently. Bear this in mind when you receive your statement.

IN MEMORIAM

ROGERS

W. A. M. Rogers, 80 year old, life long resident of the Center community near Mullins, S. C. died at his home Nov. 15.

Funeral services were held at the Center Church by Rev. D. C. Gregory assisted by Rev. J. G. Ferguson.

Mr. Rogers had been a member of the Southern Methodist Church since early boyhood.

Surviving are his widow, three sons, Rupert M. and W. Alton of Mullins and R. Carroll of Charleston; a daughter, Mrs. E. M. Jones of Mullins; and two sisters, Mrs. Julian Jones of Nichols and Mrs. K. M. Byrd of Mullins.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Many subscribers are behind with their payment of subscriptions. Some are as much as two ytars in arrears. Won't you send in your money at once!

SOUTHERN METHODIST MISSIONS

One seldom thinks, perhaps, of Communism as reaching out its grasping hand to Africa. but it is true. There are many who are being swept away by its teachings. and not a few have turned from the truth as it is in Christ Jesus to embrace Marxism. This is just one more matter for earnest prayer. We ask, therefore, that you pray with us that God will stay the hand of this, another aggressor, in Africa.

J. O. Perry, Secretary
Sudan Interior Mission

* * * * *

Dear Friends:

I do not wish to write about the aching void in my heart in coming to Italy alone. It would be impossible to express the disappointment of hearing on my first day alone in Florence that Jimmie must spend several months of pain and suffering in the hospital before he is well.

Many times, while crossing the ocean,

(Continued on page 4)

COMMENTS FROM THE FIELD

Dear Brother Pullin:

The more material I read n the Southern Methodst, the better I like our paper. It is indeed refreshing to know that we Southern Methodists have an organ which has as its purpose "the dissemination of the truth, the inspiration to a better life, the encouragement of the disheartened, the leading of the lost to a knowledge of Christ in the experience of salvotion." Surely there is a dire need for such a written medium among us at this time — one that is constructive, informative, and inspirational. I should like to express my deepest appreciation to all who have labored, and who now labor, to put THE SOUTHERN METHODIST into the hands of the people.

May I take this opportunity, as a local pastor to pledge my co-operation in the task of helping to make our paper just as big and just as good as it can possibly be, for it is my sincere conviction that THE SOUTHERN METHODIST can be used in a great way to magnify our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

It is a pleasure and a privilege for me to be able to enclose a list of names representative of those from my charge who at this time wish to either renew their subscription or subscribe for the first time. May God's blessings be upon you and your co-workers as you labor for Him who must always have the pre-eminence in all things.

Faithfully yours,
Wallace R. Terry, Jr.

* * * * *

Committee on Circulation

The Journal of the General Conference page 13 has the following:

"A committee was named to secure a greater circulation of the paper as follows — Arthur J. Buntyn, Tampa; Mrs. S. J. Lane, Richmond; Richard Bassett, Jupiter; R. H. Campbell, Abilene; J. C. Smith, Leesville; W. L. Sadler, Nashville; C. B. Holland, Laurens; Mrs. Inez Edwards, Memphs; Rev. Howard Van Sice, Greenville.

Let this notice serve as a reminder to the members of the committee and to ask them to report what has been done and

(Continued on page 2)

THE SOUTHERN METHODIST

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOUTHERN METHODIST CHURCH

Rev. C. M. Pullin, Editor
412 West Pine St., Florence, S. C.
Rev. Milton F. Hill, Devotional Editor
Box 82, Mineral Wells, Texas.
Mrs. James Purdy, Sunday School Editor
126 Broad Street, Sumter, South Carolina

Published on the 5th and 20 of each month by The Southern Methodist Publishing House, Latta, S. C. All matters for publication should be addressed to the Editor. Subscription price $1.00 per year. All ministers of the Southern Methodist Church are authorized agents. It is preferred that all materials for publication be typewritten and doubled spaced. When changing address give the old as well the new.

Purpose: The dissemination of truth, the inspiration to a better life, the encouragement of the disheartened, the leading of the lost to a knowledge of Christ in the experience of salvation.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

President **Rev. T. V. Huggns**
Address as soon as available

Executive Committee
Rev. E. W. Wilson **Chairman**
P. O. Box 152 Abilene, Texas
Hon. Abe D. Somerville, Secretary
Cleveland, Mississippi

Treasurer General Conference Finance
Mr. G. B. Patrick, Bowman, S. C.

Treasurer South Carolina Conference
Mr. W. L. Coker Turbeville, S. C.

Treasurer Mid-South Conference
Mr. A. E. Buchanan, Nashville, Tenn.
4406 Nebraska Avenue

Support for the President and other General Conference matters should be sent to Mr. Patrick. Money for Annual Conference matters should be sent to the Conference treasurer named above for your Conference.

EDITORIAL

IDOLATRY

--"The dearest idol I have known, whate'er that idol be,
Help me to tear it from its throne, and worship only Thee!"

We think of idols and idolatry as something far removed from us. It belongs way back in Bible times, or across the seas in remote heathen lands. We cannot imagine people in our own country setting up images of gold, silver, stone or wood and worshipping them. The old prophets condemned idolatry. It would not be a burden and probelm to them if they lived today, we think.

As a matter of fact, idolatry is as real and as dangerous today as it was when Moses came down from Mt. Sinai and saw the golden calf. Idols are to be found everywhere during these times, and they are not nearly as easy to cast down and destroy as they were in ancient times

An idol is a substitute for God; something that takes His place, and receives our thought, attention and service. Our idols are not up in pagan temples. They are in our hearts, our desires, our plans, our ambitions. An idol set up in our lives slowly but surely drives God away from us, and closes the door to Him.

The extravigance, dissipation, frivolity of our age is as poisonous an affront to our Heavenly Father as were any of the images of the heathen. And in our individual lives, coldness, hardness of heart, indifference, shackness in obedience, blindness to spiritual oportunities--these things make us idolaters even though we belong to the church and have a "form of Godliness".

Oh, let us cleanse the Temple of the Living God of the "unseen images"! Let a pure flame of zeal burn on the altars ofour hearts! Let the incense of devotion, faithfulness, obedience be found there!

This hard, selfish, deceitful world with its bitter barrenness, its sin and death---how great is the need in it of fervent and devoted Christian life and testimony! Let your light shine in its darkness!

How well do St. John's words of exhortation apply today. "Little Children, keep yourselves from idols"!

Your Devotional Editor

SUBSCRIPTIONS SINCE LAST ISSUE

Mr. D. H. Davis
(Sent by Mrs. Nellie Somerville) --
Mr. James W. Pardue
(Sent by Mrs. Nellie Somerville) --
Mr. H. Audrey Massey
(Sent by Mrs. Nellie Somerville) --
Rev. O. K. Biddlingmeier
Mr. Dan Gosnell
Mr. Fred Lybrand
Mr I. R. Long
Mr. Ingram Thigpen
Mr. James Cox
Mr. Henry Lybrand
Rev. Ray Seay
Mr. W. R. O'Neal
Mr. A. D Weathers
(Sent by Mr W. R. O'Neal)

Wesley's mother said —

Whatever impairs the tenderness of your conscience or takes away your relish for spiritual things, that, for you, is sin.

COMMENTS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 1)

what the rank and file church member may do to help out.

Mrs. Nellie Somerville

* * * * *

Dear Brother Editor:

Our hearts were saddened no little when Brother and Sister Glenn S. Comfort concluded their final service with us Sunday night Nov. 19, 1950. It was a good service and Brother Comfort's text was: "Finally, Brethren, farewell. Be of good comfort." It was not filled with sob stuff, nor frills and fancies; but wholesome admonitions concerning obligations, duties and watchcare all of which were timely in this transition period.

Monday morning Nov. 20, when the early streaks of dawn began to ascend the vaulted blue, Brother and Sister Comfort and Mrs. Comfort's father and mother Mr. and Mrs. Vaughn and, of course, the grand, month old young lady, Martha Edna, who has recently arrived to make glad the Comfort home was prominently in the procession. Only the recently acquired tom cat, "Tommie", was left behind.

We miss Brother and Sister Comfort very much and our prayers go with them to their new field where doubtless a great harvest of souls awaits them. When we observe the hand of the Almighty moving we can only submit; "Lord Thy will be done."

Brother and Sister E. J. Fielden, our new preacher and his wife seem highly eminent successors to take the reigns from their predecessor's hands.

God works in mysterious ways His wonders to perform. "We will understand them better by and by." We have the avenue of prayer by which we may reach the throne of Grace, and the prayers of the Righteous avail much. We cannot expect any indivdual to work miracles within himself. We all must work together with the Lord Almighty to carry forward His Kingdom plans as a united whole. We all need to be about our Father's business in thiscrucial day "And having done all to stand."

Pray without ceasing and in everything give thanks.

S. J. Lane, Reporter
Richmont, Va.

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The Conference year is over. We at Turbeville Church are very happy indeed to have Brother W. R. Quinn and family returned to us. We think our Church and Sunday School have made progress under the leadership of our Pastor and his able assistants Supt. W. L. Coker and his corps of teachers. We have one of the best Sunday Schools in the

(Continued on page 4)

SOMERVILLE-HOWORTH FAMILY

Printed articles, n.d.

Folder 49

'This Is True Liberty, Freeborn Men Speak Free'—Euripides

The Suffrage Movement in Mississippi

By MRS. N. N. SOMERVILLE
South Victoria Street
Cleveland, Miss.

Allow me to correct a mistake made by Mrs. Walter Ferguson in The Press-Scimitar of April 25. Referring to the proposed Equal Rights Amendment, she said, "certain pioneer members of the National Woman's Party have worked for" it constantly since 1913. They achieved their first victory in 1920 when American women were given the franchise." The enfranchisement of American women was the result of more than half a century of work done by the National American Woman Suffrage Association. The Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association, auxiliary to the national association, was organized in Meridian, May 5, 1897. I had the honor to be the first state president. I worked under Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, also under Dr. Anna H. Shaw. It was my privilege and pleasure to work in co-operation with Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick, now Mrs. Sims, who was not one of the earliest but certainly one of the most brilliant of woman suffrage leaders.

Mrs. Catt was the first woman suffrage speaker who came to Mississippi to lay the foundation for organization. Her visit was in 1895. The first letters which came to me asking about friends of woman suffrage were from Miss Laura Clay of Lexington, Ky. Misses Kate and Jean Gordon of New Orleans were able leaders who gave generous help to other states.

I am sure some Memphis readers of The Press-Scimitar will remember Mrs. Lide Meriwether, a Tennessee leader. Mrs. Meriwether came to my assistance when I held the first annual convention of the Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association in Greenville, March 29-30, 1898.

In the fall of 1915 the late Mrs. Monroe McLelury and I visited East Mississippi fairs in the interest of woman's suffrage. Our visit to the Louisville fair was sponsored by Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward, member of the National Social Security Board in Washington, and Prof. John Runnell, Judge Lucy Somerville Howorth, member of the Veterans' Board of Appeals in Washington, also assisted.

No doubt Maj. A. D. Somerville, U. S. Army, would recall with pleasure the time he escorted Dr. Anna H. Shaw from the hotel in Greenville to the opera house where she was to speak.

In 1915 I was second vice president of the national association. In a scrapbook there is a copy of a printed folder giving the call and program for the 47th annual convention to be held in Washington, D. C., at the new Willard Hotel, Dec. 14-19, 1915.

The work of the NAWSA was conducted with ability, energy, unselfish devotion, and always with dignity. When success was achieved the association was disbanded but should not therefore be forgotten, and the crown for its achievement placed elsewhere.

This is not a personal criticism of Mrs. Ferguson. She is not the only present day writer who is not well informed on the history of the woman suffrage movement.

A-59

~~869~~

SOMERVILLE? NELLIE NUGENT

Miscellaneous printed pamphlets and flyers, dated 1915-1948.

1915 Who takes care of Mississippi women? 1p.

[1923] To the voters of Washington County.... announcing her candidacy...1p.

1928 ... In support of Herbert Hoover... 2p.

1934 The protection of Mississippi's childhood. Reprinted in The Delta Star. Nov. 17, 1936

1934 Were the Pilgrim fathers bums. 1p.

1936 Chance or malice prepense? 4p.

1939 Pacifist speaker. 1p.

1942 Democracy and the poll tax. 6p.

1944 The United States. 1p.

1947 2 letters to the Editor of the Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Tenn.

1948 A Republic not a democracy. 1p.

1948 Information. 4p. (1c undated)

A-50

~~569~~ Somerville, Nellie Nugent

Miscellaneous printed flyers and leaflets. undated.

1. Moral Leadership. the true basis of woman suffrage 3p.
2. Lest we forget. 13p.
3. The right of private judgment. 1p.
4. Read the Old Testament. 17p.
5. Suggestions to District Secretaries. 2p
6. The word Protestant. 1p.
7. Were the Pilgrim Fathers Pumas. 1p. - 1934?
8. The Bill of Rights. 1p
9. What is communism? 1p.
10. ~~The B~~

THE RIGHT OF PRIVATE JUDGMENT

As reported in the the Jackson Clarion-Ledger of Monday, June 3, "a resolution designed as a protest against C. I. O. inspired propaganda in the Sunday School literature of the Methodist Church was rejected by a vote of 35 to 11 by the Men's Bible Class of the Galloway Memorial Methodist Church, Jackson, Miss.

John Satterfield, teacher of the class "protested that while the publication might contain matter objectionable to the racial and political views of some of the members, it is the recognized Sunday School text of the church"

In taking that position Mr. Satterfield gave up the historic foundation of Protestantism, the right of private judgment

NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE

Lest We Forget

By
Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville

Reconstruction days in the South, having recently received high praise and the further statement having been made that when negroes sat in Southern legislatures better legislation was passed, than at any other time in American history, it behooves us to refresh our memories as to those same Reconstruction Days.

Bishop Charles B. Galloway, of blessed memory, in his speech at the dedication of the new Mississippi Capitol on June 3, 1903; said of Reconstruction in Mississippi: "And those pitiless years of Reconstruction! Worse than the calamities of war were 'the desolating furies of peace'. No proud people ever suffered such indignities nor endured such humiliation and degradation. More heartless than the robber bands that infested Germany after the Thirty Years' War were the hordes of plunderers and vultures who fed and fattened upon the disarmed and defenseless South. Their ferocious greed knew no satiety, and their shameless rapacity sought to strip her to the skin. As Judge Jere Black with characteristic vividness and vigor has said: 'Their felonious fingers were made long enough to reach into the pockets of posterity. They coined the industry of future generations into cash and snatched the inheritance from children whose fathers are unborn. A conflagration sweeping over the State from one end to the other and destroying every building and every article of public property would have been a visitation of mercy in comparison to the curse of such a government'."

In his preface to "The Tragic Era" the author, Claude G. Bowers, says of Reconstruction Days in the South—which he calls the "Revolution after Lincoln" —"Never have American public men in responsible positions, directing the destiny of the nation, been so brutal, hypocritical and corrupt. The Constitution was treated as a doormat on which politicians and army officers wiped their feet after wading in the muck. Never has the Supreme Court been treated with such ineffable contempt, and never has that tribunal so often cringed before the mob.

"So appalling is the picture of these revolutionary years that even historians have preferred to overlook many essential things — That the Southern people were literally put to the torture is vaguely understood but even historians have shrunk from the unhappy task of showing us the torture chambers—The story of this Revolution is one of desperate enterprises, by daring and unscrupulous men, some of whom had genius of a high order. In these no Americans can take pride. The evil that they did lives after them."

The term Reconstruction Days is generally understood to cover the period from 1866 to 1876.

The Reconstruction Acts passed by Congress in 1867 provided that the ten Southern states be divided into five military districts under the command of army officers "to be assigned thereto by the President." Each commander was to have under his control troops enough to support his authority. Civil law was absolutely subordinated to the military. The reconstruction acts were passed over the veto of President Andrew Johnson.

In his veto message the President said "The pow-

er thus given to commanding officers over all the people of each district is that of an absolute monarch. His mere will is to take the place of all law—Such power has not been wielded in England for more than five hundred years. In all that time no people who speak the English language have borne such servitude."

President Johnson's brave efforts to uphold the Constitution brought on him the hatred of Radical leaders which finally resulted in an impeachement trial. He was acquitted by a small margin.

The openly avowed purpose of the reconstruction acts was to perpetuate by military control of elections the ascendency of the Radicals who called themselves the "Union Party."

"President U. S. Grant became the militant leader of Radicalism at it's worst."

"In the autum of 1866 and through the winter and summer of 1867 strange men from the North were flocking into the black belt of the South and mingling familiary with the negroes day and night. These were the emissaries of the Union League Clubs of Philadelphia and New York that have been unfairly denied their historic status in the consolidation of the negro vote—More vicious, however, were the imported agitators of the lowest character, mingling socially with the negroes and promising them the division of the white man's acres among the blacks if they would vote the Republican ticket—freedmen were refusing to work, to meander about in threatening groups and linger around the whiskey shops—Rioting began in Norfolk, in Richmond and in New Orleans—

"It was under these conditions that the Union League was pushing the political organization of the freedmen with the active aid of Bureau agents and a flock of ministers from the North and Methodist pulpits (northern) were being converted into political rostrums. Old Methodist, writing of the quarterly meeting to the McMinnville Enterprise, boasted that his church was as effective in making loyal men as the secret societies." Show me a Northern Methodist he wrote and I will show you a loyal citizen. Then he concluded, "Let all the negroes and Radicals join the flock of Wesley."

President Grant was reported to have said "There are three political parties in the United States, the Republican, the Democratic and the Methodist Church (northern).

The riot of misrule in Congress reached it's appropriate culmination in the stealing of a presidential election.

In 1876 the nominees were Samuel J. Tilden democrat, Rutherford B. Hayes, republican. Let us view scenes from election night as described by Bowers.

"Late on the night of the election crowds in all the cities of the land were noisily celebrating the triumph of Tilden—He had swept New York, Indiana and the South. At the Republican headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel hope was abandoned—The press of New York City, including The Tribune, conceded the defeat of Hayes. And in the midst of the gloom an inquiry which was to make history reached the Times from Senator Barnum of Connecticut, chairman of the financial committee of the Democra-

tic organization asking for the figures on South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana. And so the Democrats were not positive about those states! There was an inspiration—Strange things had been possible in the manipulation of election results in those three states during the last twelve years. A democratic leader was not sure about them. Clearly they must be claimed by he Republicans and steps taken to sustain the claim."

National Chairman Zack Chandler had given up and gone to bed. "Two men, John C. Reid of the Times and W. E. Chandler hurried to Zack Chandler's room—kicking in the door they aroused him and explained the situation—he told them to do what they pleased and let him alone. It was enough. The telegrams were flashed to good men and true in the three states—The telegrams were imperative and the recipients would know how to read between the lines. To Florida "Hays defeated without Florida"—to Louisiana "The presidential election depends on the vote of Louisiana and the Democrats will try and wrest it from you"—to South Carolina "Hayes elected if we have carried South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana. Can you hold your state?" Late that day Zack Chandler, with not one new return, boldly announced Hayes had won the election by one vote in the electoral college.

In Louisiana the disreputable job of stealing the vote of the state was done by the Returning Board.

Reviewing the proceedings years later Rhodes, the historian and a Republican, was to write "As a matter of fact Wells (a member of the Returning Board) and his satellites, in secret conclave, determined the presidency of the United States, but before

returning the vote of Louisiana for Hayes, there is little doubt that he offered to give it to Tilden for two hundred thousand dollars."

Let us visit some legislatures with Bowers.

SOUTH CAROLINA—

"The Speaker of the House was one, Frank Moses, member of a respected family, expelled from his college fraternity because of his low associations, a fast liver, utterly unmoral, a gambler and libertine who had seized upon the opportunity to share in the plundering of his own people. Most of the members of the House were black—some of the type seldom seen outside the Congo—mingling with the negroes we see ferret faced carpet baggers eager for spoils and in the rear honest John Patterson calculating the prices of members. Two years hence he will reassure his kind with his classic statement that "there are five more years of good stealing in South Carolina."

"Most of the negroes were illiterate. Some had laboriously learned to sign their names, many made their mark. The room adjoining the office of the clerk of the Senate was a barroom open from eight in the morning till two and four the next morning".

"Since even good men and true could not live on wine alone the State was taxed to supply the refreshment room with Westphalia hams, bacon, cheese, smoked beef, buffalo tongue, nuts, oranges, lemons, peaches—much of which found it's way to hotels and boarding houses."

"The open sesame to legislative favor is the rattle of coin. Stealing was a virtue. The corruption in state bonds, criminally issued and divided among official gangsters mounted, but bribery and bond looting were not enough for this avaricious horde which had recourse to the pay certificate steals".

"With thirty five attaches in the Senate pay certificates were issued for three hundred and fifty. Senators demanded and received them for friends and party workers. When Moses, the Speaker, required more funds for his debauchery and made out a pay certificate for twenty-five hundred dollars, the Lt. Governor, a negro, refused to approve unless included."

FLORIDA—

"A legislature composed of swindlers, stealing on mileage and dancing ostentationly on auction blocks, mileage and dancing ostentationly on auction blocks. Again the infamous Littlefield, busy with his railroad steals and prodigal as used be with his bribery funds. Night, bright lights and abundant whiskey in hotel rooms whence members won by money, stagger joyously. Negro members, suspecting a sliding scale of bribery to their disadvantage have caucused and appointed a "Smelling Committee" to investigate and exact justice. Even the Northern Radicals are a little embarrassed by the leaders in Florida. Florida was putrid."

LOUISIANA—

"The legislature we find sitting in Mechanics Hall

is typical of the others we have seen. We find presiding over the house, a shrewd, unscrupulous youth of twenty-six, Carr of Maryland."

"The lobbies teem with laughing negroes from the plantations with whites of the pinch faced parasitic type. Negro Women in red turbans peddle cakes and oranges to the very doors of the chambers. Within, some coal black members, but most of lighter hue. Lt. Governor Dunn, presiding over the Senate is a black. The abysmally ignorant eschew debate. Some of the coal blacks speak incoherently. It is a monkey house. Visitors from the North organize slumming parties or go as to a zoo. A British member of Parliment asking if there are any curiosities in the city is taken to Mechanics Hall.

"Corruption is inevitable and members openly charged with bribery are not offended."

MISSISSIPPI—

In Mississippi the most stirring events of Reconstruction occurred during the administration of Governor Adelbert Ames. General Ames had formerly been military governor. He was elected governor in 1873, his term to begin in January 1874. On the ticket with him were three negroes, Secretary of State, Superintendent of Education and Lt. Governor. A that time T. W. Cardoza, Superintendent of Public Instruction, was under indictment for larceny in Brooklyn, New York.

The following account of Ames administration is condensed from the History of Mississippi, by Robert

Lowery and W. H. McCardle. In December 1874 the Governor convened the legislature in extra session. This was based upon the alleged disorder and race trouble in Warren County when the people of that county had repeatedly endeavored in a lawful way to suppress the systematic robbery carried on by county officials. Repeated complaints made by white Democrats failed to elicit any response. Finally a number of taxpayers went to the Court House and demanded of their oppressors to give new and sufficient bonds or surrender their trust.

The result of this was an armed body of negroes marching from every direction upon the city of Vicksburg.

The infuriated negroes, instigated and encouraged by their leaders, expected an easy victory but instead met with a decisive and disastrous defeat.

Lt. General Sheridan wrote to the Secretary of War suggesting that persons in the states of Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi should be tried as bantitti by a military commission.

This served to present the issue sharply between carpet bag plunderers and the white taxpayers of the state. Taxpayers conventions had been held in almost every county in the state with the firm intention of correcting existing and preventing further abuses.

It was an uprising of the people, ministers of the gospel, lawyers, doctors, farmers, merchants and mechanics, took their places in the great reform column.

On January 4, 1875, the Convention of taxpayers of Mississippi met in the hall of the House of Representatives. The convention was called to order by Col. W. L. Nugent, upon whose motion Gen. W. S. Featherston of Marshall county was made Chairman. The Convention presented a petition to the legislature showing the true condition of the state. The petition was lengthy, and gave the true status in an able and respectful manner. Governor Ames called them "howlers."

The taxpayers Convention resulted in the organization of taxpayers leagues which were expected to be consolidated into a State Organization to check the process of confiscation inaugurated by the Radical party.

The Democratic State Convention met on August 3, 1875. General J. Z. George was elected chairman of the State Executive Committee and Marion Smith secretary.

Democratic meetings were held daily in almost every part of the state. On August 15th, the Democratic Executive Committee issued a spirited address to the people of the state. It referred to the Governor as an alien and adventurer and the people of the state being classed as banditti. The address closed with the appeal "in this contest Mississippi expects each of her sons to do his duty, brace up old age to one more effort, nerve manhood to put forth all it's strength, incite youth to its noblest enthusiasm."

Ames made frequent applications to the President for troops to suppress alleged violance. General George wired the Attorney General of the United

States that there were no obstructions to the execution of the laws.

On the 4th of September the Clinton riot occurred. A Radical mass meeting and barbecue was to be held at Clinton to which all were invited. Judge Amos R. Johnston, Democratic candidate had finished speaking when the fight began. It was agreed that the fight was started by negroes. Young Mr. Thompson and Mr. Sively of Raymond became separated from others, were overtaken in an open field and brutally murdered. Mr. Charles Chilton, a peaceable citizen of Clinton, was killed in his own yard. Telegrams were sent at once to Vicksburg, Jackson, Edwards and other places for reinforcements. In response companies from several places were soon on the ground.

This trouble was followed by a great number of negroes from the county congregating about the Governor's Mansion seeking arms with which to fight. The sheriff of Hinds county was a negro named Harney. Knowing the temper of the white people Harney sought an interview with Captain Frank Johnston who commanded the Jackson Company which reinforced Clinton and made known his wish for a conference of leading men of both races. This was accepted and terms of peace arranged.

What was called the Yazoo riot occurred about the same time and was caused by A. T. Morgan, white man, sheriff of the county who had married a negress. Some lives were lost. Ames dispatched Charles Caldwell's company of negro militia out towards Clinton and Edwards, but they did not go into Yazoo County where a warm reception had been prepared.

The Attorney General of the United States had sent Mr. C. K. Chase to investigate and report the status.

During Mr. Chase's stay a meeting was arranged for October 20 between a committee of citizens and the Governor.

The Committee consisted of J. Z. George, Frank Johnston, Joshua Green, W. L. Nugent, T. J. Wharton, John W. Robinson, H. Hilzheim, E. Richardson, R. L. Saunders, J. C. Rietti, David Shelton, Robert Lowry.

The meeting was held in the parlor of the Governor's Mansion. Terms were reached and mutual pledges given. A citizens meeting was held in Angelos Hall. The result of the conference with the Governor was made known. The militia was to be disbanded and their arms turned over to U. S. troops. No militia would be sent to Yazoo county. Order for shipment of arms to De Soto county was countermanded. The committee pledged that peace and order would be maintained.

From that time the Radical ranks were broken, the leaders on the run, Democratic victory almost achieved. On election day the Democrats presented an impregnable column of determined men and won a victory the importance of which was incalculable.

When the legislature met January 4, 1876 charges of impeachment were filed against Cardoza and Davis. Cardoza resigned and left the state. Davis denied the charge, was put on trial, found guilty and removed from office.

Articles of impeachment were brought against Ames but were dropped under an agreement that he would resign. He did resign, and left the state. Colonel John M. Stone, senator from Tishomingo county, was elected President protem of the Senate, he became governor when Ames resigned and A. K. Davis was impeached and removed from office.

In closing this chapter, our historian wrote "The people of Mississippi remember the career and rule of Governor Ames as a frightful dream. They look back on the long, weary night of despotism, rapine and plunder, inaugurated by that petty proconsul of a hostile government, and thank the good God that inspired them with the necessary courage to redeem the fairest land the sun shines on and rescue the children of the patriotic men and women who were born free, from a worse than Egyptian bondage."

Some other states took courage from Mississippi and won. Happier days were in sight.

At this late day anyone who attempts to wave the Bloody Shirt should be emphatically condemned.

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Tragic Era—Claude G. Bowers.

Life of L. Q. C. Lamar by Edward Mayes.

History of Mississippi by Lowry and McCardle.

BOLIVAR COMMERCIAL-CLEVELAND, MISS.

READ THE

Old Testament.

BY

Mrs. N. N. Somerville.

The Old Testament.

Most people limit their Bible reading to the New Testament and Psalms. Ask the average church member, "Why do you not read the Old Testament?" The answer will be, "It is so hard to understand."

It is not natural for people to read with real live interest a book they do not understand.

Other books come to the reader with title, table of contents, index, preface, introduction or some preliminary explanation of the work, its aim and scope. The Bible has no such explanation.

The following brief introduction to the Old Testament has been written with the hope of helping busy women or young people who do not have access to a book on the subject.

The late Dr. W. R. Harper, eminent Bible scholar, said that the greatest difficulty to be overcome in an intelligent study of the Bible is

the sense of unreality clinging about Bible characters and events. Try to get rid of that feeling. Remember that the Bible was written by men (under divine inspiration) for men. It was the outcome of tremendous events and irresistible conviction.

Do not take up your Bible as a mere matter of routine, with the feeling that a chapter read is a duty done, but with the thought that it is the Christian's text book and guide, the source of valuable information which can be found nowhere else.

The literary style differs from that in favor now; the language is old fashioned, no quotation marks are used, a few verses often cover the history of years.

To overcome these peculiarities read with an alert, attentive mind. Stop to take in the full meaning of words and phrases. Make a mental picture of the great events so simply and briefly narrated.

After the sin and fall of the first man the promise was given of ultimate triumph over evil and restoration to divine favor. Gen. 3-14.

One man, Abraham, was chosen for his faith, through whose family those promises were to become effective to all the nations of the earth. Gen. 12-13 and Gen. 18-18. Abraham's descendants were called Hebrews, later Jews.

The Old Testament is the history, marvellously condensed, of God's dealings with that nation. Incidentally, of other nations also.

To get the best general idea of the Old Testament think of it as history; prophetic history. Much that was not written as history has become history.

"God moved in all history and we may learn something of God in every history that has been enacted, but in a unique manner God was in Israel and in its history and in the history of the time of our Lord. There is no history like that of the chosen nation."

A great historical work is one that not only gives facts but the philosophy of them. So the old Testament is history with a moral purpose. Out of this nation the Messiah was to come, therefore it was important to preserve a true record to show how God dealt with them and why.

"As the words of our Lord imply, the whole Old Testament is prophetic not only in its special predictions, but even in its history, from the 'Out of Egypt I have called My Son,' to 'A prophet like unto me shall the Lord your God raise up unto you.' Thus the Old Testament pointed beyond itself to the perfectness which it announced and for which it prepared. That perfectness consists in the removal of all the evil which sin has wrought, in the restoration of man to God, and in the fullness of blessings which flows from fellowship between God and man. This is the Kingdom of God. To announce and to prepare for it, was the object of the Old Testament."

The Old Testament was written in Hebrew.

Two hundred and fifty years B. C. a Greek translation was made.

The Hebrew Scriptures, therefore were arranged before that time.

The Old Testament, therefore, is composed of books written at different times, through a period of more than a thousand years, all the writers keeping in view the mission and destiny of their nation, to whom were committed the oracles of God.

The writing of the Old Testament was begun, as was reasonable, when the Hebrews began to be a nation. Moses, a great constructive statesman, gathered up the threads of history from the creation of man and brought the record down to the time when the Hebrews were ready to enter their promised country, Canaan, now known as Palestine. Through Moses they received their law, civil and religious, and by him

were organized into a degree of national life and unity of purpose. The first five books of the Old Testament cover this record.

Under Joshua and others the Hebrews entered Canaan and to a great extent conquered it. The books Joshua and Judges tell of that conquest.

With progress came pride and worldly ambition; God's people desired to be like the nations around them, not unlike, as God had commanded them to be. They came to Samuel, the prophet, whom God had given them and demanded a king. Thus began the monarchy. The beginning of the monarchy, its rise, divisions into two kingdoms, the progress and end of both, are related in the books of Samuel, Kings and Chronicles.

The first king was Saul, then David, then Solomon. After Solomon's death the division took place. Ten tribes rebelled against the house of David and formed a kingdom in the north. This was

called "Israel" usually but sometimes called "Ephriam" or "Samaria." This kingdom lasted about 250 years and was then destroyed, nexer to be restored. Their land was settled by a mixed population from whom came the Samaritans of our Lord's Day.

Judah and part of Benjaman, and others, remained faithful to David's house and jormed the kingdom of Judah. This kingdom lasted for more than two hundred years after Israel fell. It was then conquered, the people taken into captivity. After more than half a century there was a partial restoration. A remnant returned, rebuilt Jerusalem and restored the temple, but the glory or Judah as an independent nation was forever departed.

The history of the restoration is told in the books of Ezra and Nehemiah. One of the livest things in all literature is the delineation of the character of Nehemiah, soldier, statesman, philanthropist, patriot, moreover a man who believed God.

The book of Ruth derives its interest from the fact that its heroine, Ruth, was the great grandmother of King David.

Esther gives the origin of the Jewish Feast of Purim.

The Psalms were written at different times by different people. They were "the liturgy, the hymnody and in great measure the dogmatics of the Old Testament church." Many of them are full of pathetic fervor.

The book of Job is in the nature of a parable, or a discussion of human suffering, its nature, cause and effect.

The books of Solomon contain many wise sayings of practical value in every day life. Many of them are reflected in the New Testament.

Of supreme interest in the history of the Hebrews are the prophets, the men who spoke for God. Their mission was a double one. To their own times they had a very direct message of repentance and obedience.

To all men and all time they had a message of spiritual truth, a gradual unfolding of the divine ideal which was to reach its culmination in Jesus, the Christ, the Son of God.

Messianic prophecy is now understood in the light of its fulfillment. The message of the prophets to their own contemporaries cannot be understood without the knowledge of prevailing conditions given in the historical books of the Old Testament, Kings, Chronicles, Ezra and Nehemiah.

Take for example, the prophet Jeremiah. The very name has become the synonym for a chronic grumbler. It has passed into literature. A Jeremiah is an abusive, untimely piece of writing. This is unjust to the great prophet. His was God's last message to a people rushing to destruction. They said, just as people do now, "Why all this preaching? We are good people, well dressed, well fed, at-

tending to business and enjoying life; let us alone." So came the end, seige, battle, famine, captivity.

Jeremiah's lament was the sensible and only possible thing to one who saw clearly as God saw.

These facts are told in the last chapters of Kings and Chronicles, corroborating Jeremiah's own writing, Zechariah's message, "not by might nor by power but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts," has a new meaning when it is known that it was given to encourage the exiles who had returned to Jerusalem. Their might and power were gone, truly must they depend upon the mighty Spirit of God. Ezra 6-14.

Could anything be more interesting, more dramatic, than the story of the deliverance of Jerusalem as given in II Kings 18-19, II Chronicles 32, and Isaiah 36-36. Judah's brillian king, Hezekiah, Sennacherib's insolent deputy, Rabshakeh, and the prophet Isaiah with his mighty word; "Thus saith the Lord, God of Israel."

Some of the greatest prophets, as Elijah and Elisha, left no writings, their works being recorded in Kings and Chronicles.

Amos and Hosea were the first prophets who wrote. Their mission includes a message to Gentiles but was mainly to the northern kingdom, Israel.

Isaiah came in the later years of Amos and Hosea. His work was in the kingdom of Judah.

Micah's work was about the same time. He foresaw the destruction of both kingdoms. In Micah 5-2 occurs the prophecy quoted in Matthew 2-5, 6. "But thou Bethlehem Ephratah, though thou be little among the thousands of Jadah, yet out of thee shall he come forth unto me that is to be ruler of Israel, whose goings forth have been from everlasting."

Zephaniah was contemporary with the earlier years of Jeremiah. His prophecy was of destruction to Judah, to Assyria, to Nineveh, to the Philistines, to the Ethiopians. "Why

does Zephania never talk of the love of God, of the Divine Patience, of the grace that has spared and will spare wicked hearts if only it can touch them to penitence? Zephaniah stands too near judgment and the last things. Perhaps an austere gospel was required by the fashionable temper of the day."

Nahum is the "Oracle of Nineveh"

Habakkuk asks questions concerning God's Providence and receives answers. His work is placed, like Nahum and Zephaniah, after the fall of the northern kingdom and when Judah too was nearing its end in the latter part of the seventh century before Christ. Jerusalem fell 586 B. C. The restoration was begun about 540 B. C.—

Haggai, like Zechariah, was a prophet of the restoration. His special mission was to urge the rebuilding of the temple. "Be strong, O Zerubbabel, be strong O Joshua, be strong all ye people for I am with you saith the Lord of Hosts"

Malachi's work was some genera-

tions later. The people were careless, forgetting God's laws. Malachi calls them back. He especially emphasizes the law of the title, "Will a man rob God? Yet ye have robbed me But ye say, Wherein have we robbed thee? In titles and offerings."

Obadiah is the shortest book in the Old Testament. It is a prophecy against Edom.

Janah was an unwilling messenger to the Gentile City, Nineveh.

Daniel was not a prrphet by profession. He was a Hebrew exile from Judah who became eminent as a statesman in the court of Nebuchadnezzar. "He does not tell us, as other prophets do, of his Divine call, but in the midst of his duties as an officer of the state, utters the truth which God has enabled him to see, for the benefit of his distressed countrymen."

The prophet Ezekiel was an exile in Chebar near Babylon. "During the early part of his ministry Jeremiah was his co-laborer, as was Daniel during the latter part."

Joel's prophecy is a cry of alarm. "Blow ye the trumpet in Zion and sound an alarm in my holy mountain; let all the inhabitants of the land tremble, for the day of the Lord cometh. for it is nigh at hand." Yet he too speaks of the restoration and the time when the Spirit shall be poured out upon all flesh. Joel 2-28, 29.

But far above them all stands Isaiah upon the hights of clear prophetic vision.

Amidst the sin hardened multitude to whom the prophet spoke some there were whose hearts burned within them, as does the Christians now, when they heard, "Surely he hath borne our griefs and carried our sorrows—he was wounded for our transgressions; he was bruised for our iniquities, the chastisement of our peace was upon him, and with his stripes we are healed.

How exultant they must have been when Isaiah said, "For unto us a child is born, unto us us a son is given and the government shall

be upon his shoulder, and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, the Mighty God, the Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace. Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end, upon the throne of David and upon his kingdom, to order it and to establish it with judgment and with justice from henceforth, even forever. The zeal of the Lord of Hosts will perform this" Gone are human ambition, passion, and pride, but the prophet's words are everlasting.

The Old Testament is the book of a nation; lessons of citizenship are to be learned from it. In Isaiah's time religion and politics could not be kept apart—neither can they now. Many religious questions are questions of law, therefore political. The observance of the Sabbath, the Bible in public schools, the liquor traffic, and others.

"What sort of public recognition and acknowledgment did God require of a nation that professed to be his people?" The answer is found in the Old Testament.

"What does he require now?" The question is as important now as it ever was.

Should a Christian nation tolerate idolatry and permit heathen temples to be erected?

The Old Testament supplies the foundation for faith in Christ.

St. Paul said, "The law was our schoolmaster to bring us unto Christ that we might be justified by faith." Gal. 3-24.

Again to Timothy, "From a child thou has known the holy scriptures which are able to make thee wise unto salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus."

The New Testament was not in use as "scripture" when St. Paul wrote that, he referred to the Old Testament.

The Lord himself said, "For had ye believed Moses ye would have believed me, for he wrote of me, but if ye believe not his writings how shall ye believe my words?" St. John 5-46, 47.

The Old Testament, as the New, teaches only one kind of religion, the religion of repentance and obedience through faith in Father, Son and Holy Ghost.

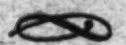
"A broken and a contrite heart O God, thou wilt not despise. Ps. 51-17.

"Him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out." St. John 6-37.

"Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment. And the second is, like unto it. "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets." Matt. 22-37, 40.

Quotations from "Prophecy and History in Relation to the Messiah," A Edersheim; "Twelve Prophets," Geo. A. Smith; "Outlines of Introduction to the Old Testament," Beardsell. W. R. Harper.

MORAL LEADERSHIP



THE TRUE BASIS OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE

NELLIE NUGENT SOMERVILLE

Consider, if you please, the importance of moral leadership, the evidence of it or of its absence, who are the moral leaders and the final test?

There is an old saying in holy writ, "if the blind lead the blind, both shall fall into the ditch." This refers to moral leaders and moral blindness.

De Tocqueville assigned as the great cause of the French revolution, the lack of moral leadership. Said he of the social revolution that had been developing in France, "the most powerful, the most intelligent and the most moral classes of the nation had never attempted to connect themselves with it in order to guide it." When that revolution reached its culmination it broke in a storm of destruction. Dr. George Adam Smith says, "a people's own morals have more influence upon their destiny than despots or legislators."

We hear much of leaders and leadership; political leaders, commercial leaders; among women, social leaders. Men have been slow to concede any form of leadership to women; this exalted function of social leadership is generally allowed to be for ladies only. Of moral leaders, most important of all, little is heard, and yet, unless there are moral leaders, and unless they can assert their supremacy, our national development is moving in a dangerous direction.

EVIDENCE.

The evidences of moral leadership must surely be found in the general prevailing moral standard of people in the visible results of that standardand in the direction which their development is taking. The standard set up by our religion is moral perfection, but how has that been worked out in its practical application to life? We have not yet reached the point of denying moral perfection as a tenet of belief, but have we not reached the point of denying it as a practical possibility, still less as a necessity? The subtle form of unbelief which threatens the moral life of this nation is exemplified in the term "necessary evil". Formerly this applied to one evil only, but we seem to be adding to the list. Whenever some moral sharpshooter levels his gun against outrage, vice or oppression, he is told to come down from his perch, since that is only a "necessary evil".

Some evils, it appears, may be fought, but "necessary evil" must be held immune. Captains of industry say that child labor is a

necessary evil. Thousands of children wearing their lives out in a treadmill of toil. Modern luxury says occupational disease is a necessary evil. Match factories causing phosphorus poison, "phossy jaw," now prevented by a recent federal act. Lead poison in tile factories. A few years ago the Glass Blowers Association presented statistics showing that 31 per cent of glass workers die of tuberculosis, half of tehm under 35 years of age.

But the most God-defying "necessary evil" is the double standard of morals, which calls for a standing army of women devoted body and soul to destruction. This thing has been tolerated and winked at until its effects have permeated and vitiated our whole social system. In regard to this a curious development has taken place. Men have claimed the right to do as they please, that is to do wrong, but they have said to women, stand thou on the other side and do right.

About 50 years ago, or earlier, the educated Christian women of this nation began to do some vigorous independent thinking, ceased to accept second-hand opinions, and began to investigate for themselves.

WHO ARE THE LEADERS?

The result of all this, the curious development which has at last "arrived", is that the double standard of morals, put under the searchlight by the intellectual emancipation of women, has produced a double standard of conscience, one for men, and another for women.

Where, think you, shall we look for moral leadership, among the moral or the immoral class? Moral leadership is not the birthright of any man; it is the gift of God, and it depends upon character.

Shall it be said that moral leadership has been taken away from man? No, that need not be said, but this can be said clearly, undeniably, Divine Providence has opened the domain of moral leadership to the Christian women of this nation. This is the reason political power is being given and must be given to women; because, if the blessing of God is upon this nation, moral power and political power must be together.

Why does the editor of a leading church paper say, "the South is trembling at th thought of the approach of woman suffrage?" Because he knows in his very soul that the moral power in women must be recognized and ought to be recognized by enfranchising them.

THE KEY OF KNOWLEDGE.

Nearly 2000 years ago it was said to a class of men who claimed to be moral leaders, "you have taken away the key of knowledge." These 2000 years have witnessed a struggle on the part of the human race to regain that key of knowledge and place it in the hands of all

men. What then is that key of knowledge? I assume it to be this: the opportunity to seek the truth in all things, without prejudice in regard to all human relations, facts and conditions.

Truth is not created by any man; it is merely discovered. In every age there have been men or classes of men who would cover up the truth with artifice and invention, and restrain other men from finding it. When at last men gained freedom to seek the truth, to do their own thinking, women were still restrained. But at last women too, have won that freedom. The politicians have a slogan, "Let the people rule." There might be another slogan, "Let the women think."

But this key of knowledge at last, as never before, men and women have taken this matter into their own hands; they are saying, "we will have the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truh," in regard o all human relations, facts and conditions.

Great organizations are formed, great meetings held for nothing but this, to find the truth, and having found it, to legalize it. Assuredly moral leadership is with those who are determined to see facts as they are and to tell the truth about them.

THE FINAL TEST.

The final test is the recognition of leadership. Is Christian America stoning her prophets or honoring them? The statue of Frances Willard is in the capitol at Washington. When Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker of Denver, died, public honors were accorded her. When Mrs. Stevens, president of the National W. C. T. U., died, the Governor of Maine ordered flags to be placed at half mast, saying, "no citizen of Maine had ever rendered more distinguished service." Miss Jane Addams has been called the "first citizen" of the United States. Dr. Anna Shaw has won for herself a position of moral leadership which few, if any, can equal.

Moral leadership is asserting itself, combating that vicious, complacent theory of "necessary evil". There are strong men and women who have set up the standard of moral perfection, not as a remote theory, but as a present necessity.

De Tocqueville said, "A new science of politics is indispensable to a new world."

The demand for political freedom will inevitably follow the consciousness of moral and intellectual freedom. Political freedom in this new world means the right of suffrage. Shall men deny political freedom when God has given to women moral freedom and moral leadership?

NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE,
Greenville, Miss.

Democrat-Times Print, Greenville, Miss.

necessary evil. Thousands of children wearing their lives out in a treadmill of toil. Modern luxury says occupational disease is a necessary evil. Match factories causing phosphorus poison, "phossy jaw," now prevented by a recent federal act. Lead poison in tile factories. A few years ago the Glass Blowers Association presented statistics showing that 31 per cent of glass workers die of tuberculosis, half of tehm under 35 years of age.

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Suggestions to District Secretaries.

"GO YE ALSO INTO THE VINEYARD."

The qualifications for this, as for all Christian work, are love for the Lord and an earnest desire to be used for his glory.

The following practical suggestions are offered with the hope that they may be helpful.

1. Inform yourself fully in regard to the work. Learn its origin, past history, and present condition. You will then be prepared to "give a reason for the faith that is in you."

The information needed is to be found in the Annual Reports of Woman's Department of Church Extention, published with the Reports of the Board of Church Extension, and can be gotten through Miss Lucinda B. Helm. Study the Constitution and monthly programmes to learn the full meaning of the Home Mission feature of the work. The Annual Report emphasizes this. This by way of preparation.

2. Make thorough canvass of your district by writing to every charge, go when you can, but if you cannot go you can write.

Write to the pastors inviting their co-operation. Try to get the name of some woman in each charge, who would be likely to lead in organizing. When you have the names write fully, write from your heart. Also, send literature and explain the work plainly, show that it helps the workers by interesting them in practical Christianity. Resolve to keep the work always in mind, and to

spare no effort. Bring your work, even the *details*, to God in prayer and you will be blessed.

Consider yourself the friend and adviser of every auxiliary in your district. Try to have them make this work a means of bringing their religion into their social relations. Inform each auxiliary about the district work and get them interested in each other. If any place needs help try to get the others to aid that place. Write at least once every quarter giving any information you can, and do not be discouraged if your letters are not answered. They may be appreciated when unanswered.

Your activity and interest must not depend on the responses you get, but if you feel a real interest in, and sympathy for the workers in your district, you will probably receive encouraging replies.

3. Be prompt in sending your reports to the Corresponding Secretary and Presidnt of the Conference Society. Do this even if you have little to report.

4. Determine to spare no effort; pray, talk, write, and above all things do not permit yourself to become discouraged. Discouragement has its root in vanity.

Do this work with your might, magnify your office, then be content to leave the result to your Heavenly Father.

North Mississippi Conference Parsonage and Home Mission Society.

THE WORD PROTESTANT

Martin Luther's rebellion began October 31, 1517, when he set up ninety-five theses on the various features of papal pardons. This was the spark which kindled the powder lying around everywhere ready to explode.

In two years Luther's name was ringing in every corner of Europe, he published tract after tract.

The Diet of Worms was summoned to meet January 21, 1521. Luther was summoned to answer for himself. His friends feared for his life, urged him to flee. Luther said he would go to Worms "if there were as many devils there as there were tiles upon the housetops."

The Diet could not acquit him. A majority in the great Council of the Empire could not sanction an open breach with the established order of the world. But an extraordinary innovation had taken place; it was not understood at the time; Luther himself did not understand it. A question of religion was to be submitted to the Diet of the Empire where clergy and laity were to sit and judge side by side. Rightly understood, this was the first step in the great lay revole which was impending.

The Edict of Worms condemning Luther fell unheeded and the movement rushed forward. The free cities became Lutheran almost without exception.

The Emperor Charles summoned the famous Diet of Augsburg to meet in the summer of 1530. The Emperor hoped a peaceful settlement could be reached between the papal party and the Lutherans. The Diet continued three months, then broke up. The Emperor put out another edict confirming the Edict of Worms.

Charles premised that a General Council should be held in six months. The Lutheran princes and representatives demanded always a free council called by the Emperor, where the laity could speak and vote on equal terms with the clergy. They replied to the Edict of Augsburg with the famous Schmalkalkic League, half of the states and the cities of Germany binding themselves to stand side by side in defence of their common liberties, to resist force by force. For the first time was launched into the world the word Protestant.

The Schmalkalkic League protested against being coerced into practicing ceremonies which they thought idolatrous or into professing to believe what they knew they did not believe, a noble and honorable declaration, the noblest and purest for which any body of men ever combined in this world. It was the symbol at once of constancy and piety. Martyrs died for it at the stake, heroes laid down their lives for it on the field of battle. It was the Laborum under which the battle was fought and won for European liberty.—Nellie N. Somerville. Reference, The Council of Trent by James Anthony Froude.

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Were The Pilgrim Fathers Bums?

A recent editorial in the Jackson Daily News says of the Pilgrim Fathers. "They were a bunch of bums who left England for England's good."

No doubt the editorial was based upon statements which appeared convincing, however reliable history has a few kind words for the Pilgrims. In Marshall's Life of Washington, Vol. 1, pages 74-76, the following is found.

An obscure sect, which had acquired the appellation of Brownists from the name of its founder, and which had rendered itself peculiarly obnoxious by the democracy of its tenets respecting church government, had been driven by persecution to take refuge at Leyden in Holland, where its members formed a distinct society under the care of their pastor, Mr. John Robinson. After about twelve years in Holland they applied to the London company for a grant of land in America. In their application they said, "That they were knit together by a strict and sacred bond, by virtue of which they held themselves bound to take care of the good of each other and of the whole".

The only privilege they insisted on was license under the great seal to practice and profess religion in that mode, which, under the impulse of conscience, they had adopted.

Such was the Mayflower company of Pilgrims. "On Nov. 11, 1620, before landing, a solemn covenant was signed by the heads of families and freemen, in which, after reciting that they had undertaken to plant a colony for the glory of God and the advancement of the Christian faith, they combined themselves into a body politic."

This covenant, called the Mayflower Compact, is of great historical value.

The original manuscript of "Bradford's History of Plymouth Plantation" was considered lost for many years having disappeared not later than the year 1785. On April 12th, 1897, the manuscript was returned to the state of Massachusett by decree of the "Consistorial and Episcopal Court of London", it having been found in England. In his address on the occasion of the return of the manuscript to the state of Massachusetts, Senator Geo. F. Hoar said, "I know of no incident like this in history unless it be the discovery in a chest in the castle of Edinburg, where they had been lost for one hundred and eleven years, of the ancient regalia of Scotland".

"There is nothing like it in human annals since the story of Bethlehem. These Englishmen and Englishwomen going out from their homes in beautiful Lincoln and York, the thirteen years of exile, the life at Amsterdam in alley foul and lane obscure, the dwelling at Leyden, the terrible voyage across the Atlantic, the compact in the harbor, the landing on the rock, the dreadful first winter, the building of the state on those sure foundations which no wave or tempest has ever shaken, of all these things, this is the original record by the hand of our beloved father and founder."

Bradford's history shows the devout religious spirit of the Pilgrim Fathers. These were men of heroic mould and worthy of our respect.

NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE,
Chm. Nat. Defense Madame Hodnett Chapter D. A. R.

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The Bill Of Rights

The first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States are called the Bill of Rights.

These amendments were the result of the fight against ratification made in several states but especially in Virginia.

During the debate in the Virginia Convention it became evident to the Constitution party that ratification could not be carried without some concession. They therefore decided to include recommendations for future amendments in the resolution for ratification.

One historian says: "The lengths to which the Constitutionalists were driven in order to secure ratification are measured by the amendments they were forced to bring in. These numbered twenty, in addition to a Bill of Rights, which also had twenty articles. The ten amendments afterwards made to the Constitution were hardly a shadow of those recommended by the Virginia Convention of 1788.

The ratification resolution was carried by a majority of ten votes in a total of one hundred sixty-eight. It was believed that Washington's influence was decisive.

The first article of the Bill of Rights is the following:

"Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

Article the Second provides for state militia and the right to keep and bear arms.

Article the Third prohibits military occupation of homes without consent of the owner.

Article the Fourth, Security against unreasonable searches and seizures.

Articles Fifth and Sixth relate to criminal charges and court procedure. Article Fifth has this: "Nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without first compensation.

Article the Sixth says: "In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right of a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him to have compulsory process for the obtaining witnesses in his favor and to have the assistance of counsel for the defense."

Articles nine and ten are of special interest at this time.

Article the Ninth, "The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people."

Article the Tenth, "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution or prohibited by it to the States are reserved, to the States respectively or to the people."

These might be called the States Rights amendments, especially Article the Tenth.

A staff writer in Memphis Press-Scimitar reporting the meeting of governors at Hershey, Pa., said: "This is not a question of states rights in its old fashioned and outmoded sense. The governors, by and large, cling no longer to such a philosophy."

If that bright young man is correct, liberty and constitutional government are on their way out.

One thing is certain. If the Republic of the United States is to continue as the Republic of Republics, Young America must be taught the true facts of American history, especially Constitutional History, in tax supported schools and colleges.

NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE

WHAT IS COMMUNISM?

A protestant minister in good standing recently made the following statements in a public address:

"Communism is the antithesis of selfishness and instead of keeping everything for one's self it is thinking of others.

"Communism is needed in the home and in the nation.

"True communism is the service we can give of gladly and willingly sharing in material things."

Such statements indicate the urgent need for information on the subject of communism.

One well known writer says of communism, "It is a world-wide movement directed from Russian headquarters at Moscow with an expressed purpose to destroy the three institutions of the Home, the Church, and the Government."

The basic principal of communism is abolition of private ownership. Capt. George L. Darte in an address on "Subversive Influences" to the D. A. R. Congress April 21, 1927, said:

"The world is struggling against Bolshevism, Communism, and Socialism, all three practically the same—for Communism or Bolshevism is Socialism in action. China, Nicaragua, Mexico, France, Germany, the Balkans, and Great Britain are feeling the results. It is right here at home, but too many of us are too smug, too disinterested, or too busy chasing the Almighty Dollar to give effort toward stamping out the menace infiltrating schools, colleges, churches and parlors. We bask in the sunlight of false security. America is again asleep as before the World War.

"Modern radicalism had its inception soon after our own Declaration of Independence was signed when, in Bavaria, the Order of the Illuminati was formed with six principles: Abolition of Government, Abolition of Patriotism, Abolition of Private Property, Abolition of Rights of Inheritance, Abolition of Religion, Abolition of Family Relations.

"These six principles form the basis of all radicalism in any country, ranging from communism to those who prate outlawry of war, birth control, a new social order, pacifism, non-resistance, production for use and not for profit, all injected into American life to destroy the morale of our people by beclouding issues. spreading confusion, throwing the smoke screen of doubt, and getting us thinking in every direction but the right direction."

After the Illuminati in 1776 the great exponent of communism was Karl Marx. The manifesto published in 1848 by Marx and Engles set forth abolitions in line with the creed of the Illuminati. The manifesto said, "Communists scorn to hide their views and aims. They openly declare their purpose can only be achieved by the forcible overthrow of the whole extant social order."

In a pamphlet on this subject Edwin H. Marshall says: "The first International was formed in London in 1864, largely as a result of the Marx Manifesto. The second International was organized in Paris in 1889 following very closely after the teachings of Marx and is, to this day, the guiding hand of world socialism. I have spoken of the organization of the present communistic government of Russia which is quite properly known as the Third International."

Wm. Z. Foster, well known communist, said, "When a communist heads the government of the United States, and that time will come just as surely as the sun rises, that government will not be a capitalistic government, but a Soviet government, and behind that government will stand the red army to enforce the dictatorship of the proletarian."

Mr. M. J. Oglin testified before the Fish Committee as follows: "I agree perfectly with Marx that religion is the opiate of the people. I believe in enlightening the people so they may stop believing what don't exist. Since 1922 I am a communist and that means a revolutionist. I am fighting under the red flag to displace American capitalism by a government of the workers. I know of no change in history that has been without violence and struggle."

Rev. Dr. Edmund A. Walsh (Catholic), speaking to D. A. R. Congress in 1930, said: "In the Sixth Congress of the Communistic International held Sept. 1, 1928, at Moscow, a detailed revolutionary program was adopted equally binding on all sections of the communistic party, which includes, of course, the United States. With complete abandon it declares that the Communists consider it unnecessary to disguise their views and purposes. They openly declare that their aims can be accomplished only through an overthrow by force of the whole existing social order. The conquest of power by the proletariat means actual annihilation of the existing capitalistic state machine, the army, the police, the bureaucracy, the courts, parliaments, etc., and putting in their place new organs of proletarian power.

"Likewise, The Revolutionary Compass published Sept. 9, 1928, dispels further illusions. 'The world wide nature of our program is not mere talk but an all embracing and blood soaked reality. Our ultimate aim is World Communism, our fighting preparations are for World Revolution, for the conquest of power on a world wide scale and the establishment of a World Proletarian Dictatorship'."

Lenin said, "Religion must be abolished. The best country is a godless country. If religion will pass out quietly, our attitude will be one of benevolent toleration. But if it resists we will hasten its exit by violence proportioned to its resistance."

Astonishing and alarming is the list of organizations in the United States having communist connections. The peace movement is being used to aid communism. Americans should inform themselves. Women especially should refuse to sign petitions or to give their names as members of organizations having remote headquarters.

Properly speaking, a communist is one who belongs to the Communist Party. It is stated that the Communist Party in the United States equals in numbers that of Russia. Ten years ago Russian communists claimed they had put their propaganda in the schools, colleges, women's organizations, churches and clubs in the United States.

The menace of communism is not imaginary. It is real.

Nellie N. Somerville.

Chance or Malice Prepense?

At an intercollegiate meet held a short time ago the winning speaker used as his subject "The Glory of War". Reports indicate that the use of the subject was ironical, the speaker devoting his attention to the horrors of war.

A few weeks ago the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. at the University sponsored some sort of meeting, Rabbi Louis Binstock of New Orleans being one of the speakers. As reported by the press Rabbi Binstock said "America's weakness lies in the fact that her citizens are seduced by the alluring promises of fame and fortune more than they are repulsed by the shadows of death on the battlefield."

As one brought up in the memories and traditions of the old South I deeply resent the assumption, on the part of any one, that we, in the South, need to be lectured and taught the horror of war. We know it. We were brought up in the shadow of it.

My grandfather, Abram F. Smith, was killed in Washington County by Federal troops. The home in Old Greenville was burned when that town was destroyed. Poverty followed affluence. Wartime deprivations brought sickness and death. After the war my grandmother, with the help of relatives, secured a modest home in the present town of Greenville. She took boarders, took in sewing, any honest work. Such was the common lot.

A prostrate South. A generation of young men with blasted hopes and blighted prospects. The dreadful Reconstruction period with its carpet bagger government. These things are not entirely forgotten.

In the course of varied activities extending over a period of more than thirty years I have never heard or read any expression from any citizen of the United States on the glory of war.

Rabbi Binstock is mistaken. The college orator is mistaken if he believes anybody, in the South, at least, is actually teaching that there is glory in war.

There is not, in this country, any war party or any propaganda for war. No war clouds are on the horizon. Why, then, is it that the subject of Peace vs. War has been presistently and generally kept before college students all over the country during recent years, extreme pacifist views being presented? Why is it that, in the same manner, the same subject has been brought before religious gatherings, especially of young people? Is there, in this country, a planned and directed movement to develope in present day students an extreme pacifist state of mind which, in another decade, may cause the total abandonment of all national defense, the abolishing of army and navy, and all military training, leaving the United States defenseless at the mercy of other nations?

In January, 1935, the Literary Digest poll reported that a majority of the students at Millsaps College and the University of Mississippi voted against Reserve Officers Training Corps at Federal land grant colleges.

That vote was a vote against national defense.

About three months ago a meeting of Methodist young people was held in Memphis. The General Findings Committee, which reviewed results of twenty discussion groups, was composed of: Charles S. Jarvis, of Washington, D. C.; D. C. Duke, University Student, Chairman; Miss Ruth Bowman, Durham, N. C.; Roland A. Lippman, Los Angeles, Cal.; Netta Cook Robertson, Goldsboro, N. C.; John Bayliss, Hendrix College, Conway, Ark.; and Sam Bradley of Birmingham.

The following items are taken from the report of the group on War and Peace.

Four fifths of us felt that the church should refuse to appoint chaplains holding military commissions.

Eight out of ten agreed the United States should join the League of Nations and the World Court.

Eighty six per cent of us voted for the United States to take the lead in armament reductions without waiting for other nations.

We are almost unanimous in opposing compulsory military training in the high schools and colleges.

The closing statement said, More than half of us have taken an absolute pacifist position—we can never take part in any war.

These cases are cited because they are in our immediate territory.

In April, 1935, an anti-war demonstration was put on at Western Reserve University. The American Legion "branded both the demonstration and Western Reserve as un-American."

The student mass meeting passed resolutions against war and fascism, but declared against socialism and communism. Over one hundred students declared themselves in favor of communism.

Gil Green is the youthful leader of the Young Communist League of the United States. Reporting to Moscow International Communist officials on progress among American Youths, he said: "An instance of our success was the strike of 184,000 students against war and fascism." He said "Particularly within the last year the (Communist) party and (Young Communists) League have defeated three successive attempts to establish reactionary (patriotic) movements. . . A sharp struggle has begun in the United States for the young generation and the initiative is in our hands." He reported that during the year "the influence of the reds has been evident in all youth gatherings, on the campus and elsewhere."

He further said, "It is the duty of Young Communist League members to join all mass organizations of the youth formed by bourgeois democratic (patriotic) reformists as well as religious organizations to gain influence over the broad mass of youth."

A Western Reserve student wrote on the menace of communism. He said "Under red promotion and assistance students have formed the National Student League and the Student League for Industrial Democracy to foster communist and socialist theories in the United States. . . We can not laugh off the menace of communism . . . In Moscow Stalin mumbles with his tongue in his cheek, his famous lying phrase 'Let's live in peace', and in the United States his minions are insidiously undermining this government. They agitate for peace but they want no peace. They strive for violent class war. Day and night they work for disarmament. Yes, to make capitalism easier to overthrow. . . .

Too long have our schools been polluted with Red propaganda . . . .

Forever to keep alive the spirit of democracy, to preserve the worship of the living God—That must be a college crusade. To that crusade we should dedicate our lives."

In an official organ of the Soviet government, Rykov, while president of the council of Peoples' Commissars of the Soviet Government warned, "It is our (communist) duty to inculcate in the minds of all nations the theory of international friendship, pacifism and disarmament, at the same time however, never, for one moment, relaxing our efforts in the upbuilding of our own military establishment."

Rear Admiral Clark H. Woodward, U. S. N., writing on "Red Peril and Our Defense" in the National Republic, said, "Let us not deceive ourselves. Communism is at work not merely with frenzied zealots letting off hot air, but with a very intelligent directive force and with a great singleness of purpose. It never fails to assail our form of government or any attempt to improve our national defense. . . A study of radical and pacifist publications indicates the general hook-up between the Communist Party and other directly affiliated and sympathetic organizations and shows how these strike at national defense in the guise of pacifism and how certain religious publications, either deliberately or unwittingly, advocate communistic methods in their anti-preparedness and anti-war fights. . . . One of the main objectives of the National Students League is to mobilize all students throughout the United States to join young workers in a strong and militant opposition to national preparedness in any form. . . . In furtherance of this objective the League, at a conference in August, 1934, decided to concentrate on ten educational institutions in an attempt to force abolition of R. O. T. C. units because of what they term the militarization of youth."

It should be noted that there is not in this country any compulsory military training, because no young man is compelled to go to any college where such training is given.

The admiral describes the educational program of the Communist Party, "The main features of this program contemplate work with pacifists in churches, lodges, etc., for the elimination of the National Guard and R. O. T. C., together with all other military or naval units of defense." Their special effort, says the admiral, is to "induce the susceptible women and youth of America to become pacifists and thereby make easier the success of the communistic cause."

These statements, and many which could be added, show that there is a movement to destroy all national defense, that the movement is planned and directed by communists, that it especially aims at military training, that an important part, perhaps the most important art, of the plan is to reach college students and religious gatherings of young people with extreme pacifist propaganda.

The time has come to ask, shall the christian sentiment of this nation be used to destroy national defense? We are for peace, but not for peace at any price. "Give me liberty or give me death" still has a better sound than to say, "Give me any old thing just so you don't hurt me."

National defense, preparedness, is the best guarantee of peace. Christian young people should not fall into the communist trap. "Surely in vain the net is spread in the sight of any bird."

Nellie N. Somerville,
Regent, Madame Hodnett
Chapter, D. A. R.

Reprint from—
The Bolivar Commercial

SOMERVILLE-HOWORTH FAMILY

Business and Professional Women's Clubs. Newsclippings, 1934-1950. Nellie Nugent Somerville

Folder 50

Nov. 1934

B. And P. W. Hears Mrs. Somerville

Regular Meeting Monday Night Hears Interesting Report

Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, who has recently returned from a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Lucy S. Howorth, in Washington, D. C., was a guest of the Business and Professional Women's Club at their regular meeting in the Y. W. C. A. on Monday evening.

She told the members of the club of the work involved in the assignment of Mrs. Howorth to the position of Associate Member of the Board of Appeals, Veterans Administration, one of three women in the United States on that board, and the youngest of those. The club was particularly interested since Mrs. Howorth was president of the group until her departure for Washington several months ago.

A generous contribution was given to the Y. W. C. A., which is now making a drive for funds to remodel the building. Mrs. Henry Seel, a prospective member, was the guest of Miss Louise McKay. A committee was appointed to spend an authorized sum in hospitalization of the handicapped in connection withe ERA work in that field.

Reports from the clubhouse committee, the education committee, which will have charge of the next program, and the publicity committee, were heard.

Members were informed of the district meeting to be held in January with the Vicksburg chapter as hostess. Miss Katherine Dilworth was announced by Mrs. Carolyn Barton McLean, chairman of the music committee, as song leader.

1939

Club News----

Mississippi Business Woman 1939 Publication of Mississippi Federation of B&PW Clubs

BELZONI—

The club met on the night of May 23 in the home of Mrs. George Hairston of Silver City with twelve members present.

Interesting reports of the state convention in Clarksdale were given by State President Bessie Watkins, Beatrice Fry, Beatrice Bates and Annie Putnam, all of whom attended the meet.

Old business was taken up, after which the report of the nominating committee was given with the following officers elected for the coming year: Mrs. Annie Putnam, president; Mrs. May Belle Lungrin, vice-president; Mrs. Mary Toney, corresponding secretary; Miss Bettye Brook, recording secretary; Mrs. George Hairston, treasurer.

The public speaking class then held its session, the subject of the lesson "Book Reviews and Book Reports", with questionnaires which caused much discussion.

During the social hour which followed Mrs. Hairston served an attractive plate.

This was one of the most enthusiastic meetings our club has ever enjoyed and we hope the enthusiasm will continue to mount. We are proud to have Bessie Watkins as our State President and Beatrice Fry as corresponding secretary for their second terms.

Our next meeting will be an open air meeting, place to be announced later.

The Belzoni Banner carried a complete account of Mrs. Mary T. Denman's masterly address at the banquet in Clarksdale, as it appeared in the account given by the Clarksdale Register. We are grateful for this cooperation on the part of the editor as we considered her address the highlight of the convention.

—mBw—

BOONEVILLE—

The Booneville Club held its first May meeting at the Holley Hotel where members enjoyed a delicious luncheon and heard the Rev. W. C. Newman of Indianola talk on "Making Religion A Vital Force In Every Day Life." The Revs. Robinson, Thompson and Gage were also guests of the club.

At the last May meeting plans were made for the club's annual style show, which was scheduled for May 31st. The show featured dresses made and modeled by the H. D. club of Booneville, the winners to enter the State Style Show at State College in July. Attractive prizes were offered by the club.

The Booneville club was well represented at the State Convention in Clarksdale, among those present Col. Bess Miller Jones, president, and Mrs. Urmede Hoyle, district chairman.

The club is planning to have its installation of officers for the year 1939-40 at the Booneville Methodist Church on Sunday afternoon, June 11, from 3 to 5 o'clock. The state president, Mrs. Bessie Watkins of Belzoni, and other officers are expected to be present and take part on the program.

—mBw—

BROOKHAVEN—

"My Future And Yours" was the theme of the meeting on May 25th. Mrs. Yvonne Chearis, membership chairman, was in charge of the interesting program.

Questionnaires were distributed and filled in by groups, the answers then read to the assembly. Each member was then asked to work out a formula for her future, three factors being considered—individual effort, chance and group action. In conclusion Mrs. Chearis distributed "Signs Of The Times" ballots to be filled in and brought back to the next meeting.

A highlight of the program was an interesting report of the state convention, given by Mrs. Alice Hardison, who represented the Brookhaven club in Clarksdale. She comprehensively reported the accomplishments of the clubs during the year and the goals for 1939-40.

At request of the president, Miss Virginia Clarke, Mrs. Blanche Furlow gave a report of the meeting Thursday morning of the city council and schoolboard members and some of the leading citizens of the town for discussions for and against erection of the new grammar school. A large group of club members were present at the meeting and, convinced of the need of the building, pledged themselves to support the bond issue.

Election of club officers was scheduled for the first June meeting.

—mBw—

CLEVELAND—

The May 19th meeting of the Cleveland club was held in the home of Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville with Mesdames Clara Rimmer and Mattie Deaderick as co-hostesses. Miss Virginia Walt, president, presided.

Officers for the new year were elected as follows: President, Mrs. Retus McEvilly; vice-president, Miss Virginia Walt; corresponding secretary, Miss Elizabeth Mitchell; recording secretary, Mrs. Kate Gewin; treasurer, Miss Cynthia Legrone; parliamentarian, Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville. These newly elected officers were appointed to act as delegates to the State Convention in Clarksdale.

Following election of officers Miss Anne Bishop gave a reading, "The Family Picnic", after which Mr. Abe Somerville told of the W. P. A. project he is now supervising in Bolivar county. Other guests of the club included Mesdames Audley Shands and R. Prevost. A delicious ice course was served at the conclusion of the meeting.

At the Clarksdale convention, attended by club officers and Mrs. Dulcie Wylie, nominee for the office of state recording secretary offered by our club, Mrs. Wylie was unanimously elected to that office, which honor we greatly appreciate.

The Cleveland club sponsored a handsome special edition of the Bolivar News Commercial which netted the club $150, which sum will go into a "club house" fund.

—mBw—

CLARKSDALE—

We hardly know where to begin. We so thoroughly enjoyed having the convention in our city and we do feel that all of you had both a profitable and pleasant visit with us.

We have not enough words to describe our appreciation of the splendid publicity given our meetings, both prior to, during, and after the convention, by the Clarksdale Register. The address of Mrs. Mary T. Denman, national representative, was given in full, as were all the outstanding accomplishments of the convention. To the Register force we wish to express a hearty and sincere "thank you" and not without mentioning the two splendid editorials of Mr. Campbell which paid such high tribute to the work of our state and national organizations.

We are grateful for the election of our Johanna Serio to the office of third vice-president and director of publicity, and the subsequent raise of the appropriation allowed her for expenses. We believe that with the increased amount for publicity releases, the federation will materially benefit.

We appreciate the comment of Capt. Tom Gibson (in the Daily Register), who so beautifully entertained the convention at Moon Lake for us, his tributes to Polly Ligon and Jo Serio, and his compliments to the women of the state federation as well as Mary T. Denman, of whom he said, "All I have to remark in regard to her is that if all of the damnyankees up where she came from have as much sense as she has, it is no wonder that they were able to lick us."

We appreciate the courtesy of Lieut.-Gov. J. B. Snider of the Daily Register who was responsible in part for the attractive souvenir packets presented each delegate by the Clarksdale club and Dr. Wm. Kethley's and Mr. Snider's addresses we particularly appreciate.

In fact, let this be a hearty "thank you" to everyone concerned who had any

narratives given here, and nothing to make the most critical shy off from reading, because of the sanctimoniousness of the sentiments expressed. The book glitters with the keenest type of humor—that which is suggested instead of shouted.

"And no prig is the parson's wife, who is a woman of her own mind which, happily, is a well ordered and properly pious mind, though not too pious. Not afraid was she to wear the long earrings she loved, even though the good sisters of the congregation looked upon them as unholy adornments. She wore them just the same—not defiantly—just wore them—

"Such a person as the author of this brilliant book is the type of wife who can and will help a parson husband on to greater heights in his work—It (the book) was written by the author in letters to her son's wife, who had just become a parson's wife."

Mrs. Fant did not state where copies of this book were available but anyone interested might write Mrs. Ada Sessions Fant, Macon, Miss., and learn.

—mBw—

The following editorial, typical of that type of mind which can find no answer for his problems save in this mythical one of barring married women from work they are entitled to and which frequently gives employment to dozens of other people, was printed in Labor, a weekly newspaper published at Washington, on May 5:

WOULD FORCE MARRIED WOMEN TO SURRENDER JOBS TO MEN

To the Editor of LABOR:

"Where can 11,000,000 idle men find work?" was the question asked by Baer's cartoon on May 2.

One answer is: Give to the men the jobs now held by married women whose husbands are willing and able to support their families.

It was far from God's plan that married women should be public job-holders. If our homes were blessed with a wise supervisor in the form of a real, common-sense wife and mother, there would be less broken homes, philandering husbands and divorces.

Put the men to work and retire the women and I honestly believe that much unemployment, relief and taxation would be eliminated.

J. M.

Mexico, Mo.

—Labor, 5-12-39.

—mBw—

JURIES

Several newspapers of late have commented favorably on a state law which would pave the way for feminine citizens to aid in the futherance of justice through our courts.

Here is one idea that we have not heard expressed with regard to women serving on juries.

One of the great handicaps to justice is the professional juryman. One of the tasks of every lawyer when coming to a community is to study the citizenship with a view of learning which men make "good" jurors and which ones do not. Whenever a case is handled in the court of any particular community there is usually a local lawyer employed even though out-of-the-community attorneys may have the case in charge.

The fact that a law enabling women to serve on juries would double the number of potential "jurymen" would obviously double the handicap of lawyers in studying these jury prospects. Furthermore, it would not be an easy task to enter the homes of the county with a view of studying the women prospects. The task of selecting "professional" jury members would be made more difficult—And, if allowing women to serve on juries would accomplish no more than to handicap the attorneys of the commonwealth in "sewing up" the juries the idea would be generally worthwhile.

That our present jury system is weak is unanswerable. The idea seems to prevail that justice for the defendent must be uppermost. But the prosecution is woefully penalized through the present circumstances. Certainly women on our juries could not make the situation worse—and if a system of jury by professionals can be changed to a jury of peers then the courts of the land shall advance.

—McComb Daily Enterprise.

—mBw—

WOMEN LIARS

A band of thirty-one women have formed an auxiliary to the Izaak Walton League. Now women are officially recognized in the field of fishing.

Two great battles for recognition are being waged—the battle for union recognition and the battle for the recognition of women's rights.

This brings up a new question in this matter of women's recognition. Women can fish. Grant this for the sake of argument. But can they lie about their fishing?

Are women capable of lying with eloquence akin to that of men? Men are liars at heart but women may be different. Can women lie fluently? Have they ever been known to lie? Can the average woman be conceived as an untruthful being?

It would seem that a different question has arisen in this propostion of recognizing women. Here is one field where the line may have to be drawn—and a "line" it is that men must have to fish successfully.

—McComb Daily Enterprise.

—mBw—

In the July issue of MBW we will print letters received from the following, many of whom plan to announce through these pages in that issue: J. Edgar Lee, Roy Arnold, Hiram J. Patterson, Paul B. Johnson, J. B. Gully, F. L. Linker, S. T. Pilkinston, Horace Steele, Walker Wood, Dr. M. W. Gantt, and several others. We have been unable to contact all candidates as yet but hope to do so within the next two weeks, preparatory to the July issue.

—mBw—

So far, in the political arena in Tippah county, the gentlemen have the field. Not a woman has announced for public office. True, it has been told of one woman that when asked the other day who she expected to support this year, she replied that she did not contemplate any change—that she supposed she would go on supporting the same man she had been supporting since she married him many years ago. That is a noble spirit and one that makes for harmony.

And that reminds me of a choice bit of wisdom and philosophy that fell the other day from the wide-open mouth of a dusky damsel who makes her husband's living over the washtub. She takes her orders from the head of the house. To look at her you would never guess that she has progressed further than the senior class of a standard college. Not a bit of post graduate work shows up in her speech or appearance. But I leave it to you men to say whether she has education—whether she has captured the secret of how to be happy though married.

When asked whether she could work for a certain white family on a certain day, she replied, "I'll ask my husband." When her answer met with surprised comment, she came back with this nugget of wisdom, "There wouldn't be near so much trouble in this world if everybody minded the boss."

What a pity, what a pity, that a woman endowed with all the wisdom of the ages as this woman is could not be sent on a world-wide mission to her sisters of every race and tell the secret she has found. But she can't, for the boss wants her to cook his meals, make the fires and feed the pigs. And what the boss wants goes. And if she should give up her chosen career for uplift work, that would spoil the model home, so there you are.

There will be plenty of women who will agree with this colored gal's statement. All of the men will say amen. There will be a difference of opinion as to who the boss is, to be sure, but every husband knows where the authority should be lodged. The women know, too, but, stubborn things, they won't admit it.

All of which is not to be construed as meaning that I am opposed to women holding public office. Some of our best officials in this state, I undertand, are women. And who knows but that some of them may be supporting very fine men who would otherwise be on relief.

And I see no objections to a man and his wife going along, both of them, in the business and professional world, if it suits the boss. Pass the brickbats and roses.

—Wilson McKinstry in Ripley Sentinel

GREENVILLE

ut Troop
's At School

Scout Troop 8 met Thurs-
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Legislation Past And Present Is Subject Of BPW Club Dinner Program

Legislation past and present was the subject of addresses presented at a meeting of the local Business and Professional Woman's Club held Tuesday night in the Rose Room of Hotel Greenville. With Mrs. Anthony Forte presiding, Miss Winks Rigney introduced the two speakers, Mrs. Nellie Somerville of Cleveland and Greenville who spoke on past legislation and Mrs. Julia Griffin, Greenville attorney who spoke of present legislation.

During the business session Mrs. Elizabeth O'Bannon was nominated by the club for state president and Miss Rigney for State Corresponding secretary.

The dinner table carried out a St. Patrick's Day theme with a centerpiece of narcissus, green and silver nut cups and shamrock place cards.

Those present were; Mrs. Forte, Miss Rigney, Mrs. Somerville, Mrs. Griffen, Mrs. Ruby McMullen, Mrs. Vesta Neves, Mrs. George Averitte, Mrs. Elizabeth O'Bannon, Mrs. Everette Rogers, Miss Jessie Lee Ezelle, Mrs. Flora Goode, Miss Illene Green, Miss Vela McKinley, Miss Concetta Muffuletto, Mrs. Linda Haik, Miss Irene Husband, Mrs. J. T. McCullar, Mrs. Gildart Percy, Mrs. Lily Blain, Mrs. Lillian P. Helms, Miss Annie Day MacArthur, and Mrs. Harrie Wells.

Thomas Club Has Planning Meeting In Johnston Home

The Emmett Thomas
Tuesday night in the
Mrs. Joe Johnston v
R. Stevens co-hoste
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group will meet
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SOMERVILLE-HOWORTH FAMILY

Daughters of the American Revolution. Correspondence, badges. etc., 1923-1936.
See also volume 8.

Folder 51

This application was "lost" & never acted on - & always thought because of my mothers suffrage & other public activities - Her sisters, Mrs George C. Hallis (Cecile), Mrs. W. S. Gibbs (Anne) and Mrs H.R. Shands (Bessie) were accepted at various times -

4/14/63

No.....

The Massachusetts Society of the Colonial Dames of America.

Supplemental Claim

OF

.....

.....

.....

IN RIGHT OF

.....

Received.....

.....

Registrar.

When blank is filled return to

.....Mrs. Charles K. Bolton.....

.....48 Allerton Street.....

Brookline, - Mass.

SUPPLEMENTAL CLAIM.

AFFIDAVIT.

19

TO THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF

The Massachusetts Society
of the
Colonial Dames of America.

I, ... hereby

present my proof of eligibility for membership in the Society by right of descent from

William Lewis Sr

(*Signature of Applicant*) .....

(*Address*) .....

SERVICES.

William Lewis

[Name of ancestor from whom eligibility is derived.]

was born in ..... [Town, City, or County.] on ..... A.D. 1 .....

was a citizen of Hadley Massachusetts and died in Farmington Connecticut

[Town, City, or County.]

on 2 August A.D. 1683. His services upon which my claim of eligibility to membership is based are as follows:

Came from England in ship Lion in 1632 was admitted freeman Nov 6 - 1632 and joined the Braintree church which in Aug 1633 removed to New Town (Cambridge) In 1636 he came with a company to Hartford town and in 1659 again removed and became one of the founders of Hadley which town he represented in the Legislature in 1662. He attended court Mch 1661 as one of the jurors from the new town Hadley for the first time. He had been a surveyor & selectman at Hartford in 1641. He resided in North Hampton & was representative from that town in 1664

Reg. La. & Mass pg 344

Services and dates MUST be proved, with page and volume clearly stated, or by certified copies from original records.

Give dates and particulars of qualifying services performed by your ancestor, whether Civil, Military, or Naval.

Authorities.

REFERENCES TO AUTHORITIES FOR LINE OF DESCENT.

Give volume and page of authorities referred to. Where records are quoted which cannot be seen, certified copies MUST be furnished.

References for line of descent are required.

9 Generation Lewisiana in N.E. Hist Genealogical Society official Gazette 1665-1666

8 Generation " Vol 17 " " " 1665-1666

7 Generation " " 17 " " " "

6 Generation " P. 197-198 - 1665

5 Generation " P 86 - 1664

4 Generation " 24 - 1345 Strong Gen.

3 Generation " "

2 Generation History of Hadley Mass Pg 33

1 Generation History of Hadley Mass " 33

Lewisiana a magazine published in the interest of the Lewis family from 1893 to 1907 continuously

Generation .....

Generation .....

1463

Generation. (applicant)

2nd Nellie Nugent born Salem in Washington Co a citizen of
wife of Robert Summerville born May 22 1857 in Pleasant Ba
married (1, 2, 3) Sept 16 1883 in Jackson Miss

Generation.

William Lewis Nugent born Dec 15 1833 in East Baton Rouge La died Jan 18 1897 in Jackson Miss
Eleanor F. Smith born Sept 14 in 1844 died [illegible] in Washington Co Miss
married (1, 2, 3) First [illegible] in Washington Co Miss

Generation.

Anne Lorraine Lewis born 8 Dec 1817 in La St Landry Parish died 23 August 1893 in Selmystanburg La
Jonas Pratt Nugent born 1792 in Rathdrummin Ireland died 1870 in Jackson Miss
2nd married (1, 2, 3) 7th Mar 1827 in

AFFIDAVIT.

The applicant, being duly sworn, says that the facts hereinbefore set forth are true to the best of her knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ..... day of ..... A.D. 19..... [SEAL.]

..... [Signature of Applicant.]

Do not sign before a notary.

Generation.

Sella Lewis born 14 Oct 1764 in Sheffield Mass died 15 Nov 1848 in Ofelmear La
Asena Hardeman born 23 March 1774 in New Nashville Tenn died 20 July 1838 Ofelmear La
Daughter of 1st Thos Hardeman married (1, 2, 3) 1793 in New Nashville Tenn

Generation.

Ethan Lewis born 10 Dec 1691 in Farmington died Summer 1775 in
Sibyl Parmelee born 29 March 1727 in Farmington died Summer 1775 in
married (1, 2, 3) 18 Jan 1749 in Farmington

Generation.

David Lewis born 10 Dec 1691 in Farmington died 6 Dec 1774 in
Mary Strong born 12 Jan 1697? in died 9 April 1757 in
married (1, 2, 3) 1st May 1719 in

Generation.

William Lewis Balt. born 15 Mch 1639 in Farmington died 1727 in Farmington
Sarah Moore born 12 Oct 1641 in Farmington died 9 Aug 1725 in Farmington
married (1, 2, 3) in Farmington

Generation.

William Lewis born 9 Aug 1620 in died 16 Aug 1690 in Farmington Conn
Mary Hopkins born in died March 1677 in
married (1, 2, 3) 1644 in

Generation.

William Lewis born in died 7 Aug 1642 in Farmington Conn
Felix born in died 17 April 1671 in Hadley Mass
married (1, 2, 3) in

Generation.

born in died in
born in died in
married (1, 2, 3) in

Generation.

born in died in
born in died in
married (1, 2, 3) in

Generation.

born in died in
born in died in
married (1, 2, 3) in

REGISTERED NUMBER 15195

NATIONAL SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL
LIQUIDATION AND ENDOWMENT
CERTIFICATE

ISSUED TO

Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville

OF Belvidere Chapter

Greenville

Mississippi

NATIONAL NO. 114868 WHO HAS CONTRIBUTED TO THE FUND TO LIQUIDATE THE INDEBTEDNESS OF CONTINENTAL HALL

A DESCENDANT OF

Thomas Hardeman

AND

WHO SERVED LOYALLY IN THE DEFENCE OF THE COLONIES DURING THE TRYING PERIOD OF THE REVOLUTION.

Nellie Nugent Somerville
SIGNATURE OF MEMBER

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICITY

COMMITTEE

Anna Scott Block
CHAIRMAN

Sophie Hyndshaw Bushnell
VICE CHAIRMAN

Minerva Ross Ames
SECRETARY

NATIONAL OFFICERS

Julia G. Scott
PRESIDENT GENERAL

Lola Rem Hoover
TREASURER GENERAL

Catherine B. Brumbaugh
REGISTRAR GENERAL

THIS CERTIFICATE I TRANSFER TO				

ORIGINATED BY ANNA SCOTT BLOCK.

COPYRIGHT 1911 J.E. CALDWELL & CO. PHILA.

March 17th. 1923.

Mrs Egbert Jones,
Holly Springs, Miss.,

My dear Mrs. Jones:-

My good friend Mrs. Sillers was in town a few days ago, and gave me your very kind message. Mrs. Starling had mislaid the first blank which she had signed, she therefore sent one to Mrs. Siller's without first sending it to me, and Mrs. Sille returned it to me. I presume it will be just the same if you will kindly fill in the blank instead of my waiting to consult Mrs. Starling, as I am not positive as to just what I should put in.

The enclosed is copied from data used by my cousin Mrs. Sadie Verrin Baldwin of New Orleans. I suppose this or part of it is the data to be used on the first paper.

Will you be kind enough to fill in the blank as it should be done.

Assuring you that I appreciate very sincerely yo courtesy in this matter, I am,

Cordially yours.

Ancestor from whom eligibility is derived.

William Lewis was a citizen of Hadley, Mass. and died in Farmington, Conn. on the 2nd of August A.D. 1683. His services upon which eligibility to membership is based are as follows:-

Came from England on ship Lion in 1632, was admitted Freeman Nov. 6th, 1632, and joined the Braintree Company, which in August 1633 removed to Newtown (Cambridge). In 1636 he came with a Company to Hartford, Conn. and in 1659 again removed and became on of the Founders of Hadley, which town he represented in the General Court in 1662. He attended Court, March 1661 as one of the Jurors from the new town Hadley for the first time. He had been a Juryman and selectman at Hartford in 1641. He resided in North Hampton, and was representative from that town in 1664.
Reg. C.D. of Mass. Page 344.

BELVEDERE CHAPTER
GREENVILLE, MISS.

Name of Ancertor from elligibility is derived.
William Lewis.
Date of birth not recorded.
Was a citizen of Hadley , Mass., and died in Farmington,Conn. on August 2nd. A.D. 1683. His services upon which my claim of elligibility of membership is based are as follows:-

Came from England in Ship Lion, in 1632. Was admitted freeman Nov. 6th. - 1632, and joined the Braintree Company, which in August 1633 removed to New Town (Cambridge.) In 1636 he came with a Company to Hartford, Conn. and in 1659 again removed and become one of the Founders of Hadley, which town he represented in the General Court in 1662. He attended Court March 1661, as one of the jurors from the new town Hadley, for the first time. He had been a Jurryman and selectman at Hartford in 1641. He resided in North Hampton, was Representative from that town in 1664.

Reg. C.D. of Mass. page 344.

I resigned this position April 1927 N-H-S-

MRS. ALFRED J. BROSSEAU
PRESIDENT GENERAL
NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, WASHINGTON, D.C.

June 15, 1926.

My dear Mrs. Somerville:-

A new committee has been organized in our Society, the duty of its members being to counteract the evil influences of "Red" propaganda and kindred subjects. This committee will be under the leadership of Mrs. William Sherman Walker, 1804 15th Avenue, Seattle, Washington, who has given this subject thoughtful consideration during the last three years.

You have been selected through the co-operation of your State Regent, Mrs. Walker and myself, as the one woman in Mississippi to represent your state.

The names of this committee will not be published in the regular committee lists and it is needless to say the work will have to be carried on quietly but intensively. I do not hesitate to say to you in confidence that I regard this as one of the most important and far-reaching committees of our organization and you are in a position to render your country a very great service. Therefore, in asking you to serve I really feel that I am not only honoring the National Society but you as well. You will hear from Mrs. Walker very soon, I am sure, with a most comprehensive letter and within a short time, she plans to furnish you with a certain amount of very necessary literature.

I shall not attempt to impress upon you the very confidential nature of this work, and I now commend you to the leadership of Mrs. Walker, knowing full well that as a committee you will all carry on for the love of organization, home and country.

Very sincerely yours,

Grace V. Brosseau

(Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau,)
President General, N.S.D.A.R.

Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville,
Greenville, Mississippi.

1936

Thirtieth State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Mississippi

March 23, 24, and 25, 1936

Jackson, Mississippi

with

Ralph Humphreys Chapter

and

Magnolia State Chapter

Hostesses

Program

MONDAY, 8:30 A. M. ..... Edwards Hotel
Breakfast given by the State Regent honoring Mrs. William A. Becker and the State Board of Management.

MONDAY, 10:00 A. M. ..... Edwards Hotel
Meeting of the State Board of Management.

MONDAY, 12:30 P. M. ..... Edwards Hotel
Luncheon.

MONDAY, 3:00 P. M. ..... Edwards Hotel
Organization of State Officer's Club in Mississippi.

MONDAY, 5:00 P. M. ..... Governor's Mansion
Reception honoring Mrs. Becker.

MONDAY, 8:00 P. M. ..... Edwards Hotel
Open Meeting.

Mrs. J. W. Patton, Regent of Magnolia State Chapter, Presiding.

Bugle Call.

Bringing in the Colors, U. S., Mississippi, and D. A. R.

Processional—

Entrance of Pages, Hostess Regents, Past Vice Presidents General, Distinguished Guests, State Officers, President General and State Regent.

30th State Conference Called to Order.

Invocation ..... Dr. J. L. Decell

Pledge to Flag ..... Mrs. E. L. Rawles

Music.

Welcome from the City ..... Mayor W. A. Scott

National Anthem.

American's Creed ..... Mrs. Lewis Jones Barksdale

Address of Welcome from the Hostess Chapter—
Mrs. Robert Henry, Regent of Ralph Humphreys Chapter.

Response ..... Mrs. J. F. Humber

Music.

Introduction of State Regent ..... Mrs. Robert Henry

Greetings from State Regent ..... Mrs. Wm. K. Herrin, Jr.

Introduction of Distinguished Guests—
Mrs. William K. Herrin, Jr., State Regent.

Music.

Address ..... Mrs. William A. Becker, President General N.S.D.A.R.

Song—America.

Retiring of Colors.

Benediction.

TUESDAY, 9:30 A. M. ..... Edwards Hotel

Assembly Call.

Processional.

Conference Called to Order.

Devotional Exercises ..... State Chaplain

Pledge to the Flag ..... Mrs. Roy Flowers

Reading of Minutes.

Greetings from a Distance.

Program

Announcement of Conference Committees.
Report of Credentials Committee.
Report of the Program Committee.
Report of the Rules Committee.
Report of State Regent and Other State Officers.

RECESS

TUESDAY, 12:30 P. M.....Luncheon—Miss Martha Enochs Home
TUESDAY, 2:30 P. M.....Edwards Hotel
Minutes.
Memorial Service.....State Chaplain
Music.
Report of Credentials Committee.
Report of Resolutions Committee.
Reports of State Chairmen.
Adjournment.
Automobile Ride.
TUESDAY, 8:00 P. M.....Edwards Hotel

CHAPTER REGENTS' NIGHT

Assembly Call.
Processional.
Invocation.
Music.
Pledge to the Flag.....Mrs. J. C. Wilkerson
D. A. R. Mississippi Song.
Chapter Regents' Reports.
Introduction of Honor Guest.....State Regent
Address.....Mrs. W. H. Pouch, Organizing Secretary General, N.S.D.A.R.
Motion Pictures.
Benediction.
Retiring of Colors.
Adjournment.

WEDNESDAY, 9:00 A. M.....Edwards Hotel
Assembly Call.
Processional.
Pledge to the Flag.
Devotional Service.
Reading of Minutes.
Final Report of Credentials Committee.
Final Report of Resolutions Committee.
Election of State Regent, Vice Regent, and Organizing Regent.
Report of Courtesy Committee.
Unfinished Business.
New Business.
Announcement of New Officers.
Closing Prayer.....State Chaplain
Retiring of Colors.
Song—"God Be with You 'Till We Meet Again."
Adjournment of 30th Mississippi State Conference—12:30 P. M.

Pages

Miss Marion Burwell and Miss Sallie Beard
Chairmen of Pages

Miss Sallie Beard	Miss Margaret Flowers
Miss Betty Herrin	Miss Corinne Ball
Miss Evelyn Pearson	Miss Ruth Buck
Miss Lorine Goza	Miss Williana Buck
Miss Norvell Beard	Miss Seta Alexander
Miss Mittie Hix	Miss Dorothy Holton
Miss Katherine Jane Whiting	Miss Virginia Haley
Miss Margaret Sharp	Miss Julia DeLoach
Miss Berkley Muh	Miss Elizabeth Warren
Miss Martha Robinson	Miss Lititia Chambers

—▽—

Conference Committees

Registration and Information—Mrs. R. L. Price, Mrs. C. C. Yongue.

Program Chairman—Mrs. Swep S. Taylor.

Transportation—Mrs. J. L. Sutton, Mrs. C. T. Lloyd.

Publicity—Mrs. R. M. Graham, Mrs. F. J. Hubbard.

Credentials—Mrs. W. T. Johnson, Mrs. L. P. Cashman, Mrs. J. C. Cowan, Mrs. M. G. Harrison, Miss Susie Selser.

Resolutions—Mrs. C. R. Noble, Mrs. Henry Brooke, Mrs. Bailey Schumpert, Mrs. P. J. Abright, Mrs. Annie Burkhalter.

Courtesy—Mrs. J. M. Morgan, Mrs. J. W. Prior, Mrs. A. F. Goza, Mrs. T. A. Frazier

Rules—Mrs. B. H. Morehead, Miss Evelyn Barbour, Mrs. W. B. Fletcher.

Tellers—Mrs. J. C. Holton, Mrs. F. E. Rehfeldt, Mrs. H. A. Alexander, Mrs. Ed Brewer.

Music Chairman.....Mrs. W. J. Buck

—▽—

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE FLAG

I PLEDGE allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands—one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

THE AMERICAN'S CREED

I BELIEVE in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign Nation of many sovereign States; a perfect Union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equity, justice and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

I THEREFORE BELIEVE it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its Constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag, and defend it against all enemies.

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PROGRAMS for the YEAR.

1936--1937.

MADAM HODNETT CHAPTER.

N. S. D. A. R.

1936-1937

OFFICERS.

Regent- Mrs. Maud Gray Nott.

Vice-Regent- Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville.

Secretary- Miss Virginia Walt.

Treasurer- Mrs. Corinne Causey

Registrar- Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville

Historian. Mrs. Re S. Johnson

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OCTOBER.

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OLD HOMES OF MISSISSIPPI

Leader:
Mrs. J. S. McLean.

Hostess:
Mrs. Hugh Causey.

NOVEMBER.

Subject:
PLYMOUTH PLANTATIONS.

Leader:
Mrs. E. R. McLean.

Hostesses:
Mrs. E. J. Nott.
Mrs. Anna Prince Pittman

DECEMBER.

Subject:
CHRISTMAS IN THE EARLY
COLONIES.

Leader:
Mrs. Hugh Causey.

Hostess:
Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville

JANUARY.

Subject:
WILLIAMSBURG: ITS HISTORY
AND RESTORATION.

Leader:
Mrs. A. W. Shands.

Hostesses:
Mrs Otis Brugge.
Miss Wilna Robb.

FEBRUARY.

WASHINGTON TEA.

Hostesses:
Mrs. J. C. Russell.
Mrs. Cal Busby
Mrs. Jules Sansing.

MARCH.

Subject:
OLD GARDENS.

Leader:
Mrs. R. N. Somerville.

Hostesses:
Mrs. E. R. McLean.
Mrs. Roger Dickson.
Mrs. Rebecca G. Clark.

APRIL.

Subject:
ANECDOTES OF OUR
REVOLUTIONARY ANCESTORS.

Leader:
Miss Virginia Walt.

Hostesses:
Mrs. R. N. Somerville.
Mrs. R. B. Johnson.

MAY.

Subject:
COMMENCEMENT IN
COLONIAL TIMES.

Leader:
Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville.

Hostesses:
Mrs. J. L. McLean.
Mrs. Elizabeth Stamps.

JUNE.

Subject:
FLAG DAY.

Leader:
Mrs. Elizabeth Stamps
Mrs. R. B. Johnson.

Hostesses:
Mrs. Rufus P. Walt.
Miss Virginia Walt.

Mrs. Somerville
D
S
R
VOTER
CONTINENTAL
CONGRESS
N. S. D. A. R.
1933

SOMERVILLE-HOWORTH FAMILY

Democratic National Convention, 1924. Badge and dinner seating list.
See also volume 8. Nellie Nugent Somerville

Folder 52

Seating List

THE CITY of NEW YORK

DINNER

TO THE

DELEGATES AND ALTERNATES

TO THE

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

MONDAY, JUNE TWENTY-THIRD, NINETEEN TWENTY-FOUR

SEVEN P. M.

HOTEL COMMODORE

PERSHING SQUARE AND FORTY-SECOND STREET

MAYOR'S COMMITTEE ON RECEPTIONS
TO DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

HONORABLE JOHN F. HYLAN
The Mayor and Honorary Chairman

RODMAN WANAMAKER
Chairman

GROVER A. WHALEN
Presiding Vice-Chairman

JOHN F. HINNOTT
Secretary

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DAIS A

1. HON. JOHN A. LYNCH
2. MRS. GERTRUDE M. PATTANGALL
3. JOHN H. TENANT
4. MISS A. B. LAWTHER
5. HON. HENRY BRUCKNER
6. MISS TERESA M. GRAHAM
7. JOHNSON N. CAMDEN
8. MRS. LOIS KHAYES
9. HON. JULIUS MILLER
10. MISS GERTRUDE A. LEE
11. ANDREW C. GRAY
12. MRS. JAMES D. HEAD
13. VINCENT M. MILES
14. WALTER MOORE
15. MRS. JOHN D. McNEIL
16. CHARLES ROSSCHENSTEIN
17. ARTHUR BRISBANE
18. RALPH PULITZER
19. HON. CHARLES L. CRAIG
20. CLARK HOWELL
21. RABBI JOSEPH SILVERMANN
22. CYRUS CURTIS
23. FRANK MUNSEY
24. JOSEPH P. DAY
25. BISHOP WILLIAM T. MANNING
26. ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER
27. MRS. D. A. McDOUGAL
28. CHARLES A. GREATHOUSE
29. MRS. A. L. SMITH
30. J. BRUCE KREMER
31. MAJ. GEN'L ROBERT L. BULLARD
32. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN
33. NORMAN E. MACK
34. MRS. EMILY NEWELL BLAIR
35. GOVERNOR ALFRED E. SMITH
36. RODMAN WANAMAKER
37. MAYOR JOHN F. HYLAN
38. CORDELL HULL
39. ELISABETH MARBURY
40. WILLIAM GIBBS McADOO
41. HOMER CUMMINGS
42. ADMIRAL CHARLES P. PLUNKETT
43. WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST
44. CARTER GLASS
45. MRS. J. C. CENTRILL
46. SCOTT FERRIS
47. PATRICK CARDINAL HAYES
48. MRS. BENTON McMILLIN
49. GEORGE WHITE
50. ADOLPH S. OCHS
51. RABBI R. GROSSMAN
52. GEORGE MARA
53. HON. MURRAY HULBERT
54. HERBERT BAYARD SWOPE
55. HERBERT GUNNISON
56. WILBUR W. MARSH
57. MRS. B. J. McKINNEY
58. MORGAN J. O'BRIEN
59. MILES G. SAUNDERS
60. MRS. CHARLES I. DONOHUE
61. HON. FRANK HAGUE
62. CAROLINE RUNTZ-REES
63. HON. EDWARD RIEGELMANN
64. MISS LENA EVANS
65. ROBERT H. ELDER
66. SAMUEL B. AMIDON
67. MRS. F. I. McINTIRE
68. HON. MAURICE E. CONNOLLY
69. MRS. BESSIE L. RIGGS
70. R. F. R. HUNTSMANN
71. MRS. FLORENCE G. FARLEY
72. JAMES O'FLAHERTY
73. JOSEPH HAAG
74. MRS. BEVERLY H. MUMFORD
75. M. A. OTERE
76. ROBERT E. MANLEY
77. MRS. L. L. McCANDLESS
78. JOHN F. COSTELLO
79. MRS. JOHN W. TROY
80. PATRICK J. QUEALY
81. MRS. R. D. HAWLEY
82. C. W. OSENTON
83. MRS. ROSE McGRAW DE BERRIZ
84. GEORGE F. CHRISTENSEN
85. MRS. NONIE BOREN MAHONEY
86. JAMES H. MOYLE
87. MRS. WILLIAM HICKEY
88. JOHN GARY EVANS
89. MRS. ROBERT B. NEWTON
90. PATRICK H. QUINN
91. MRS. BERNICE S. PYKE
92. DR. J. W. MORROW
93. MRS. SVEINBJORN JOHNSON
94. ARTHUR SELIGMAN
95. MRS. W. F. KIRBY
96. J. T. G. CRAWFORD
97. MISS DOROTHY B. JACKSON
98. SAMUEL PICKETT
99. MRS. R. R. PURCELL
100. EDWARD F. GOLDTRA
101. MRS. PETER OLESEN
102. HOWARD EVERETT
103. MRS. M. F. SULLIVAN
104. EDWARD W. QUINN
105. MRS. JULIA HAMILTON BRISCOE
106. SAMUEL B. BICKS
107. PHILIP A. PAYNE
108. JOHN N. HARMAN
109. D. J. McGILLICUDDY
110. MRS. J. D. FRIEND
111. JOHN W. SMITH
112. MRS. L. C. BOLTWOOD
113. WILLIAM F. CONNELLY
114. MRS. BARNETT W. BROWN
115. OSCAR G. JOHNSON
116. DR. JENNIE CALLFAS
117. W. H. THOMPSON
118. MRS. JAMES D. FINCH
119. ROBERT C. MURCHIE
120. MRS. JAMES J. BILLINGTON
121. ANGUS W. McLEAN
122. MISS MAY O. GRAHAM
123. H. H. PERRY
124. MRS. ROSE C. SHIEFFELIN
125. JOSEPH F. DUFFY
126. MISS MARY ARCHER
127. JAMES MEE
128. MRS. LEROY SPRINGS
129. THOMAS B. LOVE
130. MRS. WESTON VERNON
131. FRANK H. DUFFY
132. MRS. E. D. CHRISTIAN
133. JOSEPH MARTIN
134. MRS. GERTRUDE BOWLER
135. L. J. DONOHUE
136. MRS. THOMAS F. WALSH
137. JOHN B. WILSON
138. MRS. ISABLE LOCKE HORTON
139. HENRY W. DOOLEY
140. MRS. D. R. REEDER
141. W. L. BANNUM

DAIS B

TABLE No. 1

Arthur J. O'Keefe
Proteus R. Burk
Numa F. Metet
J. M. Foster
W. H. Hodge, Jr.
Jefferson B. Snyder
Alan Scholars
Henry H. Sherburne
Dave B. Lindsay
Albert Tate
Griffin T. Hawkins

TABLE No. 2

Fred Colter
Clarence Gunter
Rosa McKay
Mrs. E. W. Kimball
W. E. Lutz
Mrs. V. O. Ivy

TABLE No. 3

John J. Cornwell
Romney De French
John F. Radcliff
J. C. McKinley
Mrs. Frank N. Mann
Mrs. William Campbell
Mrs. Andrew Price
Mrs. Ethel Moreland
J. W. Ewing
Scott C. Lowe
V. G. Sandbridge

TABLE No. 4

T. F. Bayard
Josiah Marvel
Miss Marie Lockwood
William H. Boyce
J. R. Clements
Mrs. Martha H. Baker

TABLE No. 5

Lewis H. Thompson
Louis A. Johnson
Frank G. Bland
Charles R. Wilson
W. G. Peterkin
John Chasin
Dr. L. H. Clark
William A. MacCorkle
R. K. Littlepage
Francis P. Bent
George J. Ryan

TABLE No. 6

Gen. Henry F. Allen
Christopher R. Bohnsack
George F. Dobson
James L. Durkin
Clarence Worden
Mrs. George Young
Miss Catherine Kehoe
Richard Kehoe
James Kehoe
Mrs. Wm. J. Heffernan

TABLE No. 7

Mrs. Nat Martin
Mrs. Bessie N. Florence
Mrs. Joe S. Decker
Mrs. Y. R. Phillips
A. M. Bertig
A. G. Little

TABLE No. 8

Joe T. Robinson
T. H. Caraway
Charles H. Brough
Virgil C. Pettie
Miss Pearl Davis
Miss Darden Moose
Mrs. Edward Pettit
Miss Alice Cordell
Creed Caldwell
George Conway
Thomas A. Wilson
W. B. Stewart

TABLE No. 9

Henry L. Joyce
Miss Kathleen O'Hara
Miss Loretta O'Hara
Miss Edna O'Hara
Miss Flora O'Hara
Barron G. Collier
Arthur S. Tuttle
Cornelius M. Sheehan
William E. Rice
John Tracy
May B. Upshaw

TABLE No. 10

Mrs. Frank Hiram Snell
Mrs. Rose Yates Forrester
Harry J. Wells
Frank Sprigg Perry
Daniel C. Roper
C. C. Carlin

TABLE No. 11

Edward Byrne
David W. Carswell
Frank J. Hanlon
Miss Elizabeth F. Kehoe
Miss Margaret A. McNammee
Seymour P. Danzig
Mrs. Mary Morrison
J. Driscoll Tucker
Peter B. Mitchell
Francis J. Ryan
Frazee L. Belknap

TABLE No. 12

David A. White
Carl Sherman
Dow Vroman
Norman E. Mack
Al. J. Egloff
William J. Conners
John P. Sullivan
Thomas J. Cummings
Jeremiah Toohey
F. L. Crocker
J. P. Judge

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L. L. McCandless
Jesse Uluihi
S. C. Huber
N. Goldbold
D. E. Metzger
H. C. Mossman

TABLE No. 14

John Brady
Harry Clark
James P. Carey
Edwin Kaufman
John B. Johnson
J. Clarence Davies
Henry H. Klein
Mrs. Joseph P. Day
Thomas D. Green
George Hearst
A. J. W. Hilly

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W. J. Barker
Dennis Chaves
John A. Haley
J. E. Fleming
W. H. McCullough
Isabel Lancaster Eckles

TABLE No. 16

Oswald West
Mrs. Alexander Thompson
Alice M. McNaught
Frank S. Myers
J. M. Bledsoe
John F. Goss
George C. Blakely
Charles F. Carter
John H. Stevenson
James C. Stuart
William Rutter

TABLE No. 17

Francis Tressel
Lewis S. Trixler
Mrs. Margaret Turner
Roy Vail
Glenn Van Auken
Anthony Wolf
P. J. Kennedy
Eugene Colligan
William C. Colvin
Rev. Wiliam A. Courtney
Martin A. Healy

TABLE No. 18

Mrs. Ella Foster
Mrs. Bertha Truitt
Mrs. Adele Spear
Mrs. Wirt Randolph
E. L. Gay
Ray McNaughton
W. M. Gulager
C. B. Johnson
A. H. Ferguson
Charles A. Welch

TABLE No. 19

Lewis Nixon
Herbert C. Pell
Rosalie S. Phillips
John F. Carew
James W. Gerard
Joseph Johnson
Anna Quinn
Nathan Burkan
Francesco M. Ferrari
Annie Matthews
Morgan J. O'Brien
W. C. Geers
Mrs. Dominick Henry

TABLE No. 20

Morrison Cameron
Josephus Daniels
O. Max Gardner
John G. Dawson
Mrs. T. Palmer Jerman
Mrs. J. G. Fearing
Miss Mary Henderson
Miss Hattie M. Berry
W. C. Rodman
Charles Whedbee
P. G. Sawyer
F. G. James

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Van B. Martin
J. Lloyd Horton
Luke Lamb
H. C. Bourne
W. H. S. Burgwyn
S. G. Daniels
H. G. Connor, Jr.
L. T. Tapp
J. H. Albritton
C. S. Wallace
George K. Freeman
William Dunn, Jr.

TABLE No. 22

James J. Mahoney
Clarence W. Borwin
Richard D. O'Connor
William R. Larkin
Miss Genevieve C. Burk
William E. Rice
Capt. John Wanamaker, Jr.
Judge Thomas C. Brown
Mrs. Thomas C. Brown
Hon. Thomas R. McGinley
Mrs. Thomas R. McGinley

TABLE No. 23

Willard J. Briedenthal
Pat McGinley
W. S. McGaskill
W. M. Price
W. H. Carpenter
Carroll Walker
Ed. Arnold
Fred Horton
W. S. Langsmade
Sam Graybill
Charles Tucker

TABLE No. 24

John F. Fitzgerald
Mrs. John F. Fitzgerald
Miss Agnes, Fitzgerald
Miss Emily Hannon
Mrs. Francis J. Ryan
Miss Mary M. Ryan
Frank J. Monaghan

TABLE No. 25

James F. Brannan
Ovide J. Coulombe
Robert Jackson
Seth W. Jones
John T. O'Dowd
Anna B. Parker
Raymond B. Stevens
Mary J. Gagne
Albert D. Homer
Margaret D. Martin
Mary Louise Mayo

TABLE No. 26

Thomas S. Rhea
T. P. Dickinson
J. B. Wise
H. P. Patton
L. C. Humphrey
James P. Whallon
R. B. Brown
R. C. Simmons
R. H. Moore
Callard Clark
B. F. Shields

TABLE No. 27

Martin H. Behrman
Jared Y. Sanders
Henry L. Fuqua
Ruffin G. Pleasant
Harvey J. Fields
James E. Smitherman
Charles P. Manship
James M. Thompson
Walter Loubat
George J. Abry
Paul H. Maloney

TABLE No. 28

C. C. Dill
Mrs. William Mathews
Hon. Robert P. Oldman
Mrs. Hugh C. Todd
Preston M. Troy
Mrs. Averill Beavers
George P. Fishburne
Mrs. Frank Reeves
William Pigott
Frank B. Wilson
R. L. Davis

TABLE No. 29

Hon. A. E. Judd
Hon. Maurice Langhorne
Col. William Duling
Hon. John M. Foust
Hon. Clarence D. Martin
Hon. Charles R. Lillis
Hon. Edwin J. Brown
Hon. Charles Rantz
Hon. A. S. Bullitt
Hon. Jens K. Jensen
Hon. E. M. Connor

TABLE No. 30

James H. Hawley
M. Alexander
James P. Pope
George Gleason
James Harris
Mrs. Curtis F. Pike
Mrs. S. Grover Rich
Beecher Hitchcock
Nathan B. Pettibone
James Murphy
George Waters

TABLE No. 31

James H. Lynch
Frank D. Baker
V. J. Bowers
Angus M. Smith
Thad B. Preston
John D. Mershon
M. W. Underwood
Cornelius Gerber
Harvey A. Chamberlain
Edward M. Sharpe
William L. McManis
Prentis M. Brown

TABLE N. 32

G. Allen
A. D. Martin
Mrs. H. K. Taylor
Mrs. Mary E. Flannery
J. D. Via
Mrs. E. M. Post
Charles Wilson
Mrs. Sam Gugenheim
James Breathitt, Jr.
C. H. Ellis
Mrs. T. F. Clardy
Mrs. J. F. Gordon,

TABLE No. 33

C. E. Blair
T. M. Hyde
Waldo H. Bolin
Charles McKay
Theodore Wanerus
Mrs. P. J. Quealy
Mrs. Hiram Sapp
T. M. Fagan
Robert Hopkins
J. R. Hylton
P. J. O'Connor

TABLE No. 34

Jonathan M. Davis
W. A. Ayres
Jouett Shouse
Fred Robertson
Mrs. Mary E. Carney
Mrs. Mamie Sharp
Mrs. Adeline Algie
Mrs. Maimie Boyd
Lee Eppinger
James W. Orr
E. F. Alexander

TABLE No. 35

Hugh H. Gillen
James A Nowell
John Wagener
Mrs. Phelps Wyman
John Ryan
Joseph Wolf
J. A. Henry
Julius Thorson
Ray G. Farrington
C C. McCarthy
J. L. Travers
R. C. Bell

TABLE No. 36

T. J. Walsh
S. T. Stewart
W. B. George
J. B. Clements
W. H. Maloney
Thomas Arthur
Thomas McTague
John H. Delaney
Augustin Kelly
John F. Gilcrist
Mrs. John F. Gilcrist

TABLE No. 37

William W. Farley
Clayton L. Wheeler
John H. Walrath
Neal Brewster
Thomas M. Osborne
George K. Shuler
Edward J. Dunn
Minor McDaniels
Harlan W. Rippey
John F. Dailey
Albert C. Olp

TABLE No. 38

William F. Thompson
J. J. Sexton
Thomas F. Foley
Anning S. Prall
Nathan Straus
Henry M. Goldfogle
James J. Walker
Bainbridge Colby
John W. Perilli
Arthur J. Baldwin
George W. Loft
Martha Byrne

TABLE No. 39

Daniel L. Ryan
Ed. J. Flynn
Louis D. Gibbs
Michael J. Walsh
James A. Farley
Augustus Thomas
Frederick Osborn
Henry Hunter
John Connor
Roscoe Irwin
Geo. B. Christian, Jr.

TABLE No. 40

Julia Landers
Mark Lyday
Webster V. Moffett
William A. Morris
Charles M. McCabe
Salem Parker
George Purcell
Mrs. William Ricketts
Mavity J. Spencer
Thomas Taggart, Jr.
Martin Conboy

TABLE No. 41

C. E. Sigman
L. D. Passmore
E. A. Caldwell
C. F. Cutter
M. F. Cronin
J. W. Foley
F. L. Toomey
Genevieve E. McGlue
J. J. Kelleher
C. W. Gibson
E. S. Bohnan

TABLE No. 42

Dorothea Courten
Elizabeth Colbert
Harriet May Mills
Jessie R. Nicol
Leroy J. Weed
Lathrop Brown
Mason O. Smedley
Michael Fogarty
Henry Hasenflug, Sr.
T. H. Cullen
Louis Wiley

TABLE No. 43

Wm. J. Heffernan
Rudolph Reimer
Frank Eschmann
John H. McCooey
J. J. Fitzgerald
T. J. Drennan
John F. Quayle
T. F. Wogan
Jennie McMahon
J. P. Sinnott
Wm. F. Delaney

TABLE No. 44

Dr. William T. Lochemes
William J. McCormick
V. J. Schoenicker, Jr.
M. K. Reilly
A. J. Pfeffer
A. H. Schubert
John Burns
Dennis D. Conway
E. E. Schulze
Francis J. Rooney

TABLE No. 45

Carville D. Benson
David G. McIntosh
E. O. Weant
John J. Mahon
John S. Kelly
Robert J. Padgett
Robert B. Ennis
William Curran
Gilbert A. Dailey
J. Charles Linthicum
William M. Maloy

TABLE No. 46

Albert C. Ritchie
William Cabell Brucem
Thomas H. Robinson
Howard W. Jackson
J. Enos Ray
Robert Crain
Howard Bruce
Mrs. Mortimer W. West
Joshua W. Miles
Henry P. Turner
Emerson C. Harington
Omar D. Crothers

TABLE No. 47

Frank J. Wise
Roscoe E. Chapman
Robert E. Larkin
Frank T. Shean
Douglas Pattison
Sarah Bond Hanley
Warren H. Orr
James J. Welsh
W. Emery Lancaster
Thomas O'Connor
Claude U. Stone
P. A. Gibbons

TABLE No. 48

Alben W. Barkley
W. J. Fields
H. H. Denhardt
E. N. Dishman
A. O. Stanley
Mrs. Emma G. Cromwell
Mrs. H. K. Bourne
Mrs. Thomas S. Rhea
R. S. Mason
Mrs. J. F. Gordon
S. M. Wilson
John C. Duffy

TABLE No. 49

William A. Comstock
Woodbridge N. Ferris
Alva M. Cummins
Alfred Lucking
Mrs. William H. Anderson
Mrs. Walter H. Jobe
Miss Evelyn Mershon
Miss Catherine D. Doran
Michael J. Doyle
Roscoe B. Huston
Walter I. McKenzie
Edmund C. Shields

TABLE No. 50

John Burk
E. J. Hughes
Anna Marie Leavitt
James J. McCoy
D. J. O'Connell
C. J. Fish
Paul Johnson
Lillian Lillibridge
Henry R. Murphy
J. F. T. O'Connor
John J. Cray
Bird S. Coler

TABLE No. 51

H. F. Byrd
C. W. Dudley
C. J. Dukes
N. B. Early
S. L. Ferguson
Albert Fletcher
Mrs. Howard Gilmer
C. O'Conor Goolrick
Willie E. Haley
Norman R. Hamilton
E. E. Holland

TABLE No. 52

J. P. Mahoney
P. E. Sullivan
James P. Galleher
Fred C. Martin
Lew E. Wachter
Arthur H. Gleason
J. Holmes Jackson
James P. Leamy
Mrs. Thomas W. Maloney
George R. Stackpole
Henry Comings

TABLE No. 53

Gilbert M. Hitchcock
Dan V. Stephens
T. S. Allen
J. J. Thomas
S. L. Ashworth
Catherine F. McGeer
E. Ruth Pyrtle
Edna M. Barkley
W. T. Fenton
C. A. Lord
Eugene D. O'Sullivan

TABLE No. 54

Miss Jessie C. Porter
Mrs. Julia L. Haller
Mrs. Harriet Schenck
Robert H. Clancy
John W. Miner
Jacob Martin
Claude S. Carney
Clifford Hartwell
Thomas J. Cavanaugh
Robert Codd
M. Thomas Ward
Louis J. Vanderberg

TABLE No. 55

Walter Sillers, Jr.
Ray Coombs
J. W. Young
W. L. Roberts
J. R. Byrd
E. S. Richardson
Stone Deavours
Sennett Conner
L. T. Kennedy
H. V. Wall
E. E. Maddux

TABLE No. 56

Louis Levy
Frank X. Rydsewski
Israel Simons
Maurice O'Brien
Richard Frohlick
Charles J. Michal
T. A. Hogan
Jos. A. Mendel
Leo J. Slaski
Joseph O. Kostner
Edward J. McCabe

TABLE No. 57

William E. Dever
George E. Brennan
Robert M. Sweitzel
Roy D. Keehan
Frank J. Quinn
Henry S. Dixon
Bruce A. Campbell
William G. Legner
Michael A. Carroll
Clayton F. Smith
M. Ph. Ginzburg
Wm. E. P. Anderson

TABLE No. 58

James A. Foley
Mrs. James A. Foley
R. A. C. Smith
William H. Todd
Rhinelander Waldo
Wm. H. Woodin
Francis X. Martin
Mr. & Mrs. McAleenan
George MacDonald

TABLE No. 59

Mrs. Lillien Cox Gault
M. J. Daly
A. E. Helmick
Walter Thompson
Miss Leona Jones
P. J. Gallagher
Richard Tattersfield
William Fitzgerald
Thomas E. Cashman
Fred W. Kruse
D. D. Murphy
J. J. Farrell

TABLE No. 60

T. J. Appleyard
J. E. T. Bowden
J. W. Carter
Paul Carter
Fred Cone
J. C. Cooper, Jr.
W. R. Dorman
A. W. Gilchrist
E. D. Lambright
Bryan Mack
J. E. Worthington
Dr. John J. McGrath

TABLE No. 61

Royal S. Copeland
Franklin D. Roosevelt
William H. Kelley
Meyer Jacobstein
Caroline O'Day
Alice Campbell Good
Katherine S. Pfohl
George R. Lunn
William H. Fitzpatrick
William F. Grell
John R. Voorhis

TABLE No. 62

Martin H. Glynn
James W. Fleming
Joseph A. Kellogg
Arthur J. Leonard
James C. McDonald
W. Arthur Kline
Thomas F. Conway
William F. Dinneen
Charles D. Norris
Francis E. Cullen
James D. Smith
Albert R. Kessinger

TABLE No. 63

Mrs. R. L. Miller
George L. Carson
W. M. Hamilton
Mrs. Annie Freeman
Mrs. Oscar McKenzie
Thomas A. Brown
Hugh J. Rowe
W. E. Simmons
W. H. Strickland
Columbus Roberts
D. S. Sanford
A. P. Sears

TABLE No. 64

William S. Flynn
Felix A. Toupin
James E. Dunne
Mrs. Susan Sharp Adams
Mrs. Isabel Ahearne O'Neil
Mrs. Julia T. Myers
William H. Thornley
Harvey A. Baker
Luigi de Pasquale
Mortimer A. Sullivan
Herve J. Lagace

TABLE No. 65

John R. Hines
Frank D. McCue
Charles B. Hines
James H. Caldwell, Jr.
James P. Rossiter
W. Clayton Hackett
Charles E. Snyder
John C. Lowe
Christ J. Estel
James Houlahen
William N. Turner
John J. Gallagher

TABLE No. 66

David I. Walsh
Arthur Lyman
Joseph B. Ely
John F. Doherty
Helen A. Macdonald
Susan W. FitzGerald
Mary E. Mechan
Charles H. Cole
Arthur J. B. Cartier
William A. O'Hearn
Jeremiah J. Healy
Edward E. Ginsburg

TABLE No. 67

Martin L. Lusck
John F. Kluwin
John M. Callahan
John Moran
Calvin Stewart
George L. Dwinnell
Adolph Pfister
J. P. Holland
William Ryan
William D. Carroll
Anthony Szezarbinski

TABLE No. 68

M. E. Trapp
R. L. Owen
Ed. M. Seamans
Dudley Monk
Mrs. X. R. Campbell
Mrs. Annette B. Ehler
Mrs. Frank B. Lucas
Mrs. F. L. Wormington
Dr. F. L. Walton
Scott Glenn
Richard Lloyd Jones

TABLE No. 69

Thomas H. Canty
Francis J. Sinnott,
Paul Sinnott
E. H. Garry
Edmund A. Guggenheim
George P. Nicholson
Irving P. O'Hara
David Hirshfield
John A. Harriss
Joseph Haag
Edward W. Buckley
John A. Ferguson

TABLE No. 70

Adolph J. Sabath
Michael Rosenberg
Martin J. O'Brien
T. J. Crowe
Thomas P. Keane
John Powers
Stanley H. Kunz
Francis X. Busch
Mrs. Kellogg Fairbank
John T. Connery
Frank F. Roeder
William M. McGuire

TABLE No. 71

James H. Bolitho
Alfred A. Stein
William Conklin
Thomas Barber
Frank J. Van Noort
Thomas L. Kelley
James F. Reilly
Frank J. McNulty
Daniel J. Brennan
James J. Whalen
John A. Matthews

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Henry L. Whitefield
Pat Harrison
Hubert D. Stephens
Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville
Rush Knox
T. L. Bailey
Mrs. Viola Lake
Mrs. B. F. Saunders
W. A. Blair
E. C. Sharp
E. D. Dinkins
A. C. Anderson

TABLE No. 73

Newt. Bronson
Kearns Wright
W. A. Inman
George B. Nye
John L. Zimmermann
M. R. Denver
Charles V. Treax
N. E. Arnold
Edward J. Lynch
John Sorenson
Louis Horwitz
Frank R. Gross

TABLE No. 74

M. L. Endres
Otto F. Walter
Joseph P. O'Furey
Vincent E. Stahl
J. H. Grosvenor
G. E. Hall
W. M. Somerville
Frank J. Taylor
George W. O'Malley
J. H. Hall
Ida M. Thurber

TABLE No. 75

W. E. Addison
R. L. Ailsworth
R. F. Bain
Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett
J. M. Beaty
H. W. Bernham
Thomas W. Blackstone
James R. Botts
Dr. W. N. Breckinridge
R. K. Brock
T. G. Burch
B. A. Burgess

TABLE No. 76

Joel Shoupp
William Green
John A. O'Dwyer
I. S. Myers
W. A. Julian
Edwin F. Peters
Vincent H. Beckman
John R. Quane
J. Spriggs McMahon
Warren Gard
Dan H. Kirwan
James R. Marker

TABLE No. 77

John A. Smith
A. S. Camp
Mrs. Z. V. Peterson
Albert J. Woodruff
Louis P. Marquardt
D. B. Bullard
Mrs. C. C. Harrold
R. L. Turner
E. B. Weatherly
J. H. Carmichael
Mrs. Ralph W. Northcutt

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William J. Kirby
Elizabeth P. Norris
Sara T. Pollock
Monell, Sayre
D. Stewart Craven
Victor King
Edward M. Miller
Louis A. Repetto
Edmund A. Hayes
Elmer H. Geran
Harry Heher
W. L. Saunders

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Martin A. Brennan
Frank T. O'Hair
James A. Meeks
Thomas O. Freeman
Charles B. Taylor
Henry T. Rainey
Millard F. Dunlap
V. Y. Dalman
Richard F. Kinsella
Kevin Kane
J. Nick Perrin
Henry R. Houle
Austin McCollough

TABLE No. 80

Charles C. Cain
John E. Hogan
Asa B. Greathouse
Michael Kenna
James M. Dailey
Michael M. Igoe
Clarence S. Darrow
John J. Sullivan
Michael K. Sheridan
P. J. Carr
Anton J. Cermak
Dennis J. Egan

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William E. Sweet
Mrs. Mary Kelty
Claude Watkins
Mrs. Agnes O'Day Beynon
Ben B. Beshoar
Mrs. John McFadzean
Walter Walker
Mrs. Lena Graham
Claude E. Seehorn
Miss Kate Kane
Clark Moore
Mrs. Lottie Withrow

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Rev. F. P. Duffy
T. Coleman DuPont
Rear Admiral James H. Glennon
Louis G. Kaufman
John A. Leach
Fred A. Muschenheim
William McAdoo
Robert E. Manly
Felix Warburg
Gen. George A. Wingate
Thomas E. Rush

TABLE No. 83

Dorothy Whipple Fry
Mary H. Quincy
Anna O'K. Hefferman
William H. Doyle
John F. Cronin
Gregory J. Scanlon
Thomas F. Cassidy
William E. Staples
William J. Granfield
Thomas E. King
Roland D. Sawyer
Edward J. Woodhouse

TABLE No. 84

Francis E. Cassidy
Daniel F. O'Connell
Wilfrid J. Lamoureux
Marcus A. Coolidge
Charles F. Campbell
Frank W. McCooey
Mary F. Bowen
Nellie Millea
Andrew E. Barrett
Bernard J. Golden
Humphrey O'Sullivan
Walter H. Wilcox

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Josiah W. Gitt
Charles C. Dougherty
Robert M. Foster
John F. Short
William D. McGinnis
Bruce F. Sterling
John F. Post
John R. Pauley
John Henninger
Harry H. Wilson
A. Frank Hess

TABLE No. 86

W. W. Brandon
J. Lister Hill
Victor H. Hanson
Thomas E. Kilby
J. Miller Bonner
R. H. Powell
Mrs. Chas. J. Sharpe
Mrs. Murray Brown
John V. McDuffie
Frederick I. Thompson
Joe C. Rich
T. J. Bedsole

TABLE No. 87

William T. Sheehan
Mrs. Mary W. Gayle
Yancey Lovelace
Edward A. O'Neil
J. A. Walker
A. Y. Malone
W. T. Hall
S. C. Cowan
J. B. Ellis
J. W. Brown
J. Kelly Dixon
E. C. Melvin

TABLE No. 88

Eli Hess
Jim Reap
Josie Langan
James F. O'Boyle
Thomas F. Farrell
Daniel F. Guinan
Martin Foyle
J. Benton Whitman
William J. Ferber
Orson M. Ritzman
John H. Murry

TABLE No. 89

Joseph A. Gillooly
Edwin K. Borie
Francis E. Soullin
Frank J. Tobey
A. Raymond Raff
Edward F. Bennis
Archibald M. Holding
William H. Berry
Webster Grim
Charles D. McAvoy

TABLE No. 90

Ernest C. Hamilton
William Casey
E. W. Keenan
M. R. Stansell
Joe Hogan
J. P. Daughton
Thomas Mahoney
William Burke
Leon Powers
J. Ray Files
Jake Kass

TABLE No. 91

John B. Piotrowski
William H. Drawley
Fred Russell
Willis Silverthorn
Hon. Wm. B. Carswell
Walter Scott
Dr. Harmon Smith
Dr. Harry P. Swift
Joseph J. O'Brien
Miss Anna M. Rokus
Miss Frances W. Rokus

TABLE No. 92

Henry Graper
Mrs. Sam Phillips
Mrs. R. E. L. Mountcastle
John F. Sinnott
Lieut. Desmond J. Sinnott
Richard E. Enright
Frank Coyle
Gen'l Smedley D. Butler
William E. Walsh
Philip Berolzheimer
Preston P. Lynn
Franklin Simon

TABLE No. 93

Otto E. Jensen
Levi Keiser
Milo R. Meredith
William J. Mooney
Charles W. Mouch
Walter Myers
Perry McCart
Virgil M. Simmons
Donald L. Smith
Samuel S. Spohn
M. McC. Stoops
Evan B. Stotsenburg

TABLE No. 94

Fulton J. Redman
Charles W. Muller
E. Carl Moran, Jr.
Miss Lillian F. Odiorne
Mrs. Alexander Skillin
Mrs. Charles A. Creighton
Mrs. Richardd C. Elliott
Mrs. Bertha Campbell
Frank P. Blanchard
Lore H. Ford
Carter B. Keene
William F. Curran

TABLE No. 95

T. R. Kittles
W. A. Covington
T. S. Hawes
Perry D. Rich
Mrs. A. L. Miller
Mrs. Nora L. Smith
L. L. Grinder
C. E. Brown
M. C. Edwards
Mrs. Betty R. Cobb
L. H. Chappell

TABLE No. 96

M. A. Daugherty
Garrett S. Claypool
Curtis C. Williams
Clayton A. McCleary
Earl D. Bloom
Louis J. Quinn
Con. Mulcahy
Wendell L. Wilkie
George White
A. R. McCulloch
Durbin Metz

TABLE No. 97

James E. Campbell
Judson Harmon
Atlee Pomerene
J. Henry Goeke
T. J. Duffy
W. W. Durbin
Mrs. Minnie Siddall
Eleanor Biley Johnson
Mrs. Theo. A. Burnett
Mrs. Rudolph Lanfrom
T. T. Ansberry
L. G. Neely

TABLE No. 98

James H. Waters
Mrs. Burton W. Musser
Mrs. Inez Knight Allen
Mrs. Addi L. Day
Mrs. Anna Pyke
W. H. Leary
Samuel A. King
J. C. Swenson
J. M. C. Barnes
Joshua Greenwood
H. C. Baker
Ashby Snow

TABLE No. 99

Marshall Hicks
Earle B. Mayfield
W. W. Fitzgerald
Tom Ball
George Slater
Frank Wozenraft
Cato Sells
J. M. Mathias
M. A. Childers
R. E. Thomason
Mike Liveley

TABLE No. 100

W. O. Gray
W. R. Taylor
C. A. Lemp
Louis Gualdoni
John Keegan
M. J. Whalen
Michael Kinney
Edward Rice
N. W. Brickey
George K. Williams
Everett Reeves
Mrs. George Quinn

TABLE No. 101

Thomas J. Hamilton
Miller S. Bell
Hollins N. Randolf
Mrs. Mary H. Armour
Mrs. Nichols Peterson
Newt. A. Morris
H. H. Dean
P. A. Stovall
Francis Hunter
Mrs. Lena B. Stevenson
W. D. Bell

TABLE No. 102

Thomas J. Spellacy
David E. Fitzgerald
William E. Thoms
Edward M. Yeomans
Fannie Dixon Welch
Josepha Whitney
Mary F. Caine
Anna R. Kennedy
Hanford S. Weed
Thomas J. Smith
Arthur B. O'Keefe
Fred McCarthy

TABLE No. 103

Mary H. Arnold
John E. Cox
Oscar Cravens
B. Frank Culbertson
Lincoln Dixon
M. H. Elmendorf
John B. Faulkner
David Ferguson
Miss Cecil Foley
Mrs. Mary E. Gubbins
George Hillenbrand
Wright J. Hinkle

TABLE No. 104

Austin Peay
Finis J. Garrett
Edward H. Crump
Robert L. Farley
Mrs. George Fort Milton, Sr.
Mrs. Neill Wright
Mrs. Mac Antony
John Tretwood Moore
C. H. Bacon
Andrew L. Todd
Mrs. Lyon Childress
Mrs. John Welsh

TABLE No. 105

Gill P. Hall
John F. Quinn
E. J. Cornish
Winifred McCook
Irwin J. Muma
W. U. Goodman
Ralph McLeran
Gavin McNabb
William J. McGee
W. B. Bunker
R. M. Fitzgerald
Thomas Fox

TABLE No. 106

D. E. Maguire
J. W. Dwyer
Merle Potter
M. O. Reiff
H. M. Cooper
Sam F. McConnell
J. H. Gribben
J. T. Clarkson
Dan F. Steck
Parley Sheldon
Wm. M. Wade

TABLE No. 107

Anna O'Dea Murphy
Elenor Swift Howell
George W. Drinker
May McHenry
Charles E. Magner
John O'Donnell
Marcus A. Schales
Frank M. O'Brien
James J. Gillispie
William McQuillian
Thomas J. Gavaghan
Benjamin H. Green

TABLE No. 108

Monta C. Burt
Walter E. Ritter
J. J. Dearney
William Chrisman
Frederick A. Rupp
King Alexander
Edward M. Biddle, Jr.
Frank C. Sites
William A. McGuire
John H. McCann
Charles O'Neill
Thomas H. Greevy

TABLE No. 109

T. H. Tatum
Mrs. Richard Williams
Mrs. J. B. Salley
Mrs. Carrie McPatrick
Mrs. B. E. DeTreville
N. B. Barnwell
V. C. Badham
P. F. Henderson
W. F. Lightsey
Albert Fant
Fred H. Dominick

TABLE No. 110

T. G. McLeod
Edgar A. Brown
T. B. Pearce
LeRoy Springs
Mrs. W. E. Duncan
Mrs. Nellie C. Elerbe
Mrs. L. H. Jennings
Mrs. W. D. Melton
J. Rion McKissick
L. D. Jennings
D. A. Spivey

TABLE No. 110A

Frank T. Hamlin
Elbert M. Robinson
William C. Hushing
Louis Townsley
Richard Roberts
A. S. Boyd

TABLE No. 111

Miles M. Martin
Benjamin J. Horton
Franklin E. Jones
W. Reece Bennett
Mrs. Jean S. Whittemore
Lee H. Vendig
Mrs. Rachel Burgett Hamilton
Frank H. Dexter
Andres B. Crosas
Mrs. Eliza B. K. Dooley
Mrs. Isabel Locke Horton
Henry W. Dooley

TARBLE No. 112

Guy H. Harvey
F. I. Pixley
J. S. Gunderson
John T. Cogan
D. C. Lewis
C. A. Russell
P. F. B. Ward
O. K. Fjetland
P. J. Donahue
R. W. Clark
W. P. J. Hagarty

TABLE No. 113

Jacob H. Mays
Lewis C. Cassidy
John A. McSparran
Charles B. Lenahan
Mary E. Herbert
Anna M. Roach
Maidee B. Renshaw
Mary R. E. Lenny
L. C. Robinhold
John Walter
Hugh Gilmore
Wesley M. Heiberger

TABLE No. 114

M. F. Healy
E. J. Feuling
Mrs. L. E. Corlett
Dr. J. W. Reynolds
Joe Mekota
Claude Porter
E. T. Meredith
Mrs. Madge O'Neil
John M. Lindly
W. J. Keefe
L. C. Ely
Arthur L. Lee

TABLE No. 115

James D. Phelan
Ed. E. Leake
Harriet A. McClellan
William Kettner
Leslie C. Brand
Henry Ives Cobb
John Drennan
Martin C. Dyer
George H. Eberle
Grover S. Eble
William H. English
Bruce M. Falconer

TABLE No. 116

H. H. Cotton
S. H. Finley
David S. Ewing
J. L. C. Irwin
Georgianna Stoney
Mary Marshall Wiley
Emma L. Hotchkiss
Edward F. Bennett
Samuel J. Burden
Lewis L. Clarke
Dr. John H. Barry

TABLE No. 117

Thomas Taggart
Fred W. Thomas
Allen P. Twyman
Mrs. Clara Anderson
Edward C. DeHority
Chester M. DeWitt
Michael L. Fansler
Herbert Ferguson
Ella Fleming
George E. Gibson
Mrs. Ella Hitch
Michael Kelly

TABLE No. 118

J. Francis Browne
Mary C. Mahoney
Fannie K. Tyler
Martha Moore
Mrs. George Junglas
Laura Mangan
Richard J. Kinsella
Edward G. Dolan
Frank P. Fenton
Raymond J. Jodoin
Thomas E. Cahill
James J. Walsh

TABLE No. 119

Lilliam K. DeVanny
Frederick W. Donnelly
Edward I. Edwards
Caroline Johnson
Mary T. Norton
James R. Nugent
Thelma Parkinson
George S. Silzer
Marian K. Garrison
Edmund O. Howell, Jr.
Florence W. Jacoby
Henry T. Kays

TABLE No. 120

Albert M. Clark
Mrs. A. C. Parons
George R. Ellison
James Cox
Joseph B. Shannon
Thomas J. Pendergast
Clay Adair
Adolph Musser
Perry T. Allen
Albert R. James
W. R. Hollister
Mrs. Emily Harshe

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Charles M. Hay
Frederick D. Gardner
Frank H. Ferris
Charles H. Mayer
Mrs. Anna N. Christian
Mrs. E. J. Flanders
Mrs. J. Kochtitzky
Mrs. W. E. Ewing
Ben. E. Hulso
Mrs. Alta W. Franklin
William Scanlon
Mrs. Jemima Hughes

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O. L. Kingsley
Mrs. M. G. Olsen
Mrs. J. O. Ross
Mrs. Roy Partlew
Mrs. Jessie B. Ames
Mrs. John Davis
Mrs. McKeel Turner
Mrs. Myrtle Leroy
Mrs. Murrell Buckner
Mrs. Claude Carter
Mrs. J. Magee

TABLE No. 123

W. L. Thornton
W. C. Davis
W. E. Jackson
Fred Pabst
T. M. Campbell, Jr.
J. M. Boyle
Murray V. Jones
T. F. Harwood
W. D. Wilson
T. C. Maynard
Tom Gambrell

TABLE No. 124

Mrs. Betty McGruder
Mrs. Ethel Abbott
C. E. Terry
Sam Smelzer
H. M. Hargrove
Samuel H. Kerr
C. L. Calhoun
J. J. Faulk
R. M. Carter
L. L. Bowman
C. M. Supple

TABLE No. 125

W. W. Casey
J. J. Connors
George E. Grigsby
James McCloskey
John W. Troy
Gordon Broad
Henry B. Buncke
Michael Cosgrove
Charles W. Culkin
Joseph M. Hannon
Samuel Hamburger

TABLE No. 126

Key Pittman
Charles L. Richards
William McKnight
Mrs. J. F. George
Mrs. Francis Friedhoff
D. J. Fitzgerald

TABLE No. 127

L. N. Taylor
Samuel Magill
Mrs. Frances E. Nixon
A. A. Jones
James F. Hinkle
Ed. Swope
E. D. Jackson
Charles Mann
L. E. Freudenthal
Mrs. Aurora Lucero White

TABLE No. 128

Z. B. Moon
J. A. Mahoney
Mrs. Grace A. H. Cole
R. W. Isaacs
R. G. Bryant
F. G. Hartell
Aspinwall, J. Judd
William C. Ormond
John J. O'Rourke
John Oberwager
Dr. George O'Hanlon
William J. Pedrick

TABLE No. 129

Fortunat E. Normandin
Mary W. Peters
Ruth Ralph
Joseph A. Seymour
Francis Clyde Keefe
Lewis H. Wilkinson
Robert E. Gould
Frank M. Richardson
James O. Gerry
Joseph D. Sullivan
George Conrad Brummer
Frank A. Rogers

TABLE No. 130

C. C. Lasher
Ellis Lynch
Paul L. Lengel
George D. Herbert
Emma Costlow
Mary D. Swope
Margaret C. Vaughn
Bernard J. Clark
H. Samuel Hays
Paul Kohler

TABLE No. 131

Anne Wilson
J. Denny Moore
Harvey Christmas
Mrs. Elizabeth F. James
John R. Bucher
W. Clyde Shissler
John J. Loftus
Thomas F. Boland
William B. McGuire
Daniel F. Sakowski

TABLE No. 132

Michael A. Kilker
Harry O. Bechtel
Elizabeth O. Hafer
Ralph G. Matthews
Daniel Clarey
John H. Strider
George W. MacDonald
William J. McIntee
Edmund M. Savidge
A. J. Blair

TABLE No. 133

Anna Gates
James G. Paul
Harry A. Cotton
Harry C. Benford
Samuel A. Barnum
W. L. Cowell
William J. Mellon
Ira M. Ramsey
Leonard B. Shannon
Samuel V. Sloan

TABLE No. 134

C. D. Nance
L. W. Perrin
John T. Stevens
R. V. Caldwell
J. S. McInnis
J. W. Johnson
Claude N. Sapp
A. H. Marchant
R. M. Jefferies
B. F. McLeod

TABLE No. 135

Mrs. C. R. Wilson
R. C. Horn, Jr.
Mrs. F. H. H. Calhoun
L. L. Rice
S. T. D. Lancaster
J. F. McClure
S. R. McMaster
J. H. Spruill
Ashton H. Williams
T. W. Berry

TABLE No. 136

Peter E. McGovern
John H. Richardson
Frank H. Shall
Joseph Felts
LaVerne P. Butts
David F. Lee
Anna Reitze
F. C. Parsons
William Mackin
Gilbert H. Baker

TABLE No. 137

Florence A. Ketchum
George B. Van Valkenburg
Edward A. Dox
Parker Corning
George Brett
Cecilia D. Patten
Carl L. Fry
Josiah H. Danforth
Andrew B. Cooney
Joseph Levy

TABLE No. 138

J. Swords Lee
J. W. Joffrion
John H. Bowie
Thomas C. Anderson
R. P. Woods
Leon C. Vial
A. M. Smith
J. W. McClelland
W. H. Bell
H. C. Drew
O. T. Hordtner
J. C. Terrell

TABLE No. 139

H. R. Speed
C. B. Sherrouse
Richard Melancon
B. N. Miller
James A. Williams
Joseph McHugh
Miss Mary A. Frasca
George W. Friel
Hector Fuller
Thomas J. Gorman

TABLE No. 140

Dennis J. Driscoll
Eleanor W. Conarro
Ella H. Bayliss
August Wittmann
Thomas F. Rowan
Andrew Breslin
William B. Skelly
J. Clarke Bell
John J. Daley
Lemuel Douthett

TABLE No. 141

Herman A. Schurr
Daniel J. Kearney
Paul J. Quinn
William J. Ford
Patrick F. Horan
James McGurk
John J. Galagher
Thomas E. McDermott
John McGurckin

TABLE No. 142

Thomas P. Mooney
Mrs. Jesse Brennen Wise
Daniel E. Hogan
Emma Guffey Mille
P. F. Brennan
P. T. Fagan
James L. McCann
Michael R. Kerwick
Charles H. Hersch
Frederick K. Gearhart

TABLE No. 143

Mrs. A. D. Williams
George Muni
Mrs. C. A. DeWitt
D. Whittinghill
Frank Churchill
William H. Anderson
Leon J. Lambert
A. S. Hayward
Mrs. E. J. Westerhouse
E. W. Wilson
Percy M. Moir

TABLE No. 144

Mrs. George Brandan
H. H. Elder
John T. Gray
Harvey Teague
R. J. Whitsell
Frank J. Rice
C. M. Bryan
A. D. Barber
Harry Faw
Walter A. George

TABLE No. 145

W. R. Officer
Jessie Beesley
Tom Greer
Lee Douglass
Charles H. Love
Charles P. Hatcher
Newton H. White
H. C. Anderson
C. A. Stainback
Charles A. Miller

TABLE No. 146

Elizabeth V. McCrystal
James J. Hoey
Mary A. Clark
Mary E. Shea
Edna F. Standish
Sara Friedman
Harry T. Foley
John J. McArdle
John J. Sinnott
Margaret Mack

TABLE No. 147

Ida Blair
Anna Naughton
David Maier
J. J. O'Keefe
Anna M. Kross
Sara Paul
Stephen J. Meager
Katherine McSweeney
Irene Vanherhof
Paul A. Collins

TABLE No. 148

Anna L. Mulac
Newton D. Baker
W. B. Gongwer
O. L. Jones
Hugh Glouchenour
John E. McMillan
S. B. Hall
J. W. Bishop
D. R. Todd
H. P. McGinnis

TABLE No. 149

John C. Mahoney
Miss Elizabeth Burns
Mrs. Rose A. Viault
Edward L. Singsen
Mrs. Catherine G. F. Blake
Hugo C. Johnson
Joseph H. Johnson
R. E. Kaltenmeyer
James Kane
Edward H. Kaufman
John J. Keller
Henry H. Klein

TABLE No. 150

J. Greg Haughey
Charles A. Stewart
David L. Lawrence
Harry F. Logsdon
Michael J. Powers
Mary Jane Clark
C. V. Barns
Jessamine DeHaven Lewis
Charles C. Hughes
V. Gilmour Iden
James I. Jacobson
James J. Johnson

TABLE No. 151

Miss Helen Carswell
John C. Cassidy
H. H. Reaves
Mrs. Bell Lahr
Mrs. A. E. Moseley
A. S. J. Shaw
Harry Hieronimus
Mrs. Harry Hieronimus
Roy S. Hubbel
John J. Horan

TABLE No. 152

Eugene Wilkerson
Mrs. Lloyd Sigmon
Mrs. E. S. Bailey
Mrs. Inez Lambert
Mrs. John Frazier
Mrs. C. M. Rodman
W. B. Johnson
Mrs. George R. Riddle
C. W. Vaughan
R. R. Pruett

TABLE No. 153

Joseph A. Dolan
Albetic A. Archambault
Michael F. Costello
John Barone
Mars. Mary A. Meade
Mrs. Mary J. Lynch
Mrs. Alice W. Troy
Mrs. Isabelle M. Busch
Charles A White
Patrick J. Murphy

TABLE No. 154

W. G. Ruble
T. A. Embry
Mrs. Lou Crowder
Gordon McKenzie
G. L. Stockton
Joel Ewell
Paul Fitzpatrick
Mrs. Lou Lusky, Sr.
Miss Maimie Tansil
Douglas Wilke

TABLE No. 155

Elmer Cline
James M. Neville
Carroll R. Jackson
Harry Gager
John T. Flynn
E. H. Moore
Dennis F. Dunleavy
Charles A. Mooney
Pierce D. Metzger
Harry L. French

TABLE No. 156

Rebecca Hoffman
Stella DiSalvio
Chris D. Sullivan
David H. Knott
John T. Farley
Louis LaTour
Ellen Downey
William T. Collins
Otto B. Shulhof

TABLE No. 157

Martha Guilfoyle
Lillian Murphy
J. J. Dorman
Gertrude D. McMahon
H. Shorenstein
Agnes Riley
Mayme Mufanti
Camille McSorley
Peter Brady

TABLE No. 158

Edward H. Abell
B. W. Ballard
Fred George
David P. Germain
Maurice Gibbons
William E. Grady
Walter S. Graham
John H. Greener
Robert H. Groom
Mark T. Hayes
Edward P. Herman
Joseph Higgins

TABLE No. 159

William Wagstaff
J. P. Johnson
Dorsey Hudson
Y. O. Caldwell
W. K. Abernathy
Mrs. Mann Wills
Mrs. H. W. Goodloe
W. S. Ridens
S. G. Neville
Mrs. J. C. Blount

TABLE No. 160

Ben Goodman
William J. Schneider
Mrs. Frank Gorman
D. W. Gwaltnay
Frank N. Burns
Caroline L. Hammerle
Emma L. Klobe
Galen Baker
George May

TABLE No. 161

John Crawford
O. A. Cargill
Hubert L. Bolen
B. B. Barefoot
H. W. Sitton
J. M. Rule
Frank Matthews
Roy Sanford
Gus Wollard
Carey Caldwell

TABLE No. 162

George D. Adler
W. J. Halloran
Mrs. R. E. L. Collier
P. J. McGinnis
Vernon Weston
W. H. King
Simon Bamberger
C. B. McNeely
W. B. Jones
Mrs. L. L. Baker
Mrs. Fred Merrill
David G. Lewis

TABLE No. 163

Perry Ford
Thomas A. Connolly
Herbert C. Reed
L. C. Bowdey
Dr. George Kerr
T. B. Mateer
Miss Eloise Thrall
Charles H. Gross
Mrs. Mary C. Mass
Maide B. Halliday

TABLE No. 164

Mike Gleaton
N. L. Parlor
Edward T. Kelly
Peter J. Kelly
Thomas Kelly
John E. Kennedy
James F. Kiernan
John C. Kerby
William Klein
Theodore Kroell
Michael Kuku
Joel Krone

TABLE No. 165

Rivers Johnson
James L. Griffin
J. P. Bunn
W. B. Drake
R. S. McCoin
S. C. Brawley
A. F. Sams
R. B. Terry
S. M. Gattis
F. H. Stedman

TABLE No. 166

Albert C. Benninger
Evelyn Ward Rehm
David Senft
Marcella Callan
J. J. Curtin
Ellen M. Joyce
Mary A. Parker
Mary F. O'Malley
Minnie J. Abel
H. H. Dale, Jr.

TABLE No. 167

John W. Gurnett
Mabel G. Baldwin
Julia D. Tierney
Adelaide Goode
Austin J. Mahoney
Elizabeth J. Ward
William J. Landefeld
William Laughlin
Joseph Rubino
John C. Stiglmeier

TABLE No. 168

H. L. Godwin
J. A. Brown
Robert Roark
W. L. Parsons
R. B. Redwine
T. J. Finch
U. L. Spence
J. A. Harkness
J. M. Boyette
Mark Squires

TABLE No. 169

J. E. French
J. A. Robertson
John B. Taylor
Fred Senechal
Frank Naeve
N. K. Nolan
Michael R. Russell
William F. Larkin
Frank K. Larkin
J. S. Bartow

TABLE No. 170

Dayse Watson Dugan
T. D. Krinn
Rolland Bright
Mrs. F. J. Heer
Arthur P. Lamneck
Dr. W. C. Martin
Mrs. Catherine Glora
Mrs. Luetta Peabody
Dr. E. A. Kremer
S. V. Stewart

TABLE No. 171

Mrs. Edith H. Walfe
Bernard E. Irlikowski
Peter E. Rider
Judge Maurice Bernard
E. H. Henratty
George H. Heffele
Maurice Hemley
Sylvester Higgins
William H. Hogan
Harry C. Honeck

TABLE No. 172

Otis C. Sawyer
W. D. Smith
L. F. Martin
Mrs. Jessie Middlebrook
D. H. Cray
C. A. Leidy
F. G. Lempke
John J. Lenihan
Harry W. Levy
Ralph Lewis

TABLE No. 173

Charles A. Finley
E. G. Barton
Mrs. Frank McGowan
Anna L. Comptron
Those B. Garver
Dave Altman
Miss Mary Cochran
J. J. Boyle
Martin Dunn
James J. McGinty

TABLE No. 175

W. B. Council
T. A. Adams
A. C. Avery
Dave M. Buck
James E. Caraway
D. S. Elias
Mrs. Giles Carr
R. L. Whitmire
A. L. May
Miss Elsie Riddick

TABLE No. 176

William H. Ryan
John Krysinski
Homer Preston
Fred Mullins
James H. Caldwell
Miss Rose Pedrick
William J. Farrell
Joseph A. Faurot
Charles G. Ghring
Daniel E. Finn

TABLE No. 177

F. E. St. John
John A. Lusk
J. Lee Andrews
C. W. Ashcraft
W. T. Sanders
R. H. Walker
Forney Johnston
Mrs. Mary Echols
Benn Perry
Donald Comer

TABLE No. 178

W. D. Graves
Adolph Hohenberg
J. A. Hines
C. E. Thomas
A. M. Tunstall
W. B. Oliver
Charles V. Verner
J. T. Fuller
O. R. Hood
Fall Robertson

TABLE No. 179

John Cobb
B. G. Robinson
Yancey, Quinn
E. P. Goodwin
E. L. Moore
George W. J. Angell
Moses Altman
Edmund Barnet
George H. Bradley
Louis Brown

TABLE No. 180

Maud Glover
Charles W. Herndon
C. W. Hinchcliffe
W. G. Bowman
David Hopkins
J. L. Edwards
Gen. John C. Greenway
Mrs. A. Henderson Stockston
Dr. B. B. Moeur
Walter Brawner

TABLE No. 181

Robert L. Moore
John L. Irvin
Harry Bartro
Charles A. Beach
John E. Bowe
Charles C. Carroll
John J. Dietz
Conrad Engel
Joseph A. Guider
Capt. Richmond T. Hobson

TABLE No. 182

J. C. Jelly
John T. Burkett
Edwin Bevins
Rudolph Imson
H. Frank Milwes
W. M. Shelby
Walker Power
Storm O. Whaley
Mrs. Lora Coolsby
Mrs. Eugene Cox

TABLE No. 183

Dr. W. E. Hamil
E. C. Parsons
J. Hap Covey
J. E. Carson
W. H. Arnold
Judge J. M. Hill
Sam F. Rorex
Ed. Gordon
Harvey C. Couch
E. M. Stevens

TABLE No. 184

Donald K. Hawthorne
Harvey Cooms
G. W. Lis
Floyd Wingo
Hotan Oliver
O. L. Bodenhamer
Miss Hattie Heilbrum
Dominick Henry
Henry J. Hyman
John F. Johnson

TABLE No. 185

T. A. Reardon
C. L. Culbert
J. B. Coulston
Thomas M. Storke
Daniel C. Imboden
Lloyd Galpin
Gustave Freeman
Isaac Frank
Charles A. McManus
Edward W. Curley

TABLE No. 186

D. F. Reeder
C. P. Fairman
Edward L. Emery
Frank Mack
J. R. Stapler
Samuel Bernstein
Clarence Bowron
William P. Burke
Patrick S. Dowd
Miguel A. Otaro

TABLE No. 187

B. L. Jefferson
Walter Lacher
Charles Ginsberg
Mrs. Nora B. Wright
Mary Wolfe Dargin
Walter S. Stratton
Mrs. Mary M. Thompson
Mrs. Emma Hammond
Fred M. Buester
J. H. Moynihan

TABLE No. 188

Miss Florence West
John McFadzean
Walter O'Brien
Mrs. Eva Meak
Pater Seerie
Julius Alchele
Bryan Smith
Thomas L. Girault
Chester B. Horn
W. H. Young

TABLE No. 189

Michael T. Cuff
Archibald McNeil, Jr.
Peter Fitz Henry
John N. Hefferman
Abraham S. Bordon
George A. Pemkham
George H. Robertson
Charles T. Foley
Frank S. Bergin
John J. Prior

TABLE No. 190

Paul R. Connery
John A. Cornell
William R. Palmer
John F. Addis
Miss Caroline Rutz Rees
Patrick J. Sherry
Frank J. Schmitz
Edward B. Scanlan
Maurice Simmons
Wm. H. Tighe

TABLE No. 191

Isaac G. Giles
E. Frank LeGates
Mrs. Sally H. Fookes
Mrs. Inga K. Tubbs
Mrs. Mary Morris
Francis de H. Janvier
Mrs. R. T. Cann
Charles W. Hardesty
Charles H. Murphy
Mrs. James H. Hughes

TABLE No. 192

Benjamin Abelman
William J. P. White
Mrs. Etta Gray Jones
Mrs. Margaret P. Wales
James V. Dixon
Comr. John Daley
John J. Downing
Joseph J. Early
Mrs. William Einstein
John Flaherty

TABLE No. 193

F. J. Merkling
James William Bryan
Charles A. Douglass
E. T. Brown
James E. Beyer
Mrs. Antoinette Funk
Frank B. Lord
Rowland D. Mahaney
W. Jett Lauck
Charles W. Galloway

TABLE No. 194

William Galt
Miss Annie Wright
John T. West
Byrd Lovett
Wallace B. Pierce
Frank M. Scarlett
D. M. Parker
George A. Paulk
Mrs. R. G. Dickerson
Mrs. Lucias A. Whipple

TABLE No. 195

E. E. Lindsey
J. R. McFarland
W. E. Wood
Andrew C. Erwin
Miss Marian Cooley
Howard B. Payne
Albert T. Foster
Mrs. G. A. Johns
Jeff Davis
A. O. Nix

TABLE No. 196

Isma L. Price
C. D. Rountree
N. L. Gillis, Jr.
James F. Eagan
John S. Fisher
James H. Fay
Mrs. M. Figueria
John P. Finnerty
Elmer W. Firth
Josiah Fitch

TABLE No. 197

J. Walter Doyle
Howard Hathaway
I. M. Stainback
J. W. Asch
Harry Irwin
Thomas B. Lyons
Joseph Gill
Burns Gillen
Walter Gillen
Jerome J. Golding

TABLE No. 198

Dr. W. F. Pike
Ola Transtrom
Howard Henderson
C. Fred Howe
Miss Lilly Grant
Miss Belle Grant
Charles F. Griffin
Henry Steinart
Irving S. Strouse
Sylvester Sheridan

TABLE No. 199

E. W. McClure
John J. Davis
R. R. Williams
Mrs. Ben Riley
Miss Ada Conklin
S. A. Halley
H. G. Crabtree
C. M. Smith
Francis Kelly
J. W. Stoval

TABLE No. 200

R. M. Hunter
H. R. Prewitt
J. C. Dedman
J. C. Hopkins
W. J. Smith
C. J. Sipple
John W. Colyer
Miss Bees Howard
J. H. Bray
Charles Carroll

TABLE No. 201

Cash Williams
Charles Hogg
Fred Reed
H. F. Reed
J. E. Richardson
Walter B. Caughlin
James A. Drout
Maurice A. Drucker
William Durland
Edward C. Fogg

TABLE No. 202

W. H. Waterhouse
Charles E. Valleley
Thomas J. Flaherty
Mrs. George B. McMiniman
Verne Riggs
Silas T. Lawrey
Edward Chase
John S. Williams
Thomas V. Doherty
Hon. Francis. T. Gallatin

TABLE No. 203

Moses Greenwood
Patrick R. Griffin
Hattie M. Moller
Charles F. X. O'Brien
Maud E. Childs
Harriet E. Hauck
Bertha Shippen Irving
James Mercer Davis
Albert Zimmerman
Adeline Yard Lawrence

TABLE No. 204

Annie V. Reuss
Meyer C. Ellenstein
Margaret L. Outerbridge
John J. Daniels
Irma A. Johnson
Robert Armstrong
Mary G. McClosky
John J. Corcoran
Elizabeth Kerber
Lieut. Commr. Thomas B. Hassler

TABLE No. 205

Henry O. Schlecht
Louis Saas
Charles Schroeder
John W. Smith
Joseph R. Smith
Thomas P. Smith, Jr.
Michael J. McGrath
John J. McHugh
Joseph A. McKeever
James O'Connell

TABLE No. 206

Alva Bryan
Robert Higgins
C. J. Callowan
J. B. Haynes
J. W. Akin
J. W. Sullivan
C. A. Davies
Frank C. Davis
John N. Garner
A. W. Cunningham

TABLE No. 207

Julian LaCrosse
H. Hamilton
C. L. McCartney
W. R. Ely
Ray C. Johnson
John C. Marshall
Mrs. W. S. Edmonds
S. E. Wallace
H. J. L. Stark
Ed. Mainess

TABLE No. 208

W. R. Hughes
E. M. Greer
H. A. Cunningham
R. R. Parker
C. L. Wakefield
W. F. Tidewell
H. O. Tatum
W. R. Howell
W. L. Moody
S. A. McCall

TABLE No. 209

Jess H. Jones
Mrs. G. T. Young
John H. Bailey
George Horder
E. J. Cleveland
J. F. Bailey
Sam Bell
James Ditto
Noble Green
Miss Mary E. Jagoe

TABLE No. 210

H. C. McClure
James Perry
Al. Brennan
Dan Huffor
John H. Broogher
W. F. Kelly
E. D. Gatlin
Sam Weff
J. W. Reed
J. C. Bagwell

TABLE No. 211

Dr. V. E. Herbert
Tom Green
E. C. Weber
Mrs. Ralph Thompson
P. N. Jacobson
E. M. Carr
John Howell
Edward Brady
John J. Bracken
Harold D. Brockway
Andrew T. Brice
Andre Biagni

TABLE No. 212

Mrs. J. L. O'Donnell
Mrs. Andrew A. Annan
M. Harry Laib
Eugene Jones
Stuart S. Janney
Parsons Newman
Wilson M. Cary
Thomas Swann
M. H. Magruder
George C. Peverly
Charles A. Andrews
Nicholas J. Hayes

TABLE No. 213

James F. Corcoran
Fred H. Begole
Frank D. Eaman
John S. Hall
Albert Hely
Mrs. John E. Walsh
Leon Chalin
Edward Frensdorf
John W. Bailey
John Hall
Alfred J. Boulton
Edgar A. Bethel

TABLE No. 214

A. E. Beebe
A. E. Rudolphi
Charles E. Boylan
Myron H. Walker
George Defer
Charles Hemans
W. J. McCarren
George Murphy
R. C. Fair
Mrs. Sarah Brodebeck
William Buhrendorf
S. Howard Cohen

TABLE No. 215

James E. Sullivan
Charles J. Dovel
H. M. Gaffney
Mrs. L. W. Jackson
Robert H. Rayburn
James McKenna
John Hawley
John D. Cuddihy
Mrs. Anna D. McClear
Mrs. Margaret Sweeny
August W. Glatzmayer
Joseph P. Hennessey

TABLE No. 216

O. B. Quinn
J. H. Howie
Ed McIntyre
A. G. Heard
W. C. Adams
James McClure
Lester Fant
Mrs. Charton Dunn
Mrs. Robert Ralston
A. Tyner

TABLE No. 217

Isabel E. Caulfield
Annie G. Kelliher
Mary C. McNamara
Catherine A. Harkins
Timothy F. Sullivan
Katherine R. Clark
John E. O'Hearn
Francis J. O'Gorman
Lizzie Cormley
M. Samuel Stern

TABLE No. 218

Arthur B. Murphy
Agnes Blood O'Brien
Philip J. Feinberg
Stephen Foti
John F. Gilmour, Jr.
Edwin M. Matz
Lawrence J. McCarty
Lewis P. Brown
William Gaston
Carlton Simon

TABLE No. 219

Charles H. Knapp
U. H. Young
S. W. Gambril
Frank S. Revell
L. G. Sasscer
William C. Walsh
E. Brooke Lee
E. L. Coblentz
J. W. McCullough
Mrs. George Edwin Morse

TABLE No. 220

John F. Herman
Mrs. A. J. Shonberg
Mrs. Tom Sprinfield
Charles Baumgarten
G. A. Mayer
Mrs. Daisy Turner Nichols
Mrs. Agnes Brennan
Joseph A. Boylan
James C. Butler
Thomas J. Cox

TABLE No. 221

I. A. Doff
Frank A. Landmesser
John J. Touhy
Joseph Prybylo
James A. Quinn
Mrs. Barbara Werdell
John D. Hayes
Joseph Donahue
John L. McCabe
John A. Logan

TABLE No. 222

John McKelligett
Frank J. Purtill
William H. Warder
Wm. N. Hairgrove
J. A. Hall
W. M. Ryan
Milton M. Sharp
Mike Van Perryman
Ivan Carter
Theresa W. Lackaye

TABLE No. 223

Mrs. M. R. Wise
Mrs. Minnie Parson
Mrs. R. E. Oldfather
Mrs. Oscar Doermann
Joseph Brogan
Byrne, John
Miss Tillie Troy
David Israel
Mrs. M. L. Riggs
Mrs. F. C. Andrews
Benjamin Marvin
Thomas R. McGann

TABLE No. 224

Thos. P. Riley
James A. Watson
John H. O'Connell
James E. Powers
Mary M. Silk
Charles H. Slowey
Mrs. Thornton L. Brown
Timothy J. Driscoll
Catherine F. Kiggen
Charles Sweeney

TABLE No. 172

Otis C. Sawyer
W. D. Smith
L. F. Martin
Mrs. Jessie Middlebrook
D. H. Cray
C. A. Leidy
F. G. Lempke
John J. Lenihan
Harry W. Levy
Ralph Lewis

TABLE No. 173

Charles A. Finley
E. G. Barton
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Dave Altman
Miss Mary Cochran
J. J. Boyle
Martin Dunn
James J. McGinty

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W. B. Council
T. A. Adams
A. C. Avery
Dave M. Buck
James E. Caraway
D. S. Elias
Mrs. Giles Carr
R. L. Whitmire
A. L. May
Miss Elsie Riddick

TABLE No. 176

William H. Ryan
John Krysinski
Homer Preston
Fred Mullins
James H. Caldwell
Miss Rose Pedrick
William J. Farrell
Joseph A. Faurot
Charles G. Ghring
Daniel E. Finn

TABLE No. 177

F. E. St. John
John A. Lusk
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C. W. Ashcraft
W. T. Sanders
R. H. Walker
Forney Johnston
Mrs. Mary Echols
Benn Perry
Donald Comer

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Maud Glover
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J. C. Jelly
John T. Burkett
Edwin Bevins
Rudolph Imson
H. Frank Milwes
W. M. Shelby
Walker Power
Storm O. Whaley
Mrs. Lora Coolsby
Mrs. Eugene Cox

TABLE No. 183

Dr. W. E. Hamil
E. C. Parsons
J. Hap Covey
J. E. Carson
W. H. Arnold
Judge J. M. Hill
Sam F. Rorex
Ed. Gordon
Harvey C. Couch
E. M. Stevens

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Donald K. Hawthorne
Harvey Cooms
G. W. Lis
Floyd Wingo
Hotan Oliver
O. L. Bodenhamer
Miss Hattie Heilbrum
Dominick Henry
Henry J. Hyman
John F. Johnson

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T. A. Reardon
C. L. Culbert
J. B. Coulston
Thomas M. Storke
Daniel C. Imboden
Lloyd Galpin
Gustave Freeman
Isaac Frank
Charles A. McManus
Edward W. Curley

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D. F. Reeder
C. P. Fairman
Edward L. Emery
Frank Mack
J. R. Stapler
Samuel Bernstein
Clarence Bowron
William P. Burke
Patrick S. Dowd
Miguel A. Otaro

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B. L. Jefferson
Walter Lacher
Charles Ginsberg
Mrs. Nora B. Wright
Mary Wolfe Dargin
Walter S. Stratton
Mrs. Mary M. Thompson
Mrs. Emma Hammond
Fred M. Buester
J. H. Moynihan

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Miss Florence West
John McFadzean
Walter O'Brien
Mrs. Eva Meak
Pater Seerie
Julius Alchele
Bryan Smith
Thomas L. Girault
Chester B. Horn
W. H. Young

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Michael T. Cuff
Archibald McNeil, Jr.
Peter Fitz Henry
John N. Hefferman
Abraham S. Bordon
George A. Pemkham
George H. Robertson
Charles T. Foley
Frank S. Bergin
John J. Prior

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Paul R. Connery
John A. Cornell
William R. Palmer
John F. Addis
Miss Caroline Rutz Rees
Patrick J. Sherry
Frank J. Schmitz
Edward B. Scanlan
Maurice Simmons
Wm. H. Tighe

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Isaac G. Giles
E. Frank LeGates
Mrs. Sally H. Fookes
Mrs. Inga K. Tubbs
Mrs. Mary Morris
Francis de H. Janvier
Mrs. R. T. Cann
Charles W. Hardesty
Charles H. Murphy
Mrs. James H. Hughes

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Benjamin Abelman
William J. P. White
Mrs. Etta Gray Jones
Mrs. Margaret P. Wales
James V. Dixon
Comr. John Daley
John J. Downing
Joseph J. Early
Mrs. William Einstein
John Flaherty

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F. J. Merkling
James William Bryan
Charles A. Douglass
E. T. Brown
James E. Beyer
Mrs. Antoinette Funk
Frank B. Lord
Rowland D. Mahaney
W. Jett Lauck
Charles W. Galloway

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William Galt
Miss Annie Wright
John T. West
Byrd Lovett
Wallace B. Pierce
Frank M. Scarlett
D. M. Parker
George A. Paulk
Mrs. R. G. Dickerson
Mrs. Lucias A. Whipple

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J. R. McFarland
W. E. Wood
Andrew C. Erwin
Miss Marian Cooley
Howard B. Payne
Albert T. Foster
Mrs. G. A. Johns
Jeff Davis
A. O. Nix

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Isma L. Price
C. D. Rountree
N. L. Gillis, Jr.
James F. Eagan
John S. Fisher
James H. Fay
Mrs. M. Figueria
John P. Finnerty
Elmer W. Firth
Josiah Fitch

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J. Walter Doyle
Howard Hathaway
I. M. Stainback
J. W. Asch
Harry Irwin
Thomas B. Lyons
Joseph Gill
Burns Gillen
Walter Gillen
Jerome J. Golding

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Dr. W. F. Pike
Ola Transtrom
Howard Henderson
C. Fred Howe
Miss Lilly Grant
Miss Belle Grant
Charles F. Griffin
Henry Steinart
Irving S. Strouse
Sylvester Sheridan

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E. W. McClure
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R. R. Williams
Mrs. Ben Riley
Miss Ada Conklin
S. A. Halley
H. G. Crabtree
C. M. Smith
Francis Kelly
J. W. Stoval

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R. M. Hunter
H. R. Prewitt
J. C. Dedman
J. C. Hopkins
W. J. Smith
C. J. Sipple
John W. Colyer
Miss Bees Howard
J. H. Bray
Charles Carroll

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Cash Williams
Charles Hogg
Fred Reed
H. F. Reed
J. E. Richardson
Walter B. Caughlin
James A. Drout
Maurice A. Drucker
William Durland
Edward C. Fogg

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Thomas J. Flaherty
Mrs. George B. McMiniman
Verne Riggs
Silas T. Lawrey
Edward Chase
John S. Williams
Thomas V. Doherty
Hon. Francis. T. Gallatin

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Moses Greenwood
Patrick R. Griffin
Hattie M. Moller
Charles F. X. O'Brien
Maud E. Childs
Harriet E. Hauck
Bertha Shippen Irving
James Mercer Davis
Albert Zimmerman
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Annie V. Reuss
Meyer C. Ellenstein
Margaret L. Outerbridge
John J. Daniels
Irma A. Johnson
Robert Armstrong
Mary G. McClosky
John J. Corcoran
Elizabeth Kerber
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Henry O. Schlecht
Louis Saas
Charles Schroeder
John W. Smith
Joseph R. Smith
Thomas P. Smith, Jr.
Michael J. McGrath
John J. McHugh
Joseph A. McKeever
James O'Connell

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Alva Bryan
Robert Higgins
C. J. Callowan
J. B. Haynes
J. W. Akin
J. W. Sullivan
C. A. Davies
Frank C. Davis
John N. Garner
A. W. Cunningham

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John C. Marshall
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H. J. L. Stark
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H. A. Cunningham
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C. L. Wakefield
W. F. Tidewell
H. O. Tatum
W. R. Howell
W. L. Moody
S. A. McCall

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Jess H. Jones
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George Horder
E. J. Cleveland
J. F. Bailey
Sam Bell
James Ditto
Noble Green
Miss Mary E. Jagoe

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James Perry
Al. Brennan
Dan Huffor
John H. Broogher
W. F. Kelly
E. D. Gatlin
Sam Weff
J. W. Reed
J. C. Bagwell

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John Howell
Edward Brady
John J. Bracken
Harold D. Brockway
Andrew T. Brice
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Stuart S. Janney
Parsons Newman
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Thomas Swann
M. H. Magruder
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John S. Hall
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Leon Chalin
Edward Frensdorf
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John Hall
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Myron H. Walker
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George Murphy
R. C. Fair
Mrs. Sarah Brodebeck
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Mrs. Anna D. McClear
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August W. Glatzmayer
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Ed McIntyre
A. G. Heard
W. C. Adams
James McClure
Lester Fant
Mrs. Charton Dunn
Mrs. Robert Ralston
A. Tyner

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Timothy F. Sullivan
Katherine R. Clark
John E. O'Hearn
Francis J. O'Gorman
Lizzie Cormley
M. Samuel Stern

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Agnes Blood O'Brien
Philip J. Feinberg
Stephen Foti
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Edwin M. Matz
Lawrence J. McCarty
Lewis P. Brown
William Gaston
Carlton Simon

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S. W. Gambril
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L. G. Sasscer
William C. Walsh
E. Brooke Lee
E. L. Coblentz
J. W. McCullough
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G. A. Mayer
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John J. Touhy
Joseph Prybylo
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Mrs. Barbara Werdell
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John L. McCabe
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Wm. N. Hairgrove
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Milton M. Sharp
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Ivan Carter
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Byrne, John
Miss Tillie Troy
David Israel
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Benjamin Marvin
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John H. O'Connell
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Mary M. Silk
Charles H. Slowey
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Catherine F. Kiggen
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Mrs. Laura Connell
Mrs. Edward Slattery
H. A. Sieben
W. S. Wise
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Anthony L. Howe
Abraham Kaplan

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Fred Osterhous
F. E. Gores
Mrs. H. L. Burns
J. A. VanDyke
G. L. Thorpe
Mrs. W. H. Miller
J. M. Collins
Mrs. E. E. Smock
Albert H. Liebenau

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R. W. Hinton, Jr.
Joseph Redhead
D. R. McGehee
C. E. Davis
J. M. Alford
Miss Belle Kearney
Francis Marmon
Sophie Irene Loeb

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Charles D. Smith
John L. McDonald
W. L. Tuck
Michael J. Mahoney
Margaret A. Campbell
Mary E. McColdrick
Stephen Rudd

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James D. Burne
James McPherson
Lott F. McNamara
John J. McCarthy
James T. Barrett
Edward W. Quinn
Edward J. Sinnott
James H. Vahey
Perry F. Nagel
Joseph J. Holwell

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Mrs. William Gillespie
Mrs. Katherine Goodwin
Joseph K. Guerin
Adolph Gutgsell
Howard Finn
Mathias Figueira
John F. Fitzgerald
William J. Flinn
Michael J. Fogarty

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Charles E. Hibbs
William Hogan
John Zugsworth
Roswell W. Applegate
Myrtle Dixon
Robert J. Wilson
Howard Dyson
Jessie M. Montgomery
Harlow E. Brown

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Mrs. Blanche Strait
Mrs. L. L. Hiatt
John Blake
Mike Conway
Lawrence Riley
Clarence F. Bell
Cornelius Barry
Thomas F. Bannon
Dr. Jules L. Blumenthal

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Roy E. Pearce
Johnson H. Lane
Joab Goodall
John C. Niesing
John M. Haffen
Mrs. Anna F. Hahn
Harry T. Hamilton
Joseph J. Hart
John J. Hassett
Richard Frohlick

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H. C. Blanton
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Robert Mitchel
Lee Ewing
J. H. Robertson
Mrs. Blanche Lewis
Francis D. McGarey
Charles J. McGillick
Frank A. Cunningham
William Cunningham
Victor S. Dodsworth
Philip F. Donohue

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Joseph W. Ramsey
Walter C. Russell
Minerva Kepple
Mary Lee
Michael O'Hearn
Frank A. Sullivan
Willard E. Boyden
John A. Chevall
Frederick A. Wallis
Thomas A. Williams

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Mrs. Alice Wright
Mrs. W. G. Warner
A. J. Hawkins
Claude Bass
John C. Mills
Mrs. A. B. Dearing
Mrs. Maud Moore
G. M. Spence
Ben A. Yates
Mrs. Bessie Gregory

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Gilbert Clayton
Charles H. Gallagher
Harvey J. Moynihan
Orville V. Meslar
George H. Cooper
Patrick J. Dolan
George Zimmerman
Anton L. Pettersen
William A. Merz
Kathryn Hayes Whitehead
M. A. Harrington
Dr. John J. Hill

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Catherine Allison
Nellie B. Sebree
T. D. Preece
S. S. Sidner
Mabel C. Barr
Grace Shalenburger
W. E. Ewing
Minnie Harrington
Philomena Morrow
Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer
William J. Flynn
William Gillespie

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Andre J. Leach
George G. Sweeney
John J. O'Brien
Annie Burke
Elizabeth A. Flannigan
Margaret X. O'Brien
Michael H. Hoar
John J. Mullaney
Thomas J. Corbett
Edwin J. O'Malley

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Miss Helen N. Hanson
Miss Maud Thurston
Mrs. William Quimby
John L. McCourt
Charles L. Donohue
Louis J. Brann
I. T. Johnson
William R. Pattengall
Oscar H. Dunbar
Leon G. C. Brown

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H. V. Graybill
Jacob Martens
F. Jeff Tossey
Frank M. Grangle
J. F. Sprague
Frank Stone
Theodore J. Schweer
L. F. Arnold
Oscar H. Kimmel
Thomas D. Gregg

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Lawrence F. Quigley
Morris F. Ahearn
John I. Fitzgerald
John A. Donoghue
Robert Dinsmore
Thomas H. Green
James D. Casey
George E. Curran
Patrick J. Brady
Warren Hubbard

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Patrick Bowen
Joseph A. Flynn
William P. Hickey
Daniel J. Daley
Daniel H. Coakley
John J. Hefferman
Edward F. McSweeney
Arthur A. Hendrick
David W. Murray
Frank Mann
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Alice E. Birmingham
Francis Quigley
Mary E. Lucey
Thomas E. Hurley
Catherine F. Carroll
Annie Maloney
John M. Noonan
Austin W. Phelan
Joseph E. Casey
Edward T. O'Loughlin

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Mrs. Herbert Owen
Mrs. W. A. Hurst
Mrs. J. J. Shepherd
Miss Sarah L. Turner
H. D. Sloan
Mrs. Alice Johnson
Miss Margaret Reid
J. J. Copeland
Dr. E. Allee
Mrs. Guy Milton

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William Delaney
Mrs. Henry Donnelly
William Deegan
Charles W. Dunn
William Drennan
William J. Farrell
Mrs. John Fay
James Fitzsimmons
E. W. Edwards
Christopher J. Dunn
Frank J. Dotzler
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W. H. Brennan
E. E. Smith
Charles B. Henderson
Harold P. Hale
I. H. Kent
Frank McCafferty
Elmer C. Goodwin
John Guilfoyle
Sam. H. Harris
Martin J. Healy
Charles E. Heydt
James P. Holland

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Frank A. Manning
Domink F. Corrigan
Thomas F. Higgins
Joseph F. Hurley
Richard P. Coughlin
John H. Bachus, Jr.
Manuel Joseph
Thomas F. Kellehar
Walter Welch
James J. Nugent

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Walter Moore
Mrs. O. A. McKenzie
J. F. Hale
S. W. Karney
Donald Muir
John McMullen
Blanche E. Meize
W. T. McBridge
Cornelius Cosgrove
Joseph E. Cosgrove

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Mrs. Mabel Wilson
Dan Callahan
J. E. Barrett
F. M. Pearl
W. G. Patton
Mrs. R. T. Orchard
Frank Kimball
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C. A. Deardorff
John McKimens

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J. M. Hooker
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R. L. Jordan
Charles T. Lassiter
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R. C. L. Mongure
George C. Peerry
William T. Reid

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John Q. Rhodes, Jr.
Mrs. F. T. Riddlesbarger
Clyde W. Saunders
L. F. Smith
Mrs. W. B. Sirmar
Hugh B. Sproul
H. C. Stuart
Mrs. Frances Sullivan
Claude A. Swanson
J. V. Trehy

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E. Lee Trinkle
Mrs. R. C. Watts
Henry T. Wickham
Mrs. W. K. Allen
Mrs. Edith A. Bolton
C. W. Bondurant
Horace G. Buchanan
Col. James Button
Mrs. James Button
Richard Cranes

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Mrs. F. Clevanland Davis
Leslie C. Garnett
C. J. Harkrader
Mrs. R. A. Henderson
H. F. Hutcheson
S. L. Keely
R. A. Long
Miss Helen McNamara
Morgan Mills
Mrs. Kate Pleasant Moore

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W. W. Old
J. B. Pinner
P. A. Saunders
Miss Nellie Lee Steward
Aubrey G. Weaver
C. E. Wiley
George F. Witler
Paul Loeser
John J. Lynch
Mrs. Ellis Meredith

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Mrs. Hattie B. Cleveland
Mrs. Dorothy Garwood
Frank M. Crowe
H. D. Meritt
Ben Speer
Mark A. Leuscher
John J. Martin
Edward Marquardt
Eugene J. Maylath
J. W. Austin

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Pete Kinney
William B. Ross
John B. Kendrick
E. H. Lulkhart
Robert W. Hale
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D. P. B. Marshall
Jack Scott
M. J. Foley
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Paul K. Meehan
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James J. Molen
Aloysius G. Malloy
James J. Morris
Morris Mulcahy
Sigmund Muenz
James V. Mulholland
William J. Munder
James L. Murry

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James M. Murtha
John J. Murphy, Jr.
Edward T. Meyers
Patrick J. McCann
John J. McCarthy
John A. McCollum
Joseph F. McDonald
James H. McDermott
Richard McElligott
Edward J. McGowan

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George P. LeBrun
Henry D. Machan
Mrs. E. Scott Magna
James A. Maher
William T. Maher
George F. Mand
Henry Rutgers Marshall
Frank Martin
Joseph A. Meehan
Lawrence V. Meehan

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Henry L. Connell
Dr. Ernest Crandell
John A. Derthick
William A. Denin
Edward Cassidy
John E. Condon
Edward Connolly
W. W. Cook
Edward Corcoran
Miss Dorothy Cruger

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George Hilkemeier
Joseph A. Kane
William F. Kenney
Frederick J. Kenney
Warner King
Mrs. Alice C. Kraff
William J. King
John J. Kiernan
William B. Klein
Andrew B. Lanahan

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Louis F. Cardam
Dr. Alonzo Blauvelt
Miss Margaret Behan
Major L. Berry
Pelham St. George Bissell
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Joseph Johnson
William George
John T. Corcoran
Miss Agnes V. Birmingham

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A. C. Culver
Miss Mabel Clune
Joseph A. Courtney
Joseph Crawley
Mrs. Matthew J. Crawley
Michael J. Cronin
Elliott Cobb
Elizabeth A. Branagan
John J. Delaney
Richard J. Delehanty

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Charles J. G. Doherty
Rev. Dominick Dolan
Peter Donovan
Daniel J. Dowling
Hugh B. Duffy
James M. Fitzpatrick
Mark L. Fleming
Walter J. Fleming
Anthony V. Grande
George A. Hefter

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John J. Beatty
Ormond J. Burke
Miss M. E. Brennan
Miss M. E. Morris
Mark A. Cadwell
George F. Callahan
John J. Campbell
John M. Carroll
Edmund A. Comans
Philip Coffe

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Fred Richter
Thomas W. Rochester
Daniel M. Simpson
W. G. Withers
James H. Woods
Mary Lyons
Mae D. Kinder
Agnes Kiers
Miss Lamm
Miss Gonzales

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John A. Knighton
Andrew L. Koch
Adrian LaForge
Harry Langdon
Miss M. Ferris
Patrick J. McCabe
John J. McGroarty
Archibald McLean
William W. Mills
F. W. Perry

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Raymond Asserson
Harry W. Crane
Calvin I. Crocker
Jos. O. Eckersley
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Thomas A. Dempsey
E. A. Fintel
Joseph R. Geoghan
Vincent Byers
Martin G. Kindlund

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Estelle E. Frankfort
Anna M. Wilshusen
Carol Underhill
Edward J. Quinn
Edward J. McLaughlin

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John J. Glennon
Joseph G. Conlon
Mrs. Joseph G. Conlon
James H. Marron
Gertrude Keane
Frank P. Early

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Jennie A. McGuigan
Katherine H. Newman
Harry, Massey
Mrs. Harry Massey
Patrick Langan

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Edward G. Nelson
Arthur H. Allen
Thomas F. Reilly
James A. Guerin
S. Allcock
Michael P. Ahearn
Edward I. Atwell
James B. Allen

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John B. Henrich
George J. Joyce
William Knight
Mrs. William Knight
Michael Laura
Julius Landon
Miss May Kennedy
Charles F. Lawlor
Mrs. Frances J. Lowe

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F. V. Wishart
Louis J. Wronker
Henry C. Wright
Louis G. Wound
John J. McKenna
John J. Keller

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Raymond J. White
Mrs. James Whitford
Carl Wilhelm
Alfred J. Williams
Richard H. Williams
Edward B. Wilson
Wilbur T. Wilson
Perry Winston

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Wm. H. Warren
Wm. J. Weber
Wm. L. Weber
Philip Wiegand
Benjamin Weis
Mrs. L. R. Welzmiller
Geo. A. White

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Joaquan Torreys
Mrs. Joaquan Torreys
Frank B. Tucker
Joseph C. Zengerle
Louis J. Zettler
A. C. Waldreaon
Martin Wallace
Edward J. Walsh

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Wm. P. Sullivan
Mrs. Olive B. Swan
Fred Swart
Samuel W. Taylor

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[illegible] Van Sicklen
[illegible] G. Vellick
Henry W. Vogel
Harry Stackell
L. Bernard Stebbins
George T. Stockham

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Miss Ella T. Sullivan
Timothy J. Sullivan
Rev. W. G. Thompson
Nelson W. Thompson

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E. N. Valance
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Thomas J. Patterson
Philip A. Payne
Thomas C. Pearson

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Edward Perpect
C. W. Philipbar
Wm. J. Shea
Frederick H. Sisson
John William Smith
Herman H. Smith

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Leopold Philip
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Mrs. J. R. Reese
O. D. Robinson
Mrs. Mary H. Rogolsky
Wm. T. Philips

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Catherine G. Powers
R. P. Powers
Geo. E. Rodman
Irving I. Rosenborg
John D. Rosenbrock

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William B. Rourke
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William H. Pound
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John R. Ryan
William Solomon
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Robert L. Tudor
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Edward J. Sullivan
Ira Terry
Charles Tilgner

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William McAndrew
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Van der Veer McClellan
J. J. McCormick
Thomas P. Oakley
John J. O'Brien

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Edward P. O'Connor
John C. Schucter

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Peter J. McGinniss
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William H. Rankin
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Miss Helen McKeon
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Joseph C. McShane
Sally Neidinger
Mrs. Bert New

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Frederick J. McGuire
William T. McGuire
James J. O'Connor
Dr. John M. O'Connor
William F. Quinn
W. Johnson Quinn

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G. Nordman
James Nolan
Dr. Charles Norris
Claude R. Nott
Dr. R. W. McIntyre
Bernard Schwab

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Patrick J. McKenna
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Mrs. Matthew McPhillips
L. N. O'Callaghan
James J. O'Connor
Richard B. O'Connor

TABLE No. 297
Wm. J. O'Connor
William O'Connor
W. E. Roberts
Charles Robertson

TABLE No. 298
R. V. O'Grady
Francis P. O'Keefe
Dr. Hudson J. Oliver
James A. Sherry
Amos Smith
Mrs. Edgar Smith

TABLE No. 299
Thomas O'Reilly
Wm. J. Parrell
Arthur H. Parry
James L. Vail

TABLE No. 300
Jacob A. Livingston
Wood London
J. J. McCormick
Ralph McKee
Theodore R. Maxwell
Herman A. Metz
William H. Miller
John Mara

TABLE No. 301
C. Mollenhauer
Ferd. L. Morton
Chester Nethercatt
Felix P. Nicklas
Mrs. Felix P. Nicklas
A. I. Nova
Kenneth O'Brien
William O'Shea
Jeremiah R. O'Leary

TABLE No. 302
George H. Payne
James V. Pardy
A. F. Pierce
Alfred W. Pierce
Wm. F. Quigley
Mrs. Hela McRedmond
David S. Randt
Miss Shea

TABLE No. 303
Miss Clara Gomperts
George J. Gillespie
Moritz Graubard
Albert G. Halberstadt
Rudolph Hannoch
J. E. Hardenburg
Mrs. J. E. Hardenburg
George Harvey

TABLE No. 304
M. J. Shugrue
Mrs. Mae Skiffington
Edward J. Smith
Omas T. Smith
Harry Stackell
Moses Symington
John M. Shaw
Joseph W. Sullivan

TABLE No. 305
Alfred A. Taylor
Alfred J. Talley
Mrs. Alfred J. Talley
John J. Condon

TABLE No. 306
Wm. I. Sirovich
Arthur S. Somers
George W. Sweeney
Mrs. Francis P. Bent
Miss Gertrude K. Bent
Norborne P. Gatling

TABLE No. 307
Lewis M. Swasey
Harry Tafel
John Tangrey
Thomas Towers

TABLE No. 309
George Henry Payne
Lee Shubert
Hubert J. Tracy
Mrs. Anning S. Prall
Edward F. Knecht
Daniel V. Duff

M. B. BROWN PRINTING & BINDING CO.
NEW YORK

SOMERVILLE-HOWORTH FAMILY

Greenville Civic Improvement Club and Greenville Women's Club, 1914-1951. See also volume 8.

Folder 53

DEMOCRAT PRINT, GREENVILLE

VOTES FOR WOMEN

CIVIC IMPROVEMENT CLUB

Greenville, Miss.
1914-15

The Thought Exchange
For The Progressive
Women of Greenville.

CIVIC IMPROVEMENT CLUB

MEMBER OF THE MISSISSIPPI WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

OBJECT.

The Promotion of Woman Suffrage and the Advancement of the General Welfare of the Community.

Application for membership must be recommended by two members and elected by majority vote of those present at any meeting. Membership fee, $1.50 annually. The fiscal year begins April 1.

Meetings every two weeks.

STATE CONVENTION

Meets in Greenville, April, 1914. Dr. Anna H. Shaw to be present.

Papers recommended.

Woman's Journal, 585 Boylston Street, Boston, weekly, price $1.00 per year.

New Southern Citizen, 301 Carondelet Street, New Orleans, monthly, price 10c. Official organ of the Southern States Woman Suffrage Conference.

For information and literature apply to the secretary.

OFFICERS 1914-15

Mrs. J. T. O'Bannon.....President.
Mrs. J. C. Greenley.....Vice-President
Mrs. J. P. Soper.....Secretary
Mrs. E. A. Stacy.....Treasurer

MEMBERS.

Mrs. Wallace Arnold	Mrs. Geo. F. Archer
Mrs. C. H. Campbell	Dr. Imogene Cooper
Mrs. Hy Crittenden	Mrs. M. B. Carson
Miss Allee Dunn	Miss Anna Duffy
Mrs. R. L. Francis	Mrs. Georgia Finney
Mrs. Nathan Fass	Mrs. F. D. Farriss
Mrs. Arthur Hider	Mrs. John Hall
Mrs. John Boyden	Mrs. Geo. M. Helm
Mrs. T. H. Hood	Mrs. Walter Johnson
Mrs. J. M. Jayne	Mrs. G. Leavenworth
Mrs. T. B. Lewis	Mrs. T. P. McMahon
Mrs. J. E. Negus	Miss Susie Negus
Mrs. J. T. O'Bannon	Miss Annie Paxton
Mrs. A. G. Payne	Mrs. A. R. Riffetoe
Mrs. L. H. Shepherd	Mrs. R. Somerville
Mrs. E. A. Stacy	Mrs. H. T. Stewart
Mrs. J. P. Soper	Mrs. W. P. Shelton
Mrs. E. H. Taylor	Mrs. W. L. Thompson
Miss Mary Thomas	Miss Myrtis Stockwell
Mrs. Geo. Turner	Mrs. J.T. Worthington
Mrs. J. H. Wynn	Mrs. C. P. Williams
Mrs. Charles Coen	Mrs. S. F. Witherspoon
Miss Caroline Stern	Mrs. Clara Wilczinski
Mrs. E. R. Wortham	Mrs. L. M. Armistead
Miss A. Worthington	Mrs. R. L. Woodward
Mrs. J. M. Lee	Mrs. W. H. Neal

Mrs. M. R. Williams

MEMBERS

Mrs. Wallace Arnold
Mrs. L. M. Armistead
Mrs. Geo. F. Archer
Mrs. D. C. Beams
Mrs. John Boyden
Mrs. E. B. Buehler
Mrs. M. B. Carson
Mrs. Chas. Coen
Mrs. J. D. Coleman
Dr. Imogene B. Cooper
Mrs. G. G. Council
Mrs. H. G. Chumley
Mrs. Henry Crittenden
Miss Anna Duffy
Miss Allee Dunn
Mrs. Chas. Ehlbert
Mrs. F. D. Farriss
Mrs. Georgia Finlay
Mrs. J. C. Greenley
Mrs. C. S. Glassco
Mrs. Nathan Goldstein
Mrs. Morris Goldstein
Mrs. B. B. Gordon
Mrs. R. D. Gillespie
Mrs. W. J. Hague
Mrs. John Hall
Miss Lou Hamblen
Mrs. Geo. M. Helm
Mrs. Arthur Hider
Mrs. T. H. Hood
Mrs. H. G. Hopkins.
Mrs. J. M. Jayne
Mrs. W. L. Johnson
Mrs. K. C. Kretschmar
Mrs. J. M. Lee
Mrs. Geo. Leavenworth
Mrs. Max Lemler
Mrs. Sam Levitan
Mrs. T. B. Lewis
Mrs. J. A. Lusk

Mrs. Sallie Lyell
Mrs. H. B. McCormick
Mrs. T. P. McMahon
Miss Susie McCutchen
Mrs. Clive Metcalfe
Mrs. E. E. Mills
Mrs. J. T. Moore
Mrs. C. P. Myer
Mrs. W. H. Neal
Mrs. J. T. O'Bannon
Miss Annie Paxton
Mrs. A. G. Payne
Mrs. T. P. Reynolds
Mrs. M. Rosenstock
Mrs. W. W. Rucker
Mrs. C. L. Schlom
Mrs. H. Schwab
Mrs. W. P. Shelton
Mrs. L. H. Shepherd
Mrs. Robt. Somerville
Mrs. J. P. Soper
Miss Carrie Stern
Miss Eunice Stockwell
Mrs. E. H. Taylor
Miss M. A. Tuey
Miss Mary Thomas
Mrs. W. L. Thompson
Miss Mary Trigg
Mrs. Geo. Turner
Mrs. Joe Weinberg
Mrs. C. P. Williams
Mrs. M. R. Williams
Mrs. Clara Wilczinski
Mrs. Robt. Wineman
Mrs. S. F. Witherspoon
Mrs. R. L. Woodward
Mrs. B. S. Worthington
Mrs. J. T. Worthington
Mrs. E. H. Wray
Mrs. J. H. Wynn
Miss Ammie Worthington

VOTES FOR WOMEN

CIVIC IMPROVEMENT CLUB

DIRECTORY

Greenville, - Mississippi

1916-17

CIVIC IMPROVEMENT CLUB

Member of Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association and Mississippi Federation of Clubs.

OBJECT—The promotion of Woman Suffrage and the advancement of the general welfare of the community.

Applicants for membership must be recommended by two members and elected by a majority of those present at any regular meeting.

Regular meetings held monthly on first Tuesday in each month at the Public Library unless otherwise announced.

Membership fee one dollar and a half annually. Fiscal year begins April first.

OFFICERS 1916-1917.

President.....Mrs. Robert Somerville
Vice President.....Mrs. G. G. Council
Secretary.....Mrs. J. M. Lee
Treasurer.....Mrs. Geo. F. Archer

DISTRICT CHAIRMEN.

North.....Mrs. E. B. Buehler
South.....Mrs. F. D. Farriss
East.....Mrs. J. T. O'Bannon
Central.....Miss Mary Thomas
National Reporter....Mrs. J. G. Greenley
Agent Headquarters News Letter..
.....Mrs. S. F. Witherspoon

COMMITTEES

MEMBERSHIP—

Mrs. G. G. Council, Chairman
Mrs. Helen Hopkins Mrs. J. T. Moore
Mrs. Geo. F. Archer Mrs. H. G. Chumley
Mrs. Max Lemler Mrs. T. P. Reynolds
Mrs. M. Rosenstock Mrs. E. H. Wray
Mrs. Sallie Lyell Mrs. Clara Wilczinski
Mrs. J. C. Greenley Mrs. Clive Metcalfe
Mrs. Henry Crittenden

COURTESIES—

Mrs. Arthur Hider, Chairman.
Mrs. R. L. Woodward Mrs. A. G. Payne
Mrs. E. H. Taylor Mrs. L. M. Armistead

PLAYGROUNDS AND CIVICS—

Mrs. J. D. Coleman, Chairman.
Miss Mary Thomas, Assistant.
Mrs. H. B. McCormick Mrs. T. P. McMahon
Mrs. W. L. Thompson

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS—

Mrs. Robert Somerville, Chairman.
Mrs. Geo. Leavenworth Mrs. J. M. Jayne

PROGRAM—

Mrs. George Leavenworth, Chairman.

STATISTICS AND LITERATURE—

Dr. Imogene B. Cooper, Chairman.
Mrs. L. H. Shepherd Mrs. J. H. Wynn
Miss Allee Dunn Mrs. Georgia Finlay
Mrs. T. B. Lewis Mrs. E. E. Mills
Mrs. Robt. Wineman

Dear Mrs Somerville:

Mr Archer told me this evening you said leave the check at the Library for you. I send it and the Book book - I dont know what is customary to give the Messenger office as I have only a little account book I bought myself and this receipt and check books. I sent you a list of unpaid dues some time ago -

I will bring them all
to you some time next
week. Bankbook and
check for balance on
hand. I hope I
will have a pleasant
and year —
Cordially Yours —
Pate E. Archer —

Greenville Miss.
May 7. 1917 —

I will bring them all
to San Antonio time may
send Bankbook and
check for balance on
franch — I hope I can
will start a prosper-
ous year —
Cordially Yours —
Pate E. Archer —

Greenville Miss.
May 9. 1917 —

OBJECT: THE PROMOTION OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE AND THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE GENERAL WELFARE OF THE COMMUNITY.

Civic Improvement Club

MEMBER MISSISSIPPI WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.
MEMBER MISSISSIPPI FEDERATION WOMEN'S CLUBS.

GREENVILLE, MISS. _____ 191__

Two things of importance religion & government-

As a man thinketh in his heart so is he-

Primitive christianity - no part in govt church & state

_____ Magna Charta - Luther

curious mixture - Women or church can not separate ideas & principles from the people who work out those ideas & principles -

men in politics - women in religion

50 years ago

Ingalls - purity in politics an irrelevant

Okolona - to anti liquor petition

blic Library Dates Back For 50 Years

Greenville's Present Pu

Organization Made At A Called Meeting

By MISS AMANDA WORTHINGTON

The plans which resulted in the founding of the Greenville Public Library originated in the Civic Improvement club, a group of Greenville women organized by Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville in the interest of women suffrage as well as civic progress. In the fall of 1912 these plans took definite shape. A mass meeting was held in Central school auditorium and the public responded enthusiastically, many pledged funds for the new venture.

At a subsequent meeting the association known at The Greenville Public Library was formed, later receiving a charter of incorporation from the state of Mississippi, with Judge Percy Bell as president, Rabbi Emanuel Sternheim secretary and W. P. Kretschmar treasurer. The other charter members were Nathan Goldstein, George Leavenworth, E. E. Bass, Rev. Philip Davidson, Mrs. Ann T. Taylor and Rev. W. B. Grey. The charter is dated December 18, 1912. Its period of existence is fifty years.

The library first opened, after two months' preparation, on April 5, 1913, in the old Isenberg home on Main Street, now the Hotel Roslyn. Its collection of books consisted of about five thousand volumes, of which two thousand were donated and three thousand purchased, epartly on credit. Th Library organizer, from the Cleveland Ohio library school, was Miss Vera A. Price. There being no funds for assistants, Miss Amanda Worthington, with four year's experience as librarian of Archer high school library volunteered to serve six months without remuneration, from February 1 to August 1, taking her course in library science from Miss Price who held a doctor's degree, working in both libraries until the close of school from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Mrs. Claudia Tilford also gave several months of her time to the work.

A membership fee of two dollars a year for adults, one dollar a year for children was charged, but expenses were far in excess p.m. to 9 p.m. on Sundays. An assistant at $10.00 a month gave four hours a day and served on alternate Sundays.

Need For New Books

The need for new books soon became acute. The librarian started a rental shelf with five best sellers bought on credit. Rented at five cents a week they soon paid for themselves and the collection grew steadily, adding, eventually, many thousands of volumes to the library's shelves. The income derived from this collection took care of most of the library's book bills.

City Contribution

The library's funds having dwindled to an alarmingly low figure, the city agreed, at first, to pay the rent on the building, later, to make a small monthly allowance for expenses. In return for this, children were given free membership. The county, too, helped, its contribution at first being ten dollars a month. This was fund until it could be put to this use. The money was part of a sum contributed for a memorial to the Washington county men who gave their lives in World War I. The project was abandoned but the memorial idea was to be carried out in the library building.

Elysian Club

In the winter of 1924-25, the Elysian Club offered to sell their building and furniture to the Library. The library board, the city council and the representatives of the Elysian Club reached an agreement by which the library's $2,950 constituted the only cash used in the transactnon, the city assuming the $14,000 mortage on the building. In addition, the city gave the club a note for the remainder of their equity plus a five year lease on the upper floor, binding unless the club disbanded before the expiration of the lease, in which case the library was to have the whole building.

Again the library, now grown to more than 17,000 volumes and many thousands of valuable index periodicals, was moved by the Boy Scouts, aided by trucks loaned after business hours by Greenville merchants. Crowded from the beginning in its new quarters, the library continued to grow, despite its absurdly small income. Credit buying did it. The library paid all its bills eventually, but not promptly.

Visitors, authors, college professors, travellers, repeatedly pronounced it the best puble library in Mississippi, praising especially its reference collection. But as the number of books increased to 50,000 volumes the shelf space reached its limit. Books had to be piled on the floor. The Elysian Club disbanded in three years, but the librarian's dreams of occupying the upper floor, of adequate shelf-space, of rooms for

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A membership fee of two dollars a year for adults, one dollar a year for children was charged, but expenses were far in excess of income. On August 1 of the same year Miss Price's contract having expired, she returned to her home and Miss Worthington, fixing her own salary at fifty dollars because of the library's financial struggle for existence, was appointed head librarian. Library hours were from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. on week days and from 3 p.m. to 9 p.m. on Sundays. An assistant at $10.00 a month gave four hours a day and served on alternate Sundays.

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The need for new books soon became acute. The librarian started a rental shelf with five best sellers bought on credit. Rented at five cents a week they soon paid for themselves and the collection grew steadily, adding, eventually, many thousands of volumes to the library's shelves. The income derived from this collection took care of most of the library's book bills.

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In June, 1918, the library moved into another building which stood on the lot now utilized for used cars by the Meadors Chevrolet Co. The 12,000 books and the furniture were moved by hand, the Boy Scouts and librarian performing the almost herculean task. Simultaneously with the move, the city granted a petition for an increase in the allowance, which enabled the library to abolish membership fees for all residents of Greenville and Washington county. Transients made temporary deposits, as before.

By this time the library was using all the consolidated schools as branches from which county members might borrow, collections of books placed in schools being changed from time to time. A second assistant was added to the staff and the number of volumes grew, despite the meagerness of the increased income.

In the early 1920's a sum of $2,950 was given to the library, through the efforts of Rev. P. G. Davidson, to serve as a nucleus for a building fund, Mr. Davidson remaining custodian of the fund until it could be put to this use. The money was part of a sum contributed for a memorial to the Washington county men who gave their lives in World War I. The project was abandoned but the memorial idea was to be carried out in the library building.

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Visitors, authors, college professors, travellers, repeatedly pronounced it the best public library in Mississippi, praising especially its reference collection. But as the number of books increased to 50,000 volumes the shelf space reached its limit. Books had to be piled on the floor. The Elysian Club disbanded in three years, but the librarian's dreams of occupying the upper floor, of adequate shelf-space, of rooms for study club meetings, of a free lecture hall upstairs were never realized in her time. In 1932 she was appointed secretary and treasurer of the library and continued to hold this office until her retirement as librarian.

Government Aid

During the days of ERA and WPA the library made full use of all Government aid in increasing the number of its workers and its service to the public.

Small branches, staffed by WPA workers trained in the library, were set up in Leland, Hollandale, Arcola, Avon, Winterville, Glen Allen and a rural route operated out of Darlove. Another WPA worker was placed in the King's Daughters hospital and visited each room daily with the book-truck. A branch library for Negroes was organized, the Greenville library supplying the books and training the workers. A historical project and an NYA project were also part of the library's contribution to public service.

Changes

By 1946 very few of the members of the library board were left. Death, resignation, removal to other cities had thinned their ranks. So the librarian, realizing that years, anxiety, responsibility and frustration had told heavily upon her strength and capability, called a meeting, as secretary, of the remaining charter members of The Greenville Public Library to augment their number. They promptly voted to make her a permanent member of the board, and then elected four new members: Mrs. V. A. Denslow, Wm. C. Keady, Mrs. Zelma W. Price and Edmund Taylor.

A new agreement was made with the city council, whereby the city was to appoint a committee of its own to handle the library's affairs. Every name submitted for this committee was passed upon by the library's own board and the management of the library's business was shortly afterward placed in the hands of the new group chosen to be responsible for its welfare. Miss Amanda Worthington then tendered her resignation, an act to which she had looked forward for some years, packed up her possessions, handed her keys to the new librarian and thus ended her thirty-eight years of service to the people of the city and county.

TIZENS

nity

Greenville Woman's Club, Born 1923, Has An Active Record

The Greenville Woman's Club was organized in May of 1923.

It was at the suggestion of Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, at that time vice-president of the State Federation, that eight ladies met in the home of Mrs. Milton Smith with the view of organizing the club for the purpose of bettering conditions in the city of Greenville and qualifying for admittance to the State Federation.

The eight charter members were as follows; Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, Mrs. J. D. Coleman, Mrs. G. F. Archer, Mrs. Milton Smith, Mrs. W. P. Kretschmar, Mrs. F. D. Gibson, Mrs. J. M. Chandler, and Mrs. T. B. Lewis, Mrs. Lewis being the only one of the charter members still retaining membership in the club.

The following officers were duly elected; Mrs. Milton Smith, president, Mrs. W. P. Kretschmar, recording secretary, Mrs. F. D. Gibson, corresponding secretary, Mrs. T. B. Lewis, treasurer.

Membership was limited to twenty names. Only four names were added to the roll during the year, making a total membership of twelve for the first year.

Three Departments

Only three departments were maintained: music, literature and citizenship. The club entered the State Federation in October of the same year.

In the spring of 1927 the "Delta District" won many awards at the State convention in Jackson but members hurriedly withdrew from the meeting because of the onrushing waters of the fateful Mississippi flood, not waiting to receive the merited cup. Club plans were swept for into the future but by fall, having recovered somewhat from the disastrous flood, members courageously banded together and elected Mrs. H. B. Cherry as president. During her term of leadership, a fourth department was added; art. Membership was increased to fifty members with meetings held at the Elysian Club. Never have members worked harder nor been more faithful and loyal to the officers than then.

Early Presidents

Mrs. Paul Gamble followed as president in 1929 and under her capable leadership the first yearbook was published and two new departments were added Conservation and American home. A modern home was sponsored during "Better Homes Week" which was open to the public,

Under the further leadership of Mrs. T. B. Lewis, Miss Grace Everman, Mrs. C. H. Fullerton, Mrs. Percy Bell and Mrs. Earl Bryant, the influence of the club began to be felt in the State Federation as well as in the local area, honors being carried off by the club at all Federated meetings.

The twenty-fifth anniversary was celebrated with a luncheon at Hotel Greenville with Paul Jones, sales promotion manager of National Cotton Council, as guest speaker.

During the years of war, due to the urgent need of Red Cross workers, and the conservation of gasoline and rubber, general meetings were limited to a small number, conserving that time for use in war service.

In 1934, 1939 and 1946 the Greenville Woman's Club acted hostess to the District convention.

All through the years, the purpose of the club being "Mutual Improvement and Upbuilding of Membership and Community," worthwhile projects have been sponsored. The departments increased from six to thirteen active departments, namely: American home, communications, education, legislation, citizenship, welfare, press and publicity, conservation of natural resources, cotton utilizaton, state institutions and youth conservation. And programs of timely and pertinent interest, emhasizing the rich heritage, blessings and freedom of American born citizens and presenting a challenge to action have been given by the chairmen of these departments.

Many fine book reviews have been given by members and outside speakers, our own Mississippi authors having been chosen often.

Exhibit ...

'rosby, Mrs. Frank Robertshaw, 's. Joe Virden and Mrs. Smith, the table of miniature ar-'ments and corsages done by een Thumb Garden club un-'. George Weathers.

'th in 1949 of the club's familiar, well-loved a source of grief to all '. She truly made a 'ion to the beauty of r love for flowers, people. The death 1951 of one of members, Mrs. was also a he club. Her 't of cooperation to all.

William g have gi e maind Park.

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L. oe ,

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SOMERVILLE-HOWORTH FAMILY

Greenville First Methodist Episcopal Church, women's organizations: Methodist Industrial Association (founded 1871, with S. Myra Smith as president), Parsonage Aid Society, etc. Records, mainly financial, 1871-1893.

Folder 54

Mrs. A. B. Finley
Present

Mrs Finley

Will you please send me the Contract, or agreement, between us in reference to the purchase of the parsonage lot. I want it to get the description of the lot to write the deed. I will return it when I come to dinner

Very respectfully

W. A. Haycraft

W. Hazzard

F. Bond & Little

A. B. Tunlay Treas

Know all men by these presents that I William A Haycraft of the County of Washington and State of Mississippi am held and firmly bound unto Mrs A. B. Finlay Treasurer of the Methodist Industrial association of Greenville in the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty dollars for the payment of which well and truly to be made I hereby bind my heirs executors and administrators jointly and severally by these presents sealed with my seal and dated this first day of December A. D. 1871.

The condition of the above obligation is ~~that~~ that upon the payment of One hundred dollars the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, the further sum of Fifty dollars on the first day of April the further sum of Fifty dollars on the first day of August and the further sum of Fifty dollars on the first day of December A D 1872 all bearing interest at the rate of ten per centum per annum from the date hereof, the said party of the first part shall convey to the party of the second part, her successors or such person as said association shall designate, with full warranties of title a certain lot or parcel of land situated in the town of Greenville County and State aforesaid, described as follows, to wit: that part of lot 12 of block 13 of said town to be laid off as follows, commencing at the corner of lot 11 owned by B. F. Penny and said lot 12 on Main Street, thence along Main

Street in front of said lot 12 fifty feet to a post thence extending back 190 feet from said Street. then this obligation shall be void. otherwise it shall remain in full force and effect.

In testimony where of I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal the day and year first herein written.

W. A. Hayeraft Seal

State of Mississippi
Washington County

Personally appeared before me J L Griffin an acting and duly qualified Justice of the Peace in and for said County. the within named William A Hayeraft whose name appears to the foregoing bond and acknowledged that he signed sealed and delivered the same on the day and year therein written as his act and deed.

Given under my hand and seal this 14th day of December A.D. 1871.

J L Griffin J.P. Seal

Rec'd this Feby 28th 1872 of Mrs A. B. Finley Treasurer &c the sum of one hundred dollars on the foregoing Contract.

W. A. Hazeraft

May 7th 1872 Rec'd of Mrs. A. B. Finley Treasurer &c the sum of fifty dollars, which I receive and accept in full satisfaction and payment for the lot referred to in the foregoing agreement

W. A. Hazeraft

Rec'd this July 27th 1872 of Mrs A. B. Finley Treasurer &c the sum of one hundred dollars on the foregoing Contract.

W. A. Hazeraft

May 7th 1872 Rec'd of Mrs. A. B. Finley Treasurer &c the sum of fifty dollars, which I receive and accept in full satisfaction and payment for the lot referred to in the foregoing agreement

W. A. Hazeraft

Jan	450.00
Percy	16.00
Lab	350.00
Mrs Stanfield	100.00
Dr Bamfield	150.00
what Sir Jas	12100
Mr Finley	40.00
" Prof. Lt	50.00
	13000.00

18th July 1871 The Methodist Episcopal
Association in Greenville Miss was
organized In this year known as
6 Months Grade $306.45
Jan 1st 1872 1 " " 207.42
Jan 1st 1873 2 " " 1032.17
Jan 1st 1874 1 " " 57.50
Jan 1st 1877 2 " " 46.25
Jan 1st 1878 7 " " 191.65
Jan 1st 1879 5 " " 211.85
Jan 1st 1880 7 " " 253.00
Jan 1st 1881 253.45
Jan 1st 1882 284.30
Total 2450.82
Ending this year 1882

From Jan 1st 1880 up to Jan 1st 1883
three years — $ 79.85

Jan 1st 1883 up to Dec 31st made 125.25

Jan 1st 1884 " Dec 31st made 89.35

Jan 1st 1885 up to Dec 31st " 119.45

Jan 1st 1886 up to Dec 31st made 47.75

Jan 1st 1887 up to Dec 31st made 30.60

Jan 1st 1888 up to Dec 31st made 159.35

Jan 1st 1889 up to Dec 31st made 79.35

Jan 1st 1890 up to Dec 341 50

Jan 1st 1891 up to Dec 47.55

Jan 1st 1892 up to Dec 42.25

Total 1165.40

$4623.22

In 1884 & 1885 Raised for moving & fixing up the Parsonage $967.00.

A. B. Finlay's Report
Treasurer of Pr. I. Association

May 29/73 #300 @ 87¢

Dec 16/73 #245.70

13.95

10

269.65

313
269 63

#43.35

$245.70/100

Greenville Miss

12th Dec 73

Received of Mrs A. B. Friday Two hundred & forty five 70/100 Dollars on account of the Methodist Parsonage fund

L. B. Valliant

$43.35

Greenville Mich 28th February 1874

Received of Miss Helen Finlay Forty three 35/100 Dollars which I have this day paid to Messrs Huggins & Brinnan for the balance due on the note held by them as Trustees for John D. Pierce for the Methodist Parsonage

L. B. Vallant

Receipt for
last Instalment
or Parborage

Ac of Parsonage aid Society 1880

Carving Knife & fork 875 Knife Sharpener 10 — 2.85
½ doz towels 1.60 Sifter 50 - Plane for youth 75 — 2.75
Oaches 25 — 25
6.85

Recd Cash 2.50

2 Brooms 50. Nails 40 Lumber 90 — 1.80
Jug 30 Jar 20. baking pan 35 — 85
2 brooms 60. fixing rocker 50. — 1.10

New. 2 pr rollers 50 Wash bd 25 — 75
Oaches 10. blind hinge 20. Latch 15 — 45
Gate hinge 25. — 25
12.05
2.50
9.55

Things wanted -
Towels -
Shirts -
3 brooms - 2 hearth brooms -
1 Footman - Steak broiler -
Coal Scuttle (galvanized iron an cheap tin ones)
we put these in order of necessity except 2d

Texas - Report of Y. P. S. C. E. Association
for the past Year commencing Sept 13th 1891 - up to this time
June 24th 1892.

Sept - Made -		$6.50
Oct - "	"	7.95
Nov "	"	20.55
Dec "	"	28.45
Jan "	"	13.35
Feb "	"	5.95
Mar "	"	19.55
April "	"	8.20
May "	"	12.95
June "	"	6.95
- Total -		123.80

We have a balance -
deposited in Bank $86.50
We have paid our Minister
since Christmas $32.50
Our P. E. since " $5.00
We have a balance in our
Treas of $2.00

A. B. Finlay Treas of Dr. I. A. Report commencing Jan 1st 1883 up to Dec 31st same year

Cash made by Woman work $125.15

Expended for church purposes the same year $125.15

A. B. Finlay Treas Dr. I. A. Report commencing Jan 1st 1884 up to date May 31st

Cash received 5 Dem work $49.80

Expended for church purposes up to date $37.70

Leaving a balance in hand of $12.10

A. B. Finlay's Report for 1883 & 1884.

1884

Total Collections for Insuring, fixing up Parsonage, & insurance on that of church - $842.65

Total Expenditure for same purpose - $842.65

By looking in Society book will find a full statement - In the back of the book - A.B. Finlay Treasurer -

Cash paid for Church work - 1883 -

Cash	Jno. Holt	12.41
"	Jno. Chew	8.40
"	Mr. Wetherbee	35.93
"	Jno. Deming	70.00
"	Jno. Shelby	5.00
"	Cash Painter	20.00
"	Carpenter	19.40
"	Mr. Stockwell	2.50
"	Latcher, brick work	2.00
		175.63
"	Cash Jno. Holt	5.00
		180.63

Contributions for painting M. C. Church

Dr. A. C. Montgomery	5.00
Mrs. D. C. Montgomery	5.00
Mrs. A. B. Finlay	10.00
Mrs. Josephine McDonald	1.00
Mrs. C. C. Bell	1.00
Mrs. Wilzinski	2.50
Miss Jennie Love	2.00
Mrs. Belle Olen	1.00
Miss C. McCauley	1.00
Mrs. H. B. Theobald	5.00
Mrs. P. B. Hunt	1.00
Mrs Claud Johnson	2.00
Mrs. M. J. Johnston	1.00
Mrs Kate Doe	1.00
Mrs Cadenhead Donated Cash	25
Mrs Cadenhead	50
Mr. C. A. Winter	1.00

Mr. Holt - Lead to the amt	5.00
Mr. J. Smith	2.50
Mrs. Mabell Smith	1.00
Mrs. Ingra Smith	2.00
Mrs. Mary Pointer	2.00
Miss Sallie Pelham	25
Mrs. Sam Dunn	1.00
Mrs. Jno Archer	1.00
Miss Bettie Finley	1.00
Mrs. Bretlockmar	1.00
Mr. Tiggs	1.00
Miss Nellie Nugent	25
Mrs. Longofield	50
Mrs. Ritchey	50
Drew from Mrs Montgomery	65.25
	130.50
Cash paid out	195.75
	180.63
Ballance for - - -	15.12
Mrs Montgomery -	

List of Members to
be assigned by Collector
from Bro Sister A B Hanby

Sister A B Hanby
Sister Langsfield
Mrs Betsie Shelby
Wife " Shelby
" Betsie Hanby
" Nancy Hanby
" Isabel Pillow

Society

Sister Hanby as Stewards
are here charged that both
before the Stewards see each
Member on this list and
ask them how much they will
pay this year and ask the
same thing next Month

Lot Hanby Pres

Dear Brother Zinky, enclosed please find
$5 dollars in your words as
well as preacher in charge

Granville May 16th 1883

Miss Ellen Finch

Please find enclosed $10- Three cents of my subscription. May you be helped in yr efforts for God is the sincere prayer of yr friend

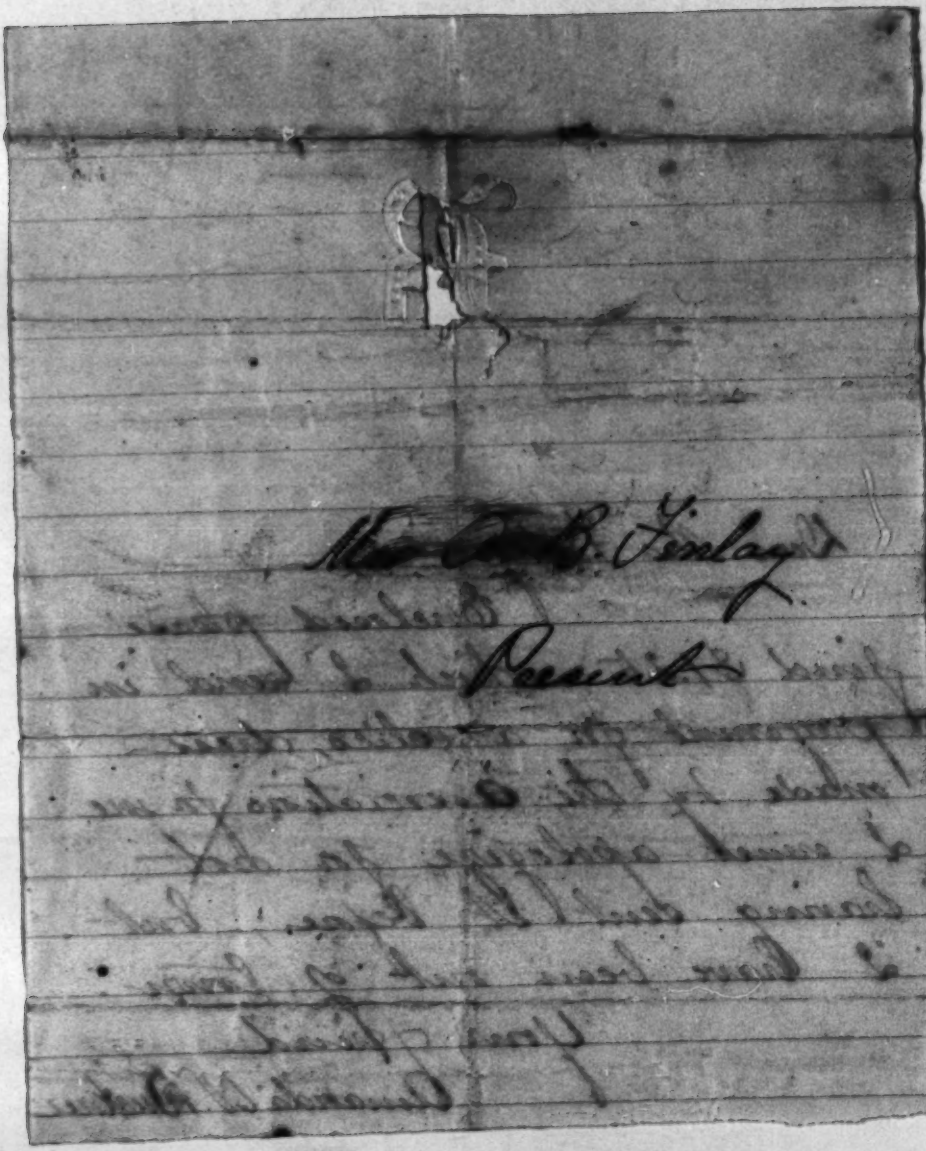
R. M. Carter.

Dear Mrs Finley

Enclosed please find $1.25 which I send in payment for a calico dress made by the Association for me. I must apologize for not having sent it before; but I have been out of town.

Your friend

Amanda M. Bustin



Miss Finley

Present

Dear Mrs Finlay

Enclosed please find two dollars which I send in payment for the two gowns made by the Society for my wife's sister. Mrs Smith directed me to send the money to you. Come over & see me some.

Your friend

Amanda W. Buckner

Jeanville Nov. 28th

Greenville Miss
November 16. 1871

Dear Madame.

Being unable to attend your meeting last evening, beg that you will accept the amount enclosed herein as the "mite" of my wife & self. Trusting that the same may be acceptable, I remain.

Truly Your friend
Wm G. Verger

Mrs S. Myra. Smith

Parsonage aid Society in a/c with

	Dr	Cr
J. L. Gartrell		
Jan - To Sundries (above explained)	3.00	
" By cash		3.00
Feb - To Walk	75	
" Cash loaned for Material work	5.65	
Mch Hinges 75 - Staples 25 - Latch 25	1.25	
Milk bucket 65	65	
May 2 Brooms 40 May 15 To 35	90	
" Nails 10. Pan 35 Lumber 25 - 8 yds Carpet 1.70		
" Bishops picture	4.25	
By cash from Mrs Morgan		2.30
By Amt from Self $4.25		4.25
By cash	18.15	5.55
		1.00
Balance		10.55
		8.60
		60

Industrial Society in a/c with J. L. Gartrell

	Dr	Cr
To Amt paid on building (See Church Conf Record page 62)	$101.15	
By Cash		$98.00
Balance		3.15

Rec'd Greenville Miss Aug 17 77
of Miss S B Finlay twelve dol-
lars ~~money from the Treasury~~
of Industrial Association - Organ
T. A. L. Adams

Evansville Aug 26/71

Rec'd of Mrs A B Finley eleven dollars
for Mosquito bar & Bedstead - property
of Rev W F L Sullivan

B Hedekens

Rec'd Oct 30/71 of
Mrs D B Finley $100
from treasury of Ladies
Industrial Association.
T R Addoms

Week Received 623.90

Paid out 148.40

Balance on hand 475.50

Longfield 274 — 439.80

Melear Mills 18.95

Methuston 12.00

McMurtrie 2.00

35.70

(159)

Received Jamesville Miss. Feby 3. 1873 of the Cadets of the Methodist Church the Sum of Four Hundred & Thirty Five 00/100 Dollars to be used in Building Parsonage

J. W. Wright

Secy.

Greenville, Miss., Dec 31st 1873

Mr. Leroy Vallcaut

BOUGHT OF **S. GOLDSMITH,**

DEALER IN

Groceries, Produce, Foreign and Domestic Fruits,

OYSTERS, POULTRY, &c.

70	1/2 Cans oysters	12	00
500	Coal	7	00
5	Heads Cabbage	1	50
		$	20.50
2	[illegible] Butter	1	00

Paid S. Goldsmith

[illegible]

N. B. Johnson. Jno. Johnson. J. F. Johnson.

Greenville, Miss., January 31st 1879

Mr. Worlist Fair

To **N. B. Johnson & Co.**, Dr.

CARPENTERS, BRIDGE-BUILDERS, UNDERTAKERS.

—DEALERS IN—

Lumber, Hardware, Sash, Blinds, Doors, Mouldings, Roofing, &c.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH. STEAM PLANING MILL, GREENVILLE.

		To 500 Ft Lumber	20 00	
		33 Yds Cambric	6 60	165
		" Muslin	4 70	
33		35 lbs Nails	3 50	
15		9 lbs Bale Cord	3 15	
165		Cash Labor	40 50	78 35
33				
498	6 60	Rent of Mule		
	2 97			39 17
	1 65	Rent of Mule 50% off		15 60
		3 Days Corn		3 75
			57 92	
		Paid	31 50	
		J. J. Johnson	26 42	

Paid 3 Mun 3.00
" Voyage .50
" Porter 5.25

Mr. J. R. Finlay (For Tableaux)
Bot of Ell. Lewis
To 16 yds Cambric 15 - $2.40
Paid E. M. Lewis
per Finlay

Greenville Miss
June 30th 1

Methodist Publishing Co

To J. A. Rohrer

July	30 Rolls Paper @ 25	7 50	
	2 Rolls Oak	1 00	
	Labor	4 00	12 50
	Exp		1 00
	Balance Due		11 50

J. A. Rohrer

Greenville, Miss., July 1st 1870

Mrs L. B. Valliant

Bought of **H. E. WETHERBEE,**

Dealer in

Cooking and Heating STOVES, Pumps, Lightning-Rods, &c.

—AND MANUFACTURER OF—

Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Wares.

Jany	30	Stove & Pipe for Preacher Rod	
		Rec'd Payment	
		H E Wetherbee	

Mathonet Tableaux

Liège

GREENVILLE, MISS., Feby 1 1873

M Methodist Tableaux

BOUGHT OF **Sinclair, Ferguson & Co.,**

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Stores,

AND PLANTATION SUPPLIES GENERALLY.

1 Sett Cups & Saucers					75
1 Pickle Dish					60
5 lb Sugar	20	100	1 Bx Matches	05	1 00
4 lb Candles	25	100	2 Bottles Laces	20	1 40
2 Pap Tacks	20	12	Gals Oil	25	95
2 Thimbles	20	1	Broom	50	70
1 Pap Tacks	10	1	Ball Tape	15	25
2 Bx Matches	10	1	Pkg Pepper	20	30
2 Pap Pins	50	24	Pk Table Salt	10	60
3 yds White Swiss	20	90	Brauna Pepper	60	1 50
					$8 10

Paid

GREENVILLE, MISS., Feby 1 1873

M Methodist Tableaux

BOUGHT OF **Sinclair, Ferguson & Co.,**

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Stores,

AND PLANTATION SUPPLIES GENERALLY.

1 Sets Cups & Saucers			75	
1 Pickle Dish			60	
5# Sugar 12½	1 Bx [illegible]		1 00	
4# Candles 25	2 [illegible] 20		1 40	
2 Pap Tacks 20	12 [illegible] 25		90	
2 Thimbles 20	1 Broom 50		70	
1 Pap Tacks 10	1 Ball Twine 15		25	
2 Bx Matches 10	1 Pkg Pepper 20		30	
2 Pap Pins 50	1 Sk Table Salt 10		60	
3 yds White Swiss 50	92 Ground Pepper 60	1 50		
				$8 10

Paid at Sinclair & Co
Holmes

A. B. FINLAY.

Greenville, Miss., Feb 1 1873

J. P. FINLAY.

Methodist Parsonage

Bought of **A. B. FINLAY & CO.,**

—DEALERS IN—

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY AND EYE STUFFS

EXTENSIVE CASH AT

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

6	Lemons	2	V-	
	Red Paint		2V-	
	Red & Blue Paint		V-	
	Blue Stone	3	00	6 2V-
1	Bx Epsom Powders			1 00
10	Sheets Brown Paper			2 00
10	" Wilson "			2 00
				11 2V-

Paid
A.B. Finlay

All Claims for Deduction must be made within Five Days after receipt of Goods

Greenville Miss., Oct 3d 1875

Mr A B Smith & Co

CASH PAID FOR COTTON.

LENGSFIELD & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes,

Hats, Groceries, Hardware and Western Produce.

Sept	28	15 Bbls Cranberries			2	75

Received Payment
Lengsfield & Co
By B Bloch

Recd Greenville Miss April 30th 1873 of
Mrs A.B. Finley (8) eight Or Pants

Nelson Triggs
for Dunn

Received from Mrs A B Finley for the Methodist Benevolent Society Eighteen Or Pants

April 30th 1873

N Elton Triggs
Master

Greenville Miss May 26th 1873.

Methodist Sewing Society

To Nelson Trigg & Co

9 yds Sheeting	70	6	30
10 "	50	5	00
13 " P & C Cotton	20	2	60
2 Set Knives	600	12	00
26 yds matting	45	11	70
		$47	60

Rec'd Payment

Nelson Trigg & Co

Robertshaw

Grenville Miss 29/78

Methodist Sewing Society

Bot. of E. Wells

1 large arm Rocker	$	5.	–
1 Cotton Safe Quilting		10.	–
Repr. 1 Wt. Stand		1.	50 $ 16.50

Receipt
E. Wells

JOHN H. NELSON.
A. B. TRIGG.

S. ARCHER.
J. V. DONIPHAN.

Greenville, Miss May 31 1873

Mr Ladies Sewing Silk

Bought of NELSON, TRIGG & CO.,

DEALERS IN Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots & Shoes Hats & Caps,

Terms Cash. HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, STATIONERY, Etc.

15	yd Wadding	900

Paid
Nelson Trigg & Co

Greenville, Miss., May 31th 1873

Mrs Smith & Farley for Parsonage

Bought of **Habicht & Schenck,**

—DEALERS IN—

Furniture, Looking-Glasses, Carpets, Mattresses, Etc., Etc.

6	Chairs	12	00	
6	yards Cord		60	
3	" Carpet	2	25	14 85
2	Sheets hanging & Fixtures			1 50
				16 35

Paid

Habicht & Schenck

Greenville, Miss., May 31 1873

M E. Church

Bought of **H. E. WETHERBEE,**

Dealer in

Cooking and Heating STOVES, Pumps, Lightning-Rods, &c.

—AND MANUFACTURER OF—

Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Wares.

To Stove Pipe & Zinc	1	50
Copper [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Rec'd Payment

H. E. Wetherbee

Greenville, Miss., June 3 th 1873

Mrs A B Finley + Smith

Bought of **Habicht & Schenck,**

—DEALERS IN—

Furniture, Looking-Glasses, Carpets, Mattresses, Etc., Etc.

	2 Chairs	4	50
	Paid Habicht + Schenck		

Granville June 25th 73

Methodist Sy. Society

To E. Keith.

1 Wal. Lounge & Stuff $ 5. 50

1 Lee. " Mattras 3. — $ 8. 50

Red Grayground

E. Keith

JOHN H. NELSON.
A. B. TRIGG.

S. ARCHER.
J. V. DONIPHAN.

Greenville, Miss, Sept 14th 1873

Mr Sewing Society

Bought of NELSON, TRIGG & CO.

DEALERS IN Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots & Shoes Hats & Caps,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, STATIONERY, Etc.

Terms Cash. 1873

June 12	To 5 Shirts	$	17 00
	Rec'd Payment Nelson Trigg & Co		

JOHN H. NELSON.
A. B. TRIGG.

S. ARCHER.
J. V. DONIPHAN.

GREENVILLE, MISS. Nov 1 1873

M Ladies Aid Society

BOUGHT OF

NELSON, TRIGG & Co.,

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, STATIONERY, &C.

Terms—CASH!

Rogers & Greene, Job Printers, Washington Street, Vicksburg.

June 11	1 W hite Shirt Patches		Dr
	Paid Nelson Trigg & Co		50

Steam Laundry Miss Nov 29 1893 3 Of
the Ladies Evening Waists One
for Coal furnished M. E. Church
$1.50 Mrs Briggs

TERMS CASH

Greenville, Miss., Jan 8 1873

Church Committee

BOUGHT OF **Jno. A. Peale & Co.,**

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Hardware, China, Glass and Granitewares,

Cook and Heating Stoves, House Furnishing Goods, Etc., Etc.

Rogers & Simons, Job Printers, Washington Street, Vicksburg.

2	doz	K & Forks	2 30		
3	"	Spoons	75 2 25	4 55	
1	"	Tumblers Bottom		60	
				5 15	

Paid J. A. Peale & Co

Greenville, Dec. 10th 1873.

Mr. E. J. Comstock

Bar Keeper "Exchange"

DEALER IN

FISH, OYSTERS, BEEF AND FRUITS.

CASH ON DELIVERY. All orders promptly attended to.

Eureka Printing Office, 33 Natchez Street.

2000	Oysters	22 00	
8 Dz	Lemons	4 50	
100	Oranges	3 50	
100 lbs	Ice	2 00	$32 00

Rec'd Payment

H. S. Carnahan

32

Or By This and Order by E. Comstock 4 50

$28 50

Rec'd Pay E. Segur

By Thos. Tooth

E. J. Comstock $32.00

Greenville

Granville, Miss., Dec 11th 1873

Mollie E. Tallant

Bought of **EVERMAN & CO.,**

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, HARDWARE,

TERMS:

QUEENSWARE, BOOKS, STATIONERY, NOTIONS, ETC.

28	yds P. Cambric	.15	4 20	
3	lb Candles		60	
3	lb			
3	Books Hairpins			
1	Chain "Look"			40
	By lb Candles returned			
	Bal Due		6 60	6 40
	To Bal Book Debt			6 00

Mrs A. D. Finlay Dr

To Wm Marshall

2 Suits 3 1111

Received Payment

Wm Marshall

Dec 11th 78

A. B. Johnson. John Mansfield. J. Y. Johnson.

Greenville, Miss. Dec 13 1873

Misses Finlay

Go. H. B. Johnson & Co. Dr.

CARPENTERS, BRIDGE-BUILDERS, UNDERTAKERS.

—DEALERS IN—

Lumber, Hardware, Sash, Blinds, Doors, Mouldings, Roofing &c.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH. STEAM PLANING MILL, GREENVILLE.

To use of Central Hall Dec 11th 1873		15 00
Rec'd Pay		
H B Johnson & Co		

Greenville, Miss. December 1873

M. E. Methodist Church

Bought of **A. B. FINLAY & CO.,**

—DEALERS IN—

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY AND DYE-STUFFS

☞ TERMS CASH. Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

4 Sheets Lined Paper	35-4	$1 40
Paid		
A B Finlay & Co		
Langley		

Paid Two Dozen Tumblers 1 00
" " Boys for Illustrations 2 00
Paid 3 00
Dec 13th 1873 Jno. R. Pinkney

Granville Dec. 14/73

Methodist Tablow
Wm E. West
Morning Cigar 1 1.—
Carl E. West

Greenville, Miss. Feb 19th 1876.

Miss Cox & Donaldson & Mrs Selby

WATERBURY & TRIGG,

DEALERS IN

Hardware, Tinware, Stoves, Wood and Willow Ware, Etc.,

AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. TERMS CASH.

1	Coal shuttle	1	00	
1	shovel & tongs		75	$1 75

Paid
W & T
by Donn

Greenville, Miss. June 14 1876.

Mr Parsonage Aid Society

WINBORNE & TRIGG,

DEALERS IN

Hardware, Tinware, Stoves, Wood and Willow Ware, Etc.,

AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. TERMS CASH.

2	Lamps & Chimneys		2 75

Paid
Mrs J
Mrs Dunn

Greenville, Miss. Sept 28 1876.

Mr. Methodist Parsonage

WETHERBEE & TRIGG,

DEALERS IN

Hardware, Tinware, Stoves, Wood and Willow Ware, Etc.,

AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. TERMS CASH.

1	Pitcher & 1 Goblet		1 15

Paid
Wetherbee & Trigg
by Dunn

E. J. NELSON. SAM D. FINLAY.

Greenville, Miss. Sept 28 1876

Mrs M Smith

Bought of **NELSON & FINLAY,**

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Produce, and Family Supplies.

1	doz Linen Towels	2	50
3	yds Blue Domestic		35
		2.85	
	Rec'd Pay't		
	Nelson & Finlay		
	per		

Terms Cash

Greenville, Miss. August 1 1877

Miss Helen Finlay

Bought of

WETHERBEE & TRIGG,

DEALERS IN

Hardware, Tinware, Stoves, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, Etc.

LEVISON & BLYTHE, PRS. ST. LOUIS.

July	25	1 Chain Pump	$9 00	
		By Cash	5 50	$3 50

Pd Wetherbee & Trigg

Terms Cash.

Greenville, Miss. Dec 3 1877

M Parsons Aid assotion

Bought of

WETHERBEE & TRIGG,

DEALERS IN

Hardware, Tinware, Stoves, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, Etc.

LEVISON & BLYTHE, PRS. ST. LOUIS

1	Heavy Brogan	2.50	
1	Coffee Pot	1.50	
1	Bar Lamp mdls	2.50	2.00
	Pd Wetherbee & Trigg		

Greenville Dec. the 11th 77

Mrs. Page St.

Yd Christian Bed

1	Wardrobe	75
1	Washstand	75
2	Bearers	50
1	~~Bedstead~~ Sofa	~~2.00~~
1	Secretary	2.00
		$ 2.25

Rec'd. Payment

Terms Cash.

Greenville, Miss. Mch 23 1878

M Methodist Aid Society

Bought of

WETHERBEE & TRIGG,

DEALERS IN

Hardware, Tinware, Stoves, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, Etc.

LEVISON & BLYTHE, PRS. ST. LOUIS

7	Yds Oil Cloth	@	75	5	25		
3	Pr Locks				25		
	Screws				15	6	55
	Paid						

Greenville March 25. 1878

Mr Finley Dr

To L Friedlander

To Renovating

2 Mattresses $ 6.00

Rec'd Pay.

L Friedlander

For Parsonage

H. E. WETHERBEE. —OFFICE OF— A. E. TRIGG.

WETHERBEE & TRIGG,

(Successors to Wetherbee & Reeves.)

DEALERS IN

Hardware, Tinware, Queensware, Stoves,

WOOD AND WILLOWWARE, &C.

Greenville, Miss May 1 1878

Mr Parsons Aid station

Dear Sir:

Herewith find Statement of Account. Please honor us.

We hope to be favored with your further patronage.

Yours Respectfully,

WETHERBEE & TRIGG.

Mch	1	Bal on Account	3	80	
		2 Ax Lamp wicks		40	
		1 Lamp Chy		10	
		2 Reflectors	1	25	
		2 Burners		40	
		1 Chy		10	
		1 "		15	6 20
				20	
		Pd W + T			
		W D			

[redacted] Greenville May 29/1878

Received from Mrs A B Finley Treasurer Ladies sewing society the sum of ($67 00/100) Sixty seven dollars payment in full for painting of the church. H. W. Theobald

Dec 12th 1878

Received of Mrs. Findlay the sum
of £16.5.6 for 3 matttrsses.

M. Fitzgerald
Matttress maker

Greenville Miss December 5th 1876

Mrs Finley please settle with Charlie
for hauling dirt & sand for the walk at church
one dollar fifty cts which I think Reasonable

Very Respectfully J P Foster

3d Quarterage of Presiding Elder Mr Stone

Mrs Smith	3.50
Mrs Hoover	1.50
Mrs Longsfield	1.00
Miss McCauley	1.00
Dr Montgomery	1.00
Dr Combs	1.00
Mr Weiber	1.00
Mr Pearce	1.00
Alice Finley	.50
Sallie Wilson	50
Priscie Finley	50
Lucie	5.00
A B. Finley	5.00
Total	22.50

[redacted]

Terms Cash.

Greenville, Miss. January 17 1879

M Parsonage Aid Society

Bought of

WETHERBEE & TRIGG,

DEALERS IN

Hardware, Tinware, Stoves, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, Etc.

LEVISON & BLYTHE, PRS. ST. LOUIS.

	Mdse	Mrs Smith	10 00	
1	Pr Hinges & Nails		25	
	Glass ware & C		1 00	
5	Lamp Chimneys		65	
2	Coal Scuttles		1 25	
Mrs Paid	6 Lamp Chimneys 75 2 Do 25		1 00	
	Stove Polish 10 2 L Chimneys 20		30	
	3 Lamp Chimneys & wicks		70	$ 15 15
	Big Leach Do & C			11 00
	1 Duster 25 1 Broom 50			$ 4 15
				3 25
	Paid Wetherbee & Trigg by Mrs			7 40

Terms Cash.

Greenville, Miss. Mch 6 1879

M Parsonage Aid Action

Bought of

WETHERBEE & TRIGG,

DEALERS IN

Hardware, Tinware, Stoves, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, Etc.

LEVISON & BLYTHE, 208 ST. LOUIS

1	Cook stove		20	00		
1	Broom			50		
1	axe handle			15	20	65
	Cr By Old stove	5 00				
	" " Cash & S.A.D.					
	for Bed stead	6 00			11	00
					9	65

Paid N. J. Wetherbee for Dunn

Terms Cash.

Greenville, Miss. April 18 1879

M Ladies Aid Society

Bought of

WETHERBEE & TRIGG,

DEALERS IN

Hardware, Tinware, Stoves, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, Etc.

LEVISON & BLYTHE, 208 ST. LOUIS

1	Pr	Pulley Lamps	$ 16 00

Paid N. E. Wetherbee
Pr Dunn

12.00 Greenville Sept 25th 1829

Received of A. B. Findlay Treas-
of M. E. C. Twelve dollars for
painting Parsonage gallery

A. M. Shelby

55.00 Greenville Sept 4th 29

Received of A. B. Findlay Treas
of M. E. C. Fifty-five dollars for
building Parsonage gallery

W. L. Watkins

Greenville, Miss. Nov 3 1879

Parsonage Aid

CHARTER OAK STOVES

H. E. WETHERBEE,

DEALER IN

Hardware, Queensware, Charter Oak Stoves

AND

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

	75 # white Lead 7½ 2 # Lamp Black	8	00		
	9 Gal Linseed oil 80	8	10		
	4 # Mar Grun 40 10 # Zinc Red 50	1	90		
	1 # Burnt umber 15 3 Gal asbestos 200	3	15	$ 21	15
Paid	H. E. Wetherbee Nov 8.				

GREENVILLE, MISS. Jan 31 188

Mrs Hamlin

Greenville Miss

FURNITURE DEALERS,
CHAIRS, MATTRESSES,
AND
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

BOUGHT OF F. E. HENNING & BRO.

WASHINGTON AVENUE,

NEAR MULBERRY STREET.

Jan	7	To	1	Female Bed	3
"	7	"	1	" Mat	3
					6 25

Rec't payment
F E Henning

☞ ACCOUNTS WILL BE DISCONTINUED IF NOT SETTLED EVERY MONTH.

Greenville, Miss. 188

Mr Dr Montgomery.

BRIDAL OUTFITS.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
READY-MADE
UNDERWEAR.
Stamping done of all kinds.

TH. MAYOR,

DEALER IN

Fancy Goods, Millinery, Straw Goods,

LACES, RIBBONS, SUITS, ETC.

J. S. Rivers, Stationer & Printer, N Ohio St., N. O.

		2 Embroidery		$2	
		3 "		1	50

Receipts

Expenses -

Dear Son, I have received your letter and was glad to hear you are well. I am sending you some money in the bag. I would like for you to come home for a visit. Please write me soon and let me know when you can come. I miss you very much. Love, Mom

Grenville, Miss. 188

M M E Church

CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, —AND— CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

A. F. HENNING,
FURNITURE DEALER.

WALNUT STREET, BET. WASHINGTON AVE. AND MAIN STREET.

		4 Skadia		
		3 "		
		12 Dog Chairs		
		12 "		
		1 Rocker 3.00 1 Rocker 2.50		
		1 Table		
		18 Jun Carpet 7		
		1 1/2 Oil cloth 65		
Dec 30		By Cash		
Feb 14		By Cash		
			Bal	
			Bal	

Greenville, Miss. Nov 1 188

M Methodist Church

BOUGHT OF GEO W STOCKWELL

DEALER IN

STOVES, TIN, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

Lamps, Crockery, House Furnishing Goods, &c. Also Worker in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron.

☞ Promptness and Satisfaction in Work.

1	To Tin Gutters		4 50
	Paid G W Stockwell		

Greenville, Miss., 188

Mrs Myra Smith
for Methodist Parsonage
To W S Hunter Dr

To x Stove and attachments $25.00

Pay S R Dunn

Wetherbee
W S Hunter

Greenville, Miss., 188

M E Church

Bought of **R. C. HOLT,**

—DEALER IN—

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

Cutlery, Glass and Tinware,

Heating and Cooking Stoves, Wagon Material, Paints, Oils, Rope, Plows, Tools of all Kinds, Guns, PISTOLS, FISHING TACKLE, Etc.

	5 Joints Pipe	1 Elbow Parsonage	1	25	
	1 Jos Brace	"	1	00	
	Lamp mitts	20	1 Burner	20	40
	1 Hammer	25	1 Broom	35	60
	Pd				3 15

R C Holt

CHARTER OAK STOVES

Greenville, Miss., Sept 28 1880

M Ladies Aid Society

Bought of H. E. WETHERBEE,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, PAINTS, OILS,

WAGON MATERIAL AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

June	26	6	Lamp Chimneys		60	
Aug	31	5	Oz Tacks		45	
Sept	2	1	Door mat		1 00	
		1	Lamp Globe		50	$2 55
	Paid	H E Wetherbee				

M E Church Greenville Miss

To C. A Winter Dr.

Paid for Lumber & to Carpenters for Platform	8 50	
12 Chairs 1.50	18.00	
Painting	6 00	
Carpet	18 00	
Lamps.	2.00	
		49 50
Credit		
By Donation	10 00	
Donation Mr Berry	5 00	
" Mrs Valliant St Louis	4.00	
4 Chairs to be deducted	6 00	25.00
Balance due		24 50
		5.00
		29.50

Handed Miss Bettie Shelby to Complete payment for Organ $5 00.

1880 Dec 27th Paid Mr Winter — 30.00

Mr Winter collected five for the organ - this cancels the five handed Bettie Shelby — 29.50 / 5.00 / 24.50

April 4/81 Received Payment in full

C. A. Winter

Recd. Nov. 12/61 of Mrs
H. B. Stiles Ten Dollars rent
of Hall Nov 11th 61

H. A. Eyman

GREENVILLE, MISS. Aug 12 1882

Mrs A J Finley

For M E Church

FURNITURE DEALER.

CHAIRS, MATTRESSES,

AND

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

BOUGHT OF A. F. HENNING,

WASHINGTON AVENUE,

NEAR MULBERRY STREET.

Aug 12		To Repairing Chairs			2	00	
		Rec'd Payment					
				A F Henning			

Mrs. Mackrells
Receipt for firing
Shots at Church

Sept 1882

Methodist Church for Geo Finley

To Geo W Stockwell Dr

Sept 22 To 10 Joints 6in Pipe 40 4.00

" 2 Elbows " 60 1.20

Paid G W Stockwell 5.20

"No Charge for work"

The Highest Market Price Paid for Cotton and Cash Advances made on Cotton shipped to our Commission House in New Orleans.

Greenville, Miss., Oct 17 1887

Mrs. Myra Smith

PAISON, SMITH & CO.,

C. W. LEWIS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, and Plantation Supplies,

Agent for Gin Stands, Wagons, Cultivators and Plows.

WASHINGTON AVENUE.

		12 yds Crash	@	7½		2	50	
		Paid						

Greenville, Miss. Oct 2 1887

Mrs. Lindsey Our Account

Greenville, Miss. Dec 27 1882

M. Methodist Church

H. E. Wetherbee,

DEALER IN

Hardware, Queensware, Paints, Oils,

WAGON MATERIAL and AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

TERMS

Dec	13	1 Light 12 x 24			35	
		1 " 10 x 16			20	
		1 Door mat 85 1 Steel Sqr 30			1 15	
		Shovel & Oats 30 2 Pr Forks 20			50	$2 20

GREENVILLE, MISS. Dec 21 1882

M W Smith

FURNITURE DEALERS,
CHAIRS, MATTRESSES,
AND
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

BOUGHT OF A. F. HENNING & BRO.
WASHINGTON AVENUE,
NEAR MULBERRY STREET.

Dec	21	1 Pair of Shades	1 50
		Rec'd Payment A F Henning	

GREENVILLE, MISS. Jan 31 1883

Mrs W D Smiley

FURNITURE DEALER,
CHAIRS, MATTRESSES,
AND
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

BOUGHT OF A. F. HENNING,
WASHINGTON AVENUE,
NEAR MULBERRY STREET.

Jan	3	1 Rocking Chair	50
		Rec'd Payment A F Henning	

Greenville, Miss., April 2 1883

Mess Schmith & Finley

J. B. CAHN, Jr.

DEALER IN

Furniture, Carpets, Oil Cloth, Matting, Mattress Springs, Etc., Etc.,

WINDOW SHADES AND WINDOW CORNICE.

MULBERRY STREET.

1882				
Dec	14	26½ Carpet @ 85	22	40
		1 Rug 3.00 thread 50	3	50
Jan	11	By Cash	25	90
				15 00

Paid
J. B. Cahn
per J H

Greenville Miss., May 3 1883

M Methodist Church

H. H. WETHERBEE,

—DEALER IN—

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

PAINTS, OILS,

WAGON MATERIAL AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Feby	3	3 Chimneys & 1 Burner		65		
Mch	8	1 Light Glass		25		90
		By Cash				25
		Pd				65

M C Methodist Church

Greenville, Miss., Dec 17 1883

M Mc E Church

H. H. WETHERBEE,

—DEALER IN—

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

PAINTS, OILS,

WAGON MATERIAL AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

July	17	1 Duster	1	25	
Nov	29	1 Paint Brush 2" 1 Glue Brush 2" Varnish 2"	1	90	
		2-5 Gal Cans	1	00	
Dec	3	3# Putty 15¢ 1 Putty Knife 50¢		95	
	6	50# White Lead 11½¢ 1 Box Caps 1 Varnish 55¢	16	50	
	10	50# Lead 8½¢ 1 Paint Brush 2"	4	13	$37 28

Greenville, Miss. Nov 20 1883

Mrs. S. Myra Smith

Bought of **FAISON, SMITH & CO.**

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS,

Terms

AND COTTON BUYERS.

Nov 20	8 yds Lonsdale			
	12 " Calico			
		Paid Cash	70	140

Greenville, Miss. Dec 1st 1883

Methodist Church

Bought of **G. W. STOCKWELL,**

DEALER IN

STOVES, TINWARE, CROCKERY,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

	Library & Office	6	00
	2 Table Lamps & Globes	2	25
	1 Corrugated Elbow		50
	Pd G W Stockwell	32	85

Greenville Dec 12 1883

Methodist Church Directory

Terms _____ To Rhea Steffner _____ Dr.

Dec	12	To one door complete two sides 8x2 and fitting				
		2 Hinges one foot each				
		6 feet of				
		Gate repaired				
		To cash for Bolts				
		Paid Cash Steffner				

Mr. M. Eckhardt

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

PAINTS, OILS,

VARIOUS MATERIAL AND ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNS.

J. S. Brock, Godwin & Phillips, 19 Grey St., S. C.

Bill Amherst

1 Qr Barrels

1 Barrel Pitch

Rec'd Cash Amt

1

Paid Bill Christmas

Greenville, Miss., Dec 17 1883.

M. E. Church

Bought of **R. C. HOLT,**

—DEALER IN—

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

Cutlery, Glass and Tinware,

Heating and Cooking Stoves, Wagon Material, Paints, Oils, Rope, Plows, Tools of all Kinds, Guns, PISTOLS, FISHING TACKLE, Etc.

Nov	29	2# Drop Blk. 40. 3# Corn pellets 75	1 15
		1 Brush 50. 25# White lead 188	2 38
		10 gals Turpentine 60 Pd telegram 130	7 30
		24 sheets sand paper 60 25# lead 188	2 48
		1 Can dust Pan 20. 2 Door Knobs 50	70
		½ gro screws 25 ~~Kerosene Lamp Chimneys~~	25
		~~Lamps~~	14 26
			3 15
			17 41
			5 00
			12 41

Pd
R. C. Holt

Greenville, Miss., Dec 17 1883

Mrs Methodist Church

B. CAHN,

— DEALER IN —

Furniture, Carpets, Oil-Cloth, Matting, Mattresses, Springs, Etc.

WINDOW SHADES AND WALL PAPER.

To 1 Yd Oil Cloth @ 65 .65

1 Pair Blankets 3.00

#12-

Donation from the Juvenile Missionary Society to the Parsonage fund - for moving & fitting up - Handed in by Mrs Jn - Smith to Mrs D. C. Montgomery Aug 12th 1884 -

Greenville, Miss., Aug 15 1884

Mr D. C. Montgomery

BOUGHT

J. H. LEAVENWORTH,

DEALER IN

LUMBER AND SHINGLES.

TERMS CASH.

10	Pcs	2 x 4 - 10			
4	"	2 x 12 - 16	194 @ 16	3 10	
		By order for Derry Banner			1 00
		By Cash			2 10

OFFICE OF

HEATHMAN, SMITH & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

ALL SHIPMENTS INSURED IN OUR OWN POLICY.

Greenville, Miss. Sept 8th 1884

The Board of Stewards of Methodist Episcopal Church of Greenville Mississippi, promise to pay to J Ware the sum of one hundred dollars with ten per cent interest from date, fifty dollars to be paid on or before the 1st day of January 18[illegible] fifty dollars on or before the 1st of March 18[illegible]

J

Jan 2nd 1775
Received on the within note
the Sum of fifty one Dollars
and fifty cents
Sam. Purviance

Greenville, Miss., Sept 6 d 1884

Mrs Montgomery for M E Church

BOUGHT OF

J. H. LEAVENWORTH,

DEALER IN

LUMBER AND SHINGLES.

TERMS CASH.

1120 ft	Sick Boards	@ 12 50	14 00
1025 "	Posts & Rails	" 16 "	16 40
200 "	Rickets	" 2 "	4 00
			$34 40

Received Pay
J H Leavenworth

Greenville, Miss., Oct 10 1884

Mr. J. H. Leavenworth

Bought of J. M. LEAVENWOTRH,

Proprietor

Saw and Planing Mills.

1	Pcs 1 X 12 - 12 = 84	1	00

Rec'd Payment

J H Leavenworth

Jan 1 '85

Greenville, Miss., Oct 24 188 6

Methodist E. Parsonage

J. H. LEAVENWORTH,

DEALER IN

LUMBER AND SHINGLES.

TERMS CASH.

Sept	3	13000 Shingles	@	5 00	
"	"	290 ft Lumber	"	16	4 64
"	11	909 "	"	30	27 27
"	29	822 "	"	16	13 15
Oct	3	200 "	"	16	3 20
"	4	100 "	"	12½	1 25
					101 51
		Cr			
		By return 1000 Shingles			5 00
		Paid Brown & Archer			50 00
		" J. H. Leavenworth contributed			61 51
		To Balance			66 51

Greenville, Miss., Dec 17 1884

Mr. Yk. Ehrmith & Bro. for Whitehead Bros.

B. GUNN,

— DEALER IN —

Furniture, Carpets, Oil-Cloth, Matting, Mattresses, Springs, Etc.

WINDOW SHADES AND WALL PAPER.

Sept	24	1 Suit Furniture	56 00	
	"	1 Wardrobe	10 00	
			66 00	
Dec	17	By Cash		62 00
Sept	18	" "		10 00
		" "		5 00
				77 00
July	9	By Cash		7 00
				70 00

Paid W. B. Gunn

Greenville Dec 19th 1885.

Methodist Parsonage

To Ashford & Latcher.

To taking down & rebuilding Chimney flues
& material used at the same. 12.50

Read Payment.

A & L

Greenville, Miss., April 1886.

Methodist Church

G. W. STOCKWELL,

—DEALER IN—

STOVES, TINWARE, ETC.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.

2 Doz Ovals 2.40

Rec Payment

G W Stockwell

M E Church
By R. M. Standefer

Greenville, Miss. April 2d 1886

H. E. WETHERBEE,

—DEALER IN—

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

—PAINTS, OILS,—

Wagon Material and Agricultural Implements.

April	2	20#8+10 nails	1	09	
		15#4 "		45	
		1 doz 8" strap Hinges 3# 6+10 nails 2#		55	
		1 " 10×12 Sash	1	25	
	8	1 Door Lock		65	4 20
		1 Door 3×7			2 25
					6 0×
		Bill for Stove			7 40
		By 2 old stove		4 1	3 85
					1 200
		Pd H Etherbee			1.85

Greenville, Miss. May 1886

M Methodist Church

H. E. WETHERBEE,

—DEALER IN—

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

—PAINTS, OILS,—

Wagon Material and Agricultural Implements.

Mch	19	2 Heating Stove	54	50	2 100
		Joints Pipe	X	XX	6
		Freight on 2 stove & Returned	5	00	
		Alex Anderson's bill & putting up Stove	16	25	
			7	75	75
		By cash			40 00
		" "			15 00
					4 55 00
			2	07	75
		Freight on 2 stoves from St Louis		2	50
		By cash of McDade	50		
		" amt for stove putting up in Shyddy	5	50	23 25
		" Cash	6	00	15 50
					4 97 50

Greenville Miss. May 14 1886

Mr Methodist Church

H. E. WETHERBEE,

—DEALER IN—

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

PAINTS, OILS,

Wagon Material and Agricultural Implements.

5		6 Light Chandeliers	18	93	75	
1/2		Gross Globes		3	75	
		Commissions 25 Cash 10 Drayage 65 Freight 175		5	90	
		By Cash Phyl. C. Withers			95	
		" " M Dow			225	
					103	40

Greenville, Miss. July 15 1886

Mr M E Church

H. E. WETHERBEE,

—DEALER IN—

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

PAINTS, OILS,

Wagon Material and Agricultural Implements.

1		4 Light Chandelier	16	50	
		Freight & Drayage	1	00	17 50
		Paid H. C. Withers & Co			

Mr M E Church

Greenville, Miss, Nov 22 1886

Bought of H. E. WETHERBEE,

—DEALER IN—

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, PAINTS, OILS,

SASH, DOORS & BLINDS,

Wagon Material and Agricultural Implements.

1		Stove & Pipe	6	50	
1		Iron Board	1	25	7 50

J. EHRLICH. L. WALDAUER.

GOOD LUCK.

Greenville, Miss., Dec 20 1886

Mr W Smith

BOUGHT

EHRLICH & WALDAUER,

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Etc.,

WASHINGTON AVENUE.

27	½ Mustang	3	800
	Thuz		
	Paid		
	1887		

Greenville, Miss., Feb 15 1887

Mr R W Stanifer

Bought of

J. MARSEILLES,

Dealer in

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, AMERICAN STOVES, PAINTS, OILS,

And Agricultural Implements.

Jan	10	46 lb 5¢ Butter	6	90
		16 lb 2½ Lard	2	40
		1 Elbow		25
	21	1 Chandelier Hook		15
				9.70

Paid J. Marseilles

Mrs Smith Greenville, Miss. 4/19 1887

B. F. CROOK & CO.,

—Wholesale & Retail Dealers in—

FURNITURE.

BURIAL CASKETS AND UNDERTAKERS GOODS.

1	Mosquito Canopy	2 00
	Paid	

Greenville, Miss May 22 1887

M E Church

Bought of **H. E. WETHERBEE,**

—DEALER IN—

Hardware, Queensware, Paints,

OILS, SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS.

Wagon Material and Agricultural Implements.

1 Coffin Doctor's 70

Paid H E Wetherbee

Greenville, Miss. May 24 1887.

Mrs Smith

G. W. STOCKWELL,

—DEALER IN—

HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE, CROCKERY

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.

2	Patches		25

Paid

G W Stockwell

Greenville, Miss. Dec 27 188

Methodist Society

R. H. WASHINGTON & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

NOTIONS AND SHOES.

		45 yds Brussels					
		Made	@	60	27	00	
		29 lbs 3 ply					
		Made	@	95	27	55	
						$54	55
		1 Rug			13	50	
		1 Rocker Brussels			1	25	4 75
						$59	30
Dec 30		By Cash				40	30
		Bal due				19	00
Feb 17 1888		By cash				12	00
		Balance Paid in full				$59	30

Greenville, Miss., April 1st 1886

Mr. Rev. Bowers.

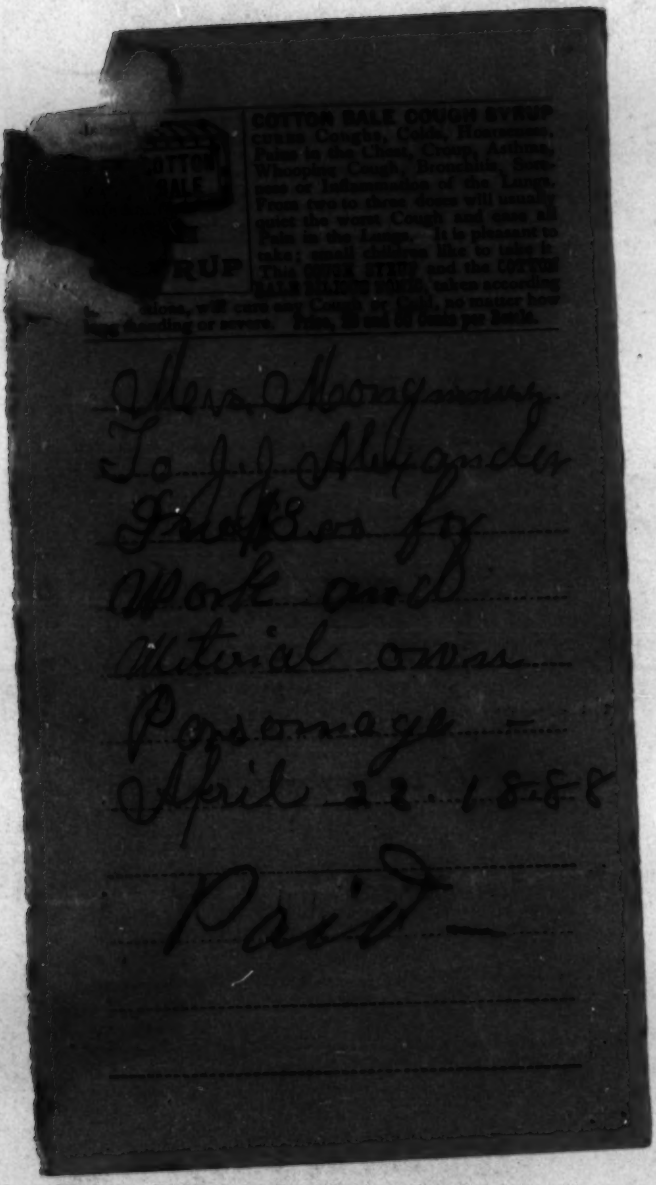
Bought of **T. C. MILLER & CO.,**

Contractors, Buildiers, Woodworkers, Woodturning, Scrollwork,

WOOD CISTERNS AND COTTON ELEVATORS.

Shop on old Oil Mill site.

To (1) Case		$5.00


COTTON SALE COUGH SYRUP
Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Pain in the Chest, Croup, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Soreness or Inflammation of the Lungs. From one to three doses will usually cure the worst Cough and ease all Pain in the Lungs. It is pleasant to take; small children like to take it. This COUGH SYRUP and the COTTON SALE LIVER PILLS, taken according to directions, will cure any Cough or Cold, no matter how long standing or severe. Price, 25 cent at Stores you Deal.
Mrs. Montgomery
To J. J. Alexander
Dr.
For Work and
Material on
Porsomage
April 22. 1888
Paid

Greenville Miss. Jany 7 1891

Mr Ladies' Aid Society

Bought of S. R. G[illegible] & CO.

DEALERS IN

Queensware, China, Glass, Lamps, Platedware and House Furnishing Goods.

TERMS ALL BILLS DUE ON FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

Dec	31	1 Bunch Lamp Wicks		10	
		7 " Chys		60	
		1 Duplex Chy		15	
		1 Dz Wicks & Burners		55	
	31	1 Pitcher 35 & Waiters 75		1 10	
		½ Dz Salt Cellars		20	
		1 Vinegar Bottle		25	
		8 pepper Stands		25	
		1 Coal Scuttle		40	
		3 yellow Bake Dishes		25	
		½ Dz Plated Forks	3	00	
		½ Dz " Knives	2	50	
		½ " " Table Spoons	3	00	
		½ " " Tea "	2	00	
1890 Jan	1	1 Bracket Lamp	1	00	
	3	1 Tin Set	1	50	
		1 Sifter		25	
		1 Fork		10	
		1 Rolling Pin		15	
		1 Bucket		25	
		1 Oz Packs		05	
		1 Stew Pan		15	17 80
Jan 8		By Cash			14 70
		Balance Due			3 10

Paid S. A. Lewis

Greenville, Miss. January 12 1899

M Ladies Aid Society M E Church

Bought of **H. E. WETHERBEE.**

DEALER IN

Hardware, Queensware, Paints

OILS, SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS.

Wagon Material and Agricultural Implements.

Tin Ware		1 40
8 Pitchers 70 12 Tumblers 90		1 60
1 Sugar 25 Bale 2½ Dz Plate 250		2 50
1 Molasses 25 Pitcher 50 Lamp		75
6 Cups & Saucers 75		75
1 Cedar Bucket		50
1 Tin Set		2 00
Paid		$ 9.50
H E Wetherbee		

Greenville, Miss., Feb 7 1889

Mrs A B Finley

Bought of **M. GREGG & CO.,**

DEALERS IN

FURNITURE, CHAIRS AND MATTRESSES.

FURNITURE REPAIRED AND VARNISHED.

PACKING AND SHIPPING ATTENDED TO. NEXT DOOR TO LEVEE BOARD OFFICE, WALNUT STREET.

		2 R Chairs 3.00 2.50	5.50
		Paid M. Gregg & Co.	

Senatobia, Miss., Feb. 7, 1889.

Mrs A. B. Finley

Bought of **GEO. W. STOCKWELL,**

—DEALER IN—

Stoves, Tin, Wood and Willow Ware

HOLIDAY + GOODS.

LAMPS, CROCKERY, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, ETC. MAIN STREET.

Feb	7	2 1 for Shades		1	20	
"	"	By Cash				1 20
			Geo. W. Stockwell			
			per [illegible]			

Greenville, Miss. Feb 4 1886

Mr Gurley

Bought of **H. E. WETHERBEE.**

DEALER IN

Hardware, Queensware, Paints

OILS, SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS.

Wagon Material and Agricultural Implements.

1	Glass Lamp	15	
	Paid		
	H E Wetherbee		

Greenville, Miss., Mar 1 1889

Mr Ladies Aid Society

BOUGHT

A. F. HENNING,

FURNITURE DEALER.

CHAIRS,
MATTRESSES,
Children's Carriages.

Walnut Street, between Washington Avenue and Main Street.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

Jan	7	To 2 Shades		2 00	
Feb	4	" 2 "		2 50	
"	7	" 1 Rug		4 50	
"	11	" 30 yds Matting		5 40	
"	"	" Cash (Express)		1 25	15 65

Rec'd Pay't
A. F. Henning

Greenville, Miss. March 13 1889

M Methodist Aid Society

Bought of **H. E. WETHERBEE.**

DEALER IN

Hardware, Queensware, Paints

OILS, SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS.

Wagon Material and Agricultural Implements.

1	Toilet Set	$3	50

Paid W E Wetherbee
per R

Greenville, Miss, May 7th 1890.

Mrs A. B. Finley For M. E. Church.

A. F. HENNING,

FURNITURE DEALER.

CHAIRS,
MATTRESSES,
Children's Carriages.

Walnut Street, between Washington Avenue and Main Street.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

1889							
Dec	26	To 1 Side Board				25 00	
"	"	" 1/2 Doz Chairs				10 00	
"	"	" 1 Rug				6 00	
"	"	" 3 Yds Oil Cloth	@	.40		1 20	
"	"	" 29 " Carpet	"	.70		20 30	
"	"	" Laying "				1 50	
"	30	" 30 Yds Floor Paper				1 50	
"	"	" 25 " " "				1 25	
"	"	" 2 " Carpet				1 50	68 75
1890.							
Jany	1	" 17 " "				13 60	
"	"	" Sewing "				85	
"	"	" Laying "				1 50	
"	2	" 2 2/3 Yds Oil Cloth	@	.40		1 06	
"	"	" 1 Tin Safe				3 00	
"	"	" 2 Yds Carpet				1 60	
"	"	" 1 " Oil Cloth				60	
"	3	" 1 1/2 " Oil Cloth					
						90 46	
						74 25	

Jany	8	Cr By Cash	16 25
Feby	25	" " "	20 00
Mch	8	" " "	18 00
"	31	" " "	10 00
May	6	" " "	10 00
			74 25

Balance Due $16 21

Cr By Cash $7 00

$9 21

Paid
A. F. Henning
July 17 1890

Greenville, Miss., June 1st 1857

Mrs Dr Montgomery

BOUGHT OF GARRISON & JACKSON,

DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

HOSIERY, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS AND PLANTATION SUPPLIES.

On Washington Avenue, First Store from the Depot.

E. F. Dunn & Bro., print, 70 Camp st., N. O.—3119

May	17	Do / Bd Ejma 2 75 Fin Prints	2	75
	"	" 1 pc yds Ribbond		30
	18	" 2 1/4 " " "		45
	28	" 2 " " " 15		30
			3	80

Greenville, Miss., 7/2 1889.

Mr Landrie Mid Laundry

A. F. HENNING,

FURNITURE DEALER.

CHAIRS,
MATTRESSES,
Children's Carriages.

Walnut Street, between Washington Avenue and Main Street.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

Nov	17	To 1 Rocker		4.50	
		" 1½ yard Carpet		85	
		" 1 R Chair		4.00	9.35

Paid A F Henning

Greenville, Miss., May 1 1889

Mr. Radcliffe Trust Account

A. F. HENNING,

CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, AND CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

FURNITURE DEALER,

Walnut St., between Washington Ave and Main.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

To Bal on Book	4	-		
Keyhole & Screws		2	-	
Etc on Bill	1	75	6	15
By Cash			2	35
			3	80

Rec'd

Mrs A. B. Finley

for

Methodist Parsonage

Property of

The Fire Salvage Company

To 30 yds. Carpet @ .75 $22.50

" Matting 1.50

$24.00

12/20. th 1899

Rec'd payment on pt. 12.00

Bal due $12.00

F. S. Co

per J. L. Kaiser

whole amount

paid $24.00

per Geo. S. —

Paid half
owe $1.20
Paid

H. WEISS.

N. GOLDSTEIN

Greenville, Miss., 12/31 1889

Miss Fanby

BOUGHT OF

Weiss & Goldstein,

Cotton Factors and Dealers in General Merchandise

	2 Ault	2 —	
		Pd	
		Wm Weiss & Co	

Greenville, Miss., Dec 31 1867

M L A Society

Bought of M. GREGG & CO.,

DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE

BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, DRESSING CASES
CHAMBER SUITS.
WASH-STANDS AND MATTRESSES.

Walnut Street,
SOUTH OF LEVEE BOARD OFFICE.

Furniture
Repaired, Varnished and Packed. Mattresses made to order and Repaired.

1 Ket Taken 1 75

Paid
M. Gregg & Co

448

Greenville, Miss., Dec 31 1889

Mr Ladies Aid Society

BOUGHT OF HEAD & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,

ALL STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES KEPT IN STOCK. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Dec 31	2	Yds	Flannel	@	50	1	00	
	2	Yds	Flannel	@	50	1	00	
						2	00	

Paid
Head & Co

Greenville, Miss., Dec 31st 1889

M. E. Church Ladies Aid Society

BOUGHT

A. F. HENNING,

FURNITURE DEALER.

CHAIRS,
MATTRESSES,
Children's Carriages.

Corner Washington Avenue and Poplar Street.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

Dec	26	To 1 Side Board			1	25 00		
"	"	" ½ doz Chairs				10 00		
"	"	" 1 Rug				6 00		
"	"	" 3 yds cloth			"	1 20		
"	"	" Laying Same				1 50		
"	"	" 29 yds Carpet				20 30		
							$	64 00
"	31	To 30 yds Paper			"			1 50
"	"	" 25 " "			"			1 25
"	"	" 2 " Carpet			"			1 50
								6 25
								1 62.5
								52 10

Sept 1 Side Board 1 25 00
Nov 1 Lounge 1 10 00
April 7 Lounge 1 10 00
May 2 " 1 10 00

STATEMENT.

Greenville, Miss. 189

Mr. Methodist Parsonage

To **The Starling & Smith Co.,** Dr.

23 SOUTH POPLAR STREET.

To Balance, account rend.		
" Mdse. Shingles		80
Pay		37½
Bal due		4.25
Paid		

Greenville, Miss., Jan 1st 1890

Mrs ~~M. E. Gray~~ Ladies Aid Society

To F. M. GRAY Dr.

PAINTER • AND • PAPER • HANGER

Dealer in Wall Paper and Decorations.

C. H. GRAY, MANAGER. Main St., near First National Bank.

For	Papering in M. E. Church Parsonage		$10.00
"	Sizing walls " " " "		2.50
"	Glue to make Size		.75
		Total	$13.25

Received Payment
C. H. Gray.

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED.

Greenville, Miss., Jan, 1890

M Methodist Aid Soc'i

Bought of **B. Wolf & Co.,**

DEALERS IN

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

TERMS CASH.

MERCHANTS RECEIVE PAY TIME.

2 Comforts	5 50
Paid B Wolf & Co	
Mdse	
6 Yds Domestic	60
1 " Flannel	90

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED.

Greenville, Miss., Jan. 1890

M Methodist Ch Sch'l

Bought of **B. Wolf & Co.,**

DEALERS IN

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

MISTAKES RECTIFIED AT ANY TIME.

TERMS CASH.

2 Comforts	5 50
Paid B Wolf & Co	
Mdse	
6 Yds Domestic	60
1 11/4 Flannel	99

...somining,
AND
PAPER HANGING
IN
Artistic Manner.

OFFICE OF

T. W. SULM,

House, Sign & Ornamental Painter.

DEALER IN WALL PAPER

Best Work.
WORKMEN SENT
TO
The Country
When desired.

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, ETC.

Greenville, Miss., Jany 2nd 1890

Mrs Montgomery (for M.E. Parsonage)
To T.W. Sulm Dr

1890
Jany 2

To 16 double Rolls wall paper	25¢	$4.00
" 9 " " Ceiling	25¢	2.25
" 14 " " ~~Wall~~	25¢	~~3.50~~
" 12 " " Wall "		3.00
" 128 ft Border	2¢	2.56
" 84 " "	1¢	1.84
" 1/2 Gal walnut Stain		1.00
		$14.65

Receive Payment
T.W. Sulm
Per Isaac Busby

Greenville, Miss., Jany 7 1890

M Ladies Aid Society

Bought of GREENVILLE HARDWARE CO.

GENERAL DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, CROCKERY, STOVES AND TINWARE,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MACHINERY SUPPLIES, RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTING.
GUNS AND SPORTING ACCOUTREMENTS.

ALL BILLS DUE ON THE FIRST OF MONTH AFTER PURCHASE.

WASHINGTON AVE., NEAR BANK OF GREENVILLE.

1889					
Dec	28	2# nails 10 12 Pa Tacks 35		45	
	31	1 Dish Pan 30 3 pa Meat Tacks 25		55	
		1/2 Dz Plates 60 6 Cups & Saucers 75	1	35	
		1 " Tumblers 100 2 Corn Mg Dishes 100	2	00	
		2 Beef Dishes 50 3 Meat " 100	1	50	
		1 Tea Pot		25	
1890 Jany	1	5 Pa Tacks 15		15	
		1 #7 Heater Cook Stove	33	00	
	2	1 1/2 Shute Union	2	25	
		1 1/2 Gts Pipe 30 1 Elbow 35		65	
		2 Fire Shovels 40 1 Coffee mill 65	1	05	
		1 Coffee Pot 25 4 Tin Cups 20		45	
		3 Spoons 30 1 Pt measure 10		40	
		1 pepper box 10 & mill Pans 65		75	44 85
Jany 90	8	By Cash			16 85
Feb	6	By "			28 00
					14
					1400

Paid in full

Feb 8/90

Greenville Hardware Co

Greenville, Miss., Jan 8th 1890

M. E. Ladies Aid Society

To F. M. GRAY Dr.

PAINTER · AND · PAPER · HANGER

Dealer in Wall Paper and Decorations.

C. H. GRAY, MANAGER.

Main St, near First National Bank.

one Extra side of Weatherboard		2.00
" " " " " in southeast room		1.00
Recd Payment		
C. H. Gray		

Sumville, Miss. Jan 21st 1890

M. E. Church, Parsonage

To F. M. GRAY Dr.

PAINTER · AND · PAPER · HANGER

Dealer in Wall Paper and Decorations.

Main St., near First National Bank.

C. H. GRAY, MANAGER.

Jan	16	one Door & Glazing	$1.10

Paid to C. H. Gray
for Author

Pay to the order of Mrs. D. B. Montgomery

Twenty Five 00/100 Dollars

Bank of Ozan, Ozan, Ark.

$25.00

Geo. T. Stewart

Greenville, Miss. Feby 1 1890

Mr L. B Montgomery

To The Greenville Democrat, Dr.

Fine Book and Job Printing.

Artistic Work a Specialty. Best Advertising Medium.

1000	Dodgers for Fashions	1 00
300	Bills "	1 75
300	Programs "	1 50
	Paid Feb 1/90	
		4 25

Greenville, Miss., Feb 1st 1890

Mrs Dr le Montgomery

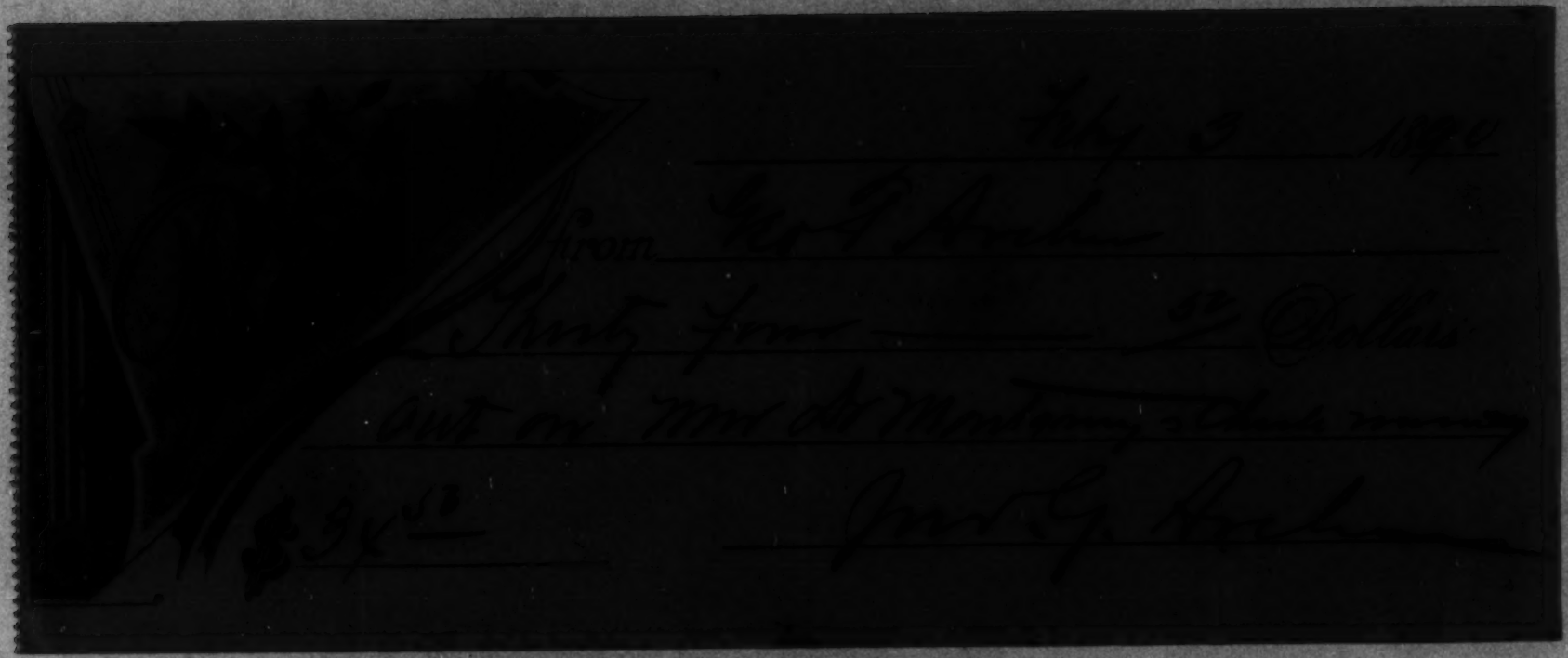
To MOORE & ARCHER, Dr.

DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS.

—DEALERS IN—

Fancy and Toilet Articles, Brushes, Combs, Perfumes, and Cigars.

Jan	31	4 1/4 Red Fire for Entertainment	1.00
		Paid Moore & Archer	



HY. CRITTENDEN, President. | S. NURSE, Sec. & Treas. | T. C. MILLER, Gen'l Manager. | H. N. ALEXANDER, Building Manager.

Greenville, Miss. Jan 4 1890

M. E. Methodist Parsonage

BOUGHT OF **The T. C. Miller Co.,**

Manufacturers, Contractors and Builders.

Turning and Scroll Work. Church Building and Tank Making a Specialty.

Jany	4	To alteration at Parsonage				
		one Room doors & steps	42	00		
		Painting	10	00		
		By cash 20.00			52	00
		Per Mill'd Alexander by M. A.				

Greenville, Miss. April 30 1890

M. M. E. Ladies Aid Society

To H. E. WETHERBEE, Dr.

DEALER IN

Hardware, Queensware, Paints, Oils,

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS,

Wagon Material and Agricultural Implements.

Jany 9	1 Set	Carvers	4.50
		Rd H E Wetherbee per Holmes	

W. H. STOWERS, President. G. A. STOWERS, General Manager. L. A. TAYLOR, Cashier. HUBBARD WALTON, Manager.

Greenville, Miss., Nov 1890

M^r Ladies Aid Society

BRANCH -:- HOUSES.

GREENVILLE, - - MISS.
NATCHEZ, - - - MISS.
JACKSON, - - - MISS.
YAZOO CITY, - - MISS.
MERRIMAC, - - - MISS.
PORT GIBSON, - - MISS.
SHREVEPORT, - - LA.
MONROE, - - - LA.
LITTLE ROCK, - - ARK.
PINE BLUFF, - - ARK.

The Stowers Piano & Furniture Co.

DEALERS IN

PIANOS, ORGANS AND FURNITURE

Trunks, Clocks, Chromos, Fine Pictures, House Furnishing Goods

CHEAP FOR CASH OR ON EASY PAYMENTS.

208 Washington Avenue.

BRANCH -:- HOUSES.

MEMPHIS, - - TENN. (2)
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.
BIRMINGHAM, - ALA. (3)
ANNISTON, - ALA.
PRATT MINES, - ALA.
DALLAS, - - TEXAS.
FORT WORTH, - TEXAS.
WACO, - - TEXAS.
SAN ANTONIO, - TEXAS.

	1	Walnut Suit 4 pcs	77 00		
		Cr			
Mch	1	By Cash			
Oct		" "		15	
				20	
			35		35
		Balance	37 00		
Dec	2	By Cash		11 00	
			Bal Due	26 00	

W. H. STOWERS, President. G. A. STOWERS, General Manager. L. A. TAYLOR, Cashier. HUBBARD WALTON, Manager.

Greenville, Miss., Nov 1890

Miss Dr Montgomery

The

To Stowers Piano & Furniture Co. Dr.

DEALERS IN

PIANOS, ORGANS AND FURNITURE

Trunks, Clocks, Glassware, Fine Pictures, House Furnishing Goods

CHEAP FOR CASH OR ON EASY PAYMENTS.

208 Washington Avenue.

BRANCH -:- HOUSES.

GREENVILLE,	MISS.
NATCHEZ,	MISS.
JACKSON,	MISS.
YAZOO CITY,	MISS.
MERIDIAN,	MISS.
PORT GIBSON,	MISS.
SHREVEPORT,	LA.
MONROE,	LA.
LITTLE ROCK,	ARK.
PINE BLUFF,	ARK.

BRANCH -:- HOUSES.

MEMPHIS,	TENN. (3)
CHATTANOOGA,	TENN.
BIRMINGHAM,	ALA. (2)
ANNISTON,	ALA.
PRATT MINES,	ALA.
DALLAS,	TEXAS.
FORT WORTH,	TEXAS.
WACO,	TEXAS.
SAN ANTONIO,	TEXAS.

Oct	16	2 Beds			
		2 Mattresses			
		2 Pillows			
		By Cash		10	00
				6	00
				4	00

The Stowers Piano & Furniture Co.

W. H. STOWERS, President. G. A. STOWERS, General Manager. L. A. TAYLOR, Cashier. RICHARD WALTON, Secretary.

Jackson, Miss., Dec 19th 1890

Rev R. M. Sandifer

The

To Stowers Piano & Furniture Co. Dr.

DEALERS IN

PIANOS, ORGANS AND FURNITURE

Trunks, Clocks, Chromos, Fine Pictures, Room Furnishing Goods

CHEAP FOR CASH OR ON EASY PAYMENTS.

208 Washington Avenue.

BRANCH -:- HOUSES.

GREENVILLE,	MISS.
NATCHEZ,	MISS.
JACKSON,	MISS.
YAZOO CITY,	MISS.
MERIDIAN,	MISS.
PORT GIBSON,	MISS.
SHREVEPORT,	LA.
MONROE,	LA.
LITTLE ROCK,	ARK.
PINE BLUFF,	ARK.

BRANCH -:- HOUSES.

KNOXVILLE,	TENN. (2)
CHATTANOOGA,	TENN.
BIRMINGHAM,	ALA. (2)
ANNISTON,	ALA.
PRATT MINES,	ALA.
DALLAS,	TEXAS.
PORT WORTH,	TEXAS.
WACO,	TEXAS.
SAN ANTONIO,	TEXAS.

Dec 3/89	1 Suit Wool Flue		40		
	1 Mat Woodrow		34	72	00
	By Ladies Aid Society			11	
				61	00

Paid Nov 1891

STATEMENT.

Greenville, Miss., Dec 31 1897

Miss Tinsley

Mr. B. WOLF & Co., Dr.

DEALERS IN

Wholesale and Retail General Merchandise.

Terms Cash.

Dr. Comfort 2.75

Bread

Pound

HY. CRITTENDEN, President. | S. NURSE, Sec. & Treas. | T. C. MILLER, Gen'l Manager. | M. N. ALEXANDER, Building Manager.

Greenville, Miss. March 15th 1891

Methodist Parsonage

The T. C. Miller Co.,

Manufacturers, Contractors and Builders.

Turning and Scroll Work. Church Building and Tank Making a Specialty.

March	1	one fence		$13	50	
"	18	By Cash				9 60
		Balance				
		Paid, per L Nurse		4	00	

$10.05 July 15th 1891

Received of Mrs Finley
Ten Dollars for one
Refrigerator for
Methodist-Parsonage
Jennie P. Thomas

HY. CRITTENDEN, President. | S. NURSE, Sec. & Treas. | T. C. MILLER, Gen'l Manager. | H. N. ALEXANDER, Building Manager.

Greenville, Miss. March 18th 1891

Methodist Parsonage

The T. C. Miller Co.,

Manufacturers, Contractors and Builders.

Turning and Scroll Work. Church Building and Tank Making a Specialty.

Mch	1.	one fence	$ 13 50		
"	18	By Cash	-		9 00
		Balance			
		Paid, per L Nurse	4 00		

$ 12 00 July 15th 1891

Received of Mrs Finley
Ten Dollars for one
Refrigerator for
Methodist-Parsonage
Jennie P. Thomas

Greenville, Miss., 1892

Mr. Ransonnet

H. N. ALEXANDER, Jr.

(FORMERLY OF MILLER-ALEXANDER COMPANY.)

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

1892

Dec	19	To work on mantle out from range			9	50		
		By cash for work & Blinds					1	50
		Balance due					8	00
		April 4th Received			8	50	8	50
Paid in Full — H. N. Alexander								

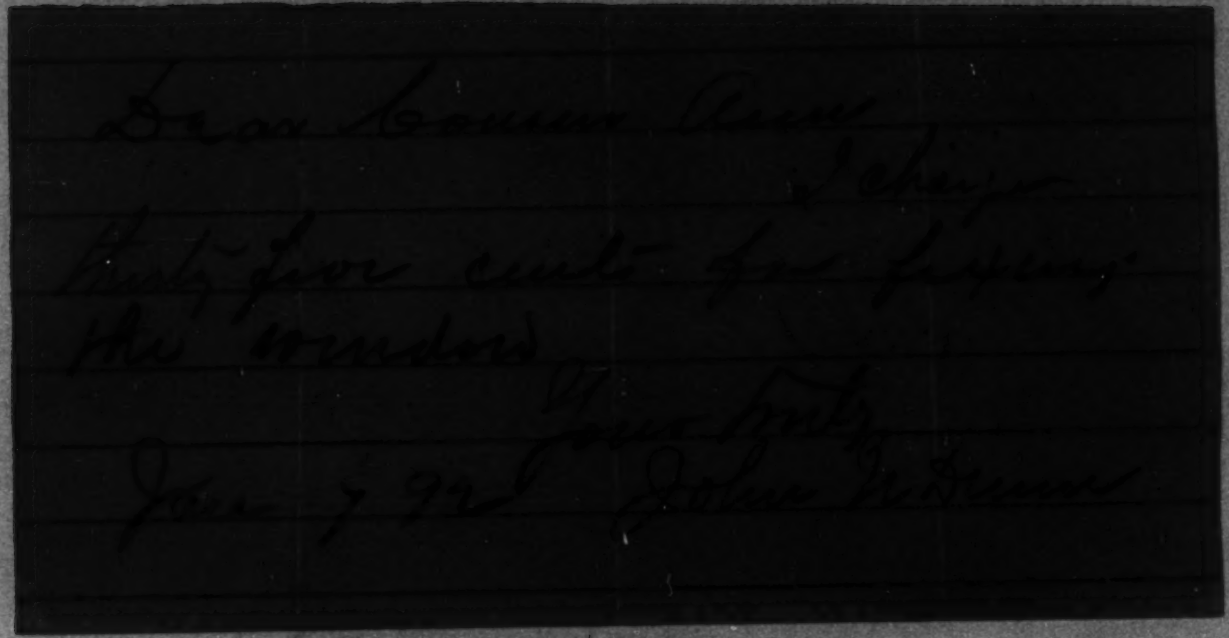
Dear Cousin Clue

I charge one dollar for work done at the parsonage would have done it for Lyle but had to buy some material I must the door to the side board Hope it is done as it is for

Yours truly

John W Drum

Jan 1 1892



Greenville, Miss., Feb 1892

Methodist Parsonage

Bought of **GREENVILLE HARDWARE CO.**

GENERAL DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, CROCKERY, STOVES AND TINWARE,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MACHINERY SUPPLIES, RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTING.
GUNS AND SPORTING ACCOUTREMENTS.

ALL BILLS DUE ON THE FIRST OF MONTH AFTER PURCHASE.

WASHINGTON AVE., NEAR BANK OF GREENVILLE.

Dec	29	1 Lot Lef 25 1 Lot Lace 15		40	
		1 Putty 5 Jay (2) 2 Comb Hats 100 60	1	05	
Jan	29	2 Fire Sets 70 1 Hearth Brooms	2	30	
		1 Tea Pot 75 1 Butcher Knife 45	1	20	
		2 Knife & Fork 25 1 Pitcher 40		65	
		½ Gr Bowl plate 75 ½ Gr Tea plate 60	1	35	
		1 Steak Dish 75 ½ Gr Tumblers 75	1	50	
		1 Tin Set 150 2 yds al. cl. 80	2	30	
	30	1 Stiffner 25 1 Saucepan 20	1	25	
		1 Saucepan 15 1 Potash 5		20	12 40
		By Cash			10 00
			$	2	40

W. H. STOWERS, President. G. A. STOWERS, General Manager. L. A. TAYLOR, Cashier. HUBBARD WALTON, Manager.

Greenville, Miss., Feby 2nd 189 2

Mr. Ladies Aid Society

The

To Stowers Piano & Furniture Co. Dr.

DEALERS IN

PIANOS, ORGANS AND FURNITURE

Trunks, Clocks, Chromos, Fine Pictures, House Furnishing Goods

CHEAP FOR CASH OR ON EASY PAYMENTS.

308 Washington Avenue

BRANCH -:- HOUSES.

GREENVILLE, - - MISS.
NATCHEZ, - - - MISS.
JACKSON, - - - MISS.
YAZOO CITY, - - MISS.
MERIDIAN, - - - MISS.
PORT GIBSON, - - MISS.
SHREVEPORT, - - LA.
MONROE, - - - LA.
LITTLE ROCK, - - ARK.
FORT SMITH, - - ARK.

BRANCH -:- HOUSES.

MEMPHIS, - - TENN. (2)
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.
BIRMINGHAM, - ALA. (2)
ANNISTON, - ALA.
FRATT MINES, - ALA.
DALLAS, - - TEXAS.
FORT WORTH, - TEXAS.
WACO, - - TEXAS.
SAN ANTONIO, - TEXAS.

	1	Cotton Top Mattress		12	00

Paid

The Stowers Piano & Furniture Co.,

H. Masters

Greenville, Miss. Dec 1st 1892

M. E. Methodist Aid Society

Bought of C. M. HAM,

DEALER IN

FURNITURE, STOVES, &c.

AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

213, 215 and 217 MAIN STREET.

1	50	To 1 Bed			1500	
"	"	" 1 Set Chairs			300	
"	"	" 1 Set Rockers			360	
						3160
			Rec'd Payment			
			C. M. Ham			
			per			
			12/24/92			

S. B. DUNN, Pres't. JOHN BURNET, Vice Pres't. A. E. BURNET, Sec'y and Treas.

Greenville, Miss., Mch 2 1892

Methodist Parsonage

Rec'd Payment

2 20

Paid

Title A. E. Burnett

Greenville Miss. Dec 15 1892

M Ladies Aid Society

Bought of S. R. G[illegible] & CO.

DEALERS IN

Queensware, China, Glass, Lamps, Platedware and House Furnishing Goods.

TERMS _____ ALL BILLS DUE ON FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

M. E. Dunn & Bro., print, 70 Chapel St., N. O.

Dec	12	26 Yards Matting @ 25	6	50	
		4 Pr Tacks " 05		20	
	13	2 Yards Oil Cloth " 35		70	
		3 Lamp Chimneys		20	
		2 Cover Dishes @ 65	1	30	
		1 Molasses Pitcher		45	
		1 Large Spoon		10	
		2 Small "		05	
		2 Knives & Forks		20	
		1 Lamp Chimney		10	
		2 Yards Oil Cloth @ 35		70	
		2 Doz Plates " 1.00	2	00	
		1 " Cups & Saucers	1	00	
		1 Mat		75	
		4 Tin Cups " 05		20	
		1 Wash Stand Set	3	75	
		1 Butter Dish		50	
		½ Doz Knives	2	50	
		½ " Spoons	2	00	$23 25
		Cr By Cash			13 25
		Bal due			10 00

Paid

M E Lyell Pres

Bills Not Paid on the First of Each Month will be Discontinued.

Bought of WEISS & GOLDSTEIN.

Dry Goods Department

This bill does not include any amount you may owe prior to October 1st, 1892.

Mrs A. B. Finley

Folio 107

Greenville, Miss., Dec 31 1892

17	17 yds Dble Damask	90	7 75

WEISS & GOLDSTEIN

Dry Goods Department

Greenville, Miss. Nov 3 1892

Mrs A. B. Finley

Bought of J. H. LEAVENWORTH,

MANUFACTURER OF

TERMS CASH. LUMBER AND SHINGLES

10	M. 2x4-12		1 25

Paid

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN COAL.

Greenville, Miss., Dec 14 189 2

M Methodist Parsonage

Bought of Pittsburgh Coal Co.

OFFICE FOOT OF MAIN STREET.

J. B. SORUGGS, Manager.

Dec 14	Tons PITTSBURGH COAL delivered at		
	" " Wood		1 50
		A. B. Finlay	$1.50
	Received payment,	Pgh Coal Co	

S. R. DUNN, Prest. JOHN BURNET, JR., Vice Prest. A. K. BURNET, Sec'y and Treas.

GREENVILLE, MISS., Feb 1 189 3

Methodist Parsonage

HARDWARE CO.

STOVES HA

AND GLASS.

No. 321 WASHINGTON AVE.

Dec 14	1 Broom 35	1/2 Ax Handle 25	85
	Rec'd		
	Greenville Hardware Co		
	Proprs.		

Nov 10th 93

3 75/100

Rec'd of Mrs A B Finney

Three 75/100 Dollars

on a/c of Stockings for fall wear

Sterling & Smith

by J J Sterling

STATEMENT.

Brunswick, Mo. Dec 5 189[illegible]

M. Methodist Parsonage

To The Starling & Smith Co., Dr.

22 SOUTH POPLAR STREET.

To Balance, account rend.		1 75
" Mdse.		

STARLING & SMITH CO.
PAID
DEC
PER

Received of M. E. Church
$5.50 on Parsonage work.

Mary A Alexander

Sept 15th 1893

Oct 8th Rec'd $5.00

Nov 8th Rec'd 8.30

Mr Alexander returned $3.75 of this $8.75 which was paid Mr. L. D Smith Nov 10th on the shingles for Parsonage

Aid Society Feb. 6th 1900.

$15.30 Paid to Dr. Thos Thomas by Mrs. Stone on the Paint Bill $15.00 Cr. Sum on Kitchen stove.

In Treasury 0.60

All bills Paid & no debts.

Paid in at society $1.60

1.20

In Treasury .40

Mrs Somerville

$121.25 Missionary Sac
ount to Corporate Treasurer

IN 1839 METHODISTS ERECTED THE FIRST CHURCH IN COUNTY

1839——1939

By MISS SUE P. WEBB

The earliest authentic accounts of Methodism in this section were given from memory by Mrs. Ann Finley, who as a child of 11 years had come with her parents to Washington county in 1806. In those days a few settlers resided upon the lands they owned along the river bank and because most of these men were unmarried, the bend in which their lands lay became known as Bachelor's Bend. Lands farther back from the river were covered with virgin forests and huge cane brakes where the cane grew to great height.

In those early days of the county's history, there was no organized church, no church building, and the only religious services were those held by visiting preachers who came at rare intervals. In 1837 Reverend H. R. Dukes, formerly of Philadelphia, located with his family on or near the site which later was to become old Greenville. He was a consecrated Christian gentleman who preached to his neighbors as he had opportunity to assemble. He and [illegible] visiting minister had the use of Mrs. William Blanton's house as a place of worship. Mr. and Mrs. Blanton owned a large planta-

tion, on a part of which in 1839 the little new town of Greenville was laid off.

Mrs. [illegible] who as a widow married Dr. [illegible] Threlkeld, is remembered as [illegible] Threlkeld. She was a woman of [illegible] character and was deeply devoted to her church.

Methodists Build County's First Church in 1839

In 1839 the first church erected in Washington county was built near the site later chosen for Old Greenville and was constructed of rough hewn logs and had rough, hewn benches which served for years.

The pulpit was built like a chimney constructed of stones and rose to a height of several feet above a man's head. There the minister stood to preach to those who had come from far and near to hear him and it was said that some good brothers tried to compensate for the infrequency of their visits by the length of their sermons.

When the county seat was moved from Princeton to the newly located site of Old Greenville, a handsome brick courthouse was erected and as permission was given to use the court

(Continued on Page 4)

IN 1839 METHODISTS ERECTED THE FIRST CHURCH IN COUNTY

(Continued from page 1)

house as a place of worship the [illegible] church was founded.

About this time the church was organized with 12 members. Several years later a frame church was erected at Old Greenville.

While the courthouse was in use as a place of worship, the people had a rare privilege in hearing Dr. Milburn, a famed sermonic. Dr. Milburn, the blind preacher, later served for many years as chaplain in congress. He was a friend of Miss Mary Bailie, whose beautiful home was ever open to the faithful servant of God, and consequently ministered at times to the pleasure of such men as Dr. Milburn. Miss Bailie had dedicated to God as young life filled with everything to make her world responsive and of her abundance she gave freely and joyously. Later when war and death had desolated the city which had been full to overflowing with riches and love, her faith shone brighter and in her poverty she gave constant service and more than a tenth of her meager income. Her life was a benediction.

Present Church Erected in 1860

In 1860 the new comfortable frame church was built on the hilltop from which it now presides. Here the new town was laid off, and [illegible]

SOMERVILLE-HOWORTH FAMILY

Greenville M.E. Church, Methodist Industrial Association.
Financial Records, 1873-1879.

Volume 19

Record of the "Methodist Industrial Association",
First Methodist Church, Greenville, Mississippi,
1873-1879.

The period included in this record was the trying days of Reconstruction, poverty, illness and the Yellow Fever epidemic of 1878 when over half the local population died.

Mrs. M. Smith is S.Myra Smith, Mrs. Nugent was Col.W.L.Nugent's third wife, Aimee Webb; Kate Cox later was Mrs. W.P.Kretschmar, mother of W.P.Kretschmar who died Nov.21,1963, she was a neice of and lived with Mrs. Smith.

Descendants of most of the members of this Association live in Greenville, Mississippi in 1963.

April 1963

"Methodist Industrial
Association Book" - presented
by Miss Talcott -
March 25-1873 -

Mrs Baker 20

Miss Cox 24

Mrs Dunn 28

Mr Finley 32 Miss H Finley 36

Miss McCalley 40 Mrs Montgomery 44

Mrs Shelby 48 · Mrs Smith 52

Mrs Twigg 56 Mrs Thobel 60

Mrs Valliant 64

Mrs Armstrong 68

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Copied from the old book.

Be it remembered that on Tuesday the 18th day of July 1876 at the residence of Mrs S.B. Finley in the Town of Greenville Washington Co. Miss were assembled pursuant to previous appointment the following named ladies.
Mrs M Smith, Mrs S.B. Finley Mrs Lang Collins Mrs Adams Miss B Finley Mrs Dunn.
Where upon the ladies present resolved themselves and those who might thereafter become associated with them into an Association the purposes of which will appear upon the further perusal of this volume.
The following officers were elected. President - Mrs Smith. Treasurer. Mrs Finley - Secretary Mrs L.B. Collins - On suggestion of Mrs Smith the Society adopted for its name

2 "The Methodist Industrial Association"

It was resolved that each member be fined 15 cts for each absence. Miss Katie Cox Mrs M. Nelson & Mrs Montgomery were afterwards admitted as members of the association.

The following ~~orders~~ for work was received which was agreed should be done at the prices named.

The Society then adjourned to meet at Mrs Smiths next Tuesday.

The Collins Secretary

The Association met at Mrs Smiths. Ladies present Mrs Smith, Mrs Finley, Mrs Dunn, Mrs M Nelson, Miss L Cox Miss B Finley work received 4 collar chemise for Mrs A Archer 3 gowns, 1 long gown dress 1 night dress 12 baby dresses for Mrs Davenport 4 suits of clothes 1 pair of suspenders for "Boys Club"

The Society met at Mrs Smiths. next Tuesday afternoon. Ladies present - Mrs Smith Mrs Adams Mrs Fenley Mrs Nelson Mrs Dunn Mrs Gallant Mrs B Fenley Mrs K Lost. work received 4 Shirts for Mrs Simes -

Mrs Gallant. Secretary

The Society met at Mrs Collins - all the members present - The Treasurer reports 36 dollars in the Treasury, it was decided by all to pay Mr Adams out of the funds, for church expenses he has paid - orders for work 4 ruffled drawers for a child Grape ruffling 1 pair of Pillow slips & bolster case ruffled work Grape ruffling

The Society met at Mrs Adams Mrs Tenney work one dress for Mrs Stone.
Ladies present - Mrs Smith Mrs Gallant Mrs Dunn Mrs B Fenley - Mrs Longspeed admitted as a member - orders for work. 1 R Shirts for Dr Talbot 2 baby gowns for Mrs Penny - 1 pair of pants for Mr Shall. 4 pairs of drawers for Mrs Longspeed & 4 Bodies &

The Society met at Mrs Smiths, Ladies present Mrs Smiths, Mrs Gallant, Mrs Dunn Mrs Fenley, Miss B. Fenley - Mrs Longspeed Mrs Wilcosky admitted a member orders for work 2 night Shirts for Mrs Brown. 1 Shirt for Mrs Longspeed -

The Society met at Mrs Fenleys - Members present Mrs Smith, Mrs Adams Mrs Longspeed Mrs Dunn Mrs Wilcosky - orders for work 1 dress 6 cotton chemise 1 plain Skirt - 1 tucked Skirt for Mrs Poston -
2 R Gowns - 1 dress for Mrs Gallant

For Mrs Bacon 4 baby gowns ruffled down in front & neck & arms at 75 cts a piece & three yards of thread.		3	00
Mrs Dunn six pair of Drawers at 75 cts a piece		4	50
Mrs Villiant - 2 ruffled aprons with Mogue ruffling & thread - at 35 cts a piece			70
Mrs John Nelson one colored dress.		1	00
Miss Finley 2 aprons 10 cts a piece			20
Miss H Finley presented the association - 4 Bs by making Gents Hats		4	00
4 chemise for Mrs Archer.		4	00
1 Raglet - dress flounced		3	50
1 Gingham dress.		1	00
3 gowns at 75 cts		2	25
12 Baby Aprons for Mrs Daugut -		5	00
4 Suits of Clothes & Suspenders at 75 cts a piece "Boss Boss"		3	00
4 Shirts for Mr Semmes -		4	00
4 childs dresses ruffled 35 cts a piece.		1	40
1 pair of Pillow slips & case - thread furnished. Mrs Villiants.		1	00
1 dress with two skirts for Mrs Stone -		5	00
2 R Shirts for Dr Walker		1	00
2 B Gowns ruffled 75 cts a piece for Mrs Penny		1	50
1 pair of pants for Mr Hall		1	50
4 girls dresses D & T		2	00
4 Bodies ruffled for Mrs Longsfield -		2	00
2 R Shirts for Mrs Brown		2	00
1 Skirt for Mrs Longsfield		1	00
1 dress. for Mrs Wilcoxby colored.		1	25
6 Chemise		6	00
1 Tucked Skirt -		1	00
1 plain Skirt - for Mrs Pafford.			60
2 R Gown 125 cts each		2	50

	1	Sack ruffles with mock ruffling	1	00
	1	dress with 2 bias folds with black velvet around the skirt for Mrs Talbot	10	
	1	calico dress with a linen piece around the skirt for Mrs Talbot	2	30

1 The Methodist Industrial Association
reorganised on the Wednesday
of March 2d 5 1873. at Mrs M Smiths -
the following named ladies were
present - Mrs Smith. Mrs Bird Twigg
Mrs Lemy Vallient Mrs Shelby Mrs
Helen Finley Miss Kate Cox Miss McCalley
the members not being present -
the reelection of Officers was
postponed - Orders for work 2 5 pair
of Pantloons for Messrs Nelson & Twiggs
sons - 6 Aprons for Mrs Shelby -
Six Gentlemen shirts for Mrs Nelson
&c -

Mrs Lemy Vallient Secretary -

2 Tuesday April 1 1872 The Society
met - at - Mrs B Twiggs - Ladies
present - Mrs Finley Mrs Worthington
Mrs Smith, Mrs Shelby, Mrs B Twigg
Mrs William Anderson - Miss Vallient, - Miss
H Finley - Miss McCalley - Miss K Cox
& Mrs Threlkeld members not present -
Orders for work 2 Muzgutters Trousers -
Rules adopted, Each member
absent - should be fined 25 cts -
2. Each member to sew 6 doz work
of work each week - and to
be fined 6 2 cts if the work was
in the society & they did not - Mrs
Mrs [redacted] request - Mrs Anderson
Mrs - wish to be elected President
again - Miss Helen Finley elected
President - Mrs Finley Treasurer
Mrs Vallient - Secretary -

Mrs Vallient - Secretary -

3. The Society - met - at - Mrs Finley
Tuesday 4 oclock April 7 -
Ladies present - Mrs Finley Mrs Smith
Mrs Worthington Mrs Twigg - Mrs Shelby
Mrs Vallient Miss K Cox Mrs -
Mrs Threlkeld Miss McCalley Mrs Shelby
absent - fined 25 cts each Mrs Nelson
4. Tuesday April 14 -
The Society - met - at - Mrs Vallients

Members present
Mrs Dorothington. Mrs Triggs Mrs Archer
Mrs D. Mrs Shelby Miss Coe Miss McCalley
Mrs Fenley & Miss Felen absent from
sickness - Mrs Smith absent -
Miss Threlkeld absent fined 75 cts -
Mrs Dennis admitted into the members
Orders for work & apparel for Mrs
Fenley at 75 cts a piece
2 stripes & gowns for Mrs Valiant 75
cts a piece.

5. Tuesday Eve April 21 -
The Society - met at Mrs Dennis. Members
present, Mrs Smith, Mrs Fenley Mrs Dennis
Mrs Triggs, Mrs Shelby, Miss H. Fenley,
Miss Coe, Miss McCalley - Mrs Dorothington
Mrs Threlkeld. paid there absent fee
& 50 cts for there sewing fines.
Mrs Valiant absent - fee 25 cts -
Mrs Archer resigned.
work in the society - 2 colored dresses.
for colored women - 1 Gown for
Mrs Dorothington - 1 childes dress for Mrs
Shelby -

6 Tuesday. April 28 -
The Society met - at - Mrs Shelbys
Members present - Mrs Fenley, Mrs
Dennis, Mrs Shelby, Mrs Threlkeld, Mrs
Smith, Mrs Triggs, Miss Coe, Miss
Fenley, Miss McCalley. Mrs Dorothington
Mrs Valiant absent - Mrs D paid
her absent fee & fine. Mrs Valiant
paid absent fee work. 1 dress trimmed only for Mrs Smith

3 Tuesday. May 5 -
The Society met at Mrs Smiths
members present - Mrs Dennis Mrs
Dorothington, Mrs Fenley, Mrs Smith, Mrs
Triggs Mrs Valiant Miss McCalley
Miss Fenley Miss Coe. Mrs Dorothington
resigned this day, presented the Society with
5 dollars - Mrs Grimes presented 6 dollars
Money in the Treasurery this day 31 dollars
& 50 cts - orders for work one Gown
for Mrs Dorothington 1.00 - 1 drapes gown for
Mrs Valiant 5 5 cts -

Tuesday eve Oct 7th 1873.
The society met at Mrs. J.

Valliants - at 6 oclock - Ones heard pres-
-ent Mrs Valliant Mrs Foster - Mrs
Haworth - Miss Helen Finlay -
No work in society - times dull,
financially. Hereafter society to
meet at 4 oclock. Mrs Foster brought
in fifty cents for work she has
done -

Tuesday eve Oct 14th
The society met at Mrs J. B. Finlays
Members present Mrs Bettie Shelby,
Mrs Foster, Mrs Finlay, & Miss Helen
Finlay - No work done - no money
taken in - times still dull -
But little interest manifested by
the members - much dickerness in our
town - we hope when the health
improves we will have brighter
times than at present -

Tuesday 21st
The society met at Mrs Bettie Dunn,
Members present Mrs Smith, Mrs Shelby
Mrs Foster, Mrs B. Dunn, Miss Kate Coy
Miss Helen Finlay - Mrs Foster brought
in fifty cents for work - Miss Coy
brought $2 - for work done
Mrs B. Dunn handed in her
resignation, No work in Soci-
ty - Gloomy - Gloomy -

Tuesday 28th
Society met at Mrs B. Shelby,
Members present - Mrs Finlay -
Mrs Shelby - Miss Kate Coy - Miss Hel
Finlay - No money taken in -
No work in society -
Resolved by unanimal agree-
ment - we would suspend for
the present, as times are
so hard - money scarce -

Dec 11th 1873.

Tableaux & Supper for the debt
raising on the Parsonage - We had
had liberal contributions from
the members - every thing went
off pleasantly - & with success
After paying expenses we
had on hand - $246.70
Paid into Judge Ballinger's hands
on the 13th/78 said money to pay
the debt on Methodist Par-
sonage -

A. B Finlay Treasurer in

1871		Dr		
July 18.	To amt entered money-rec'd			
	Entrance &c			50
" 19	Mrs Valliant		1.	70
	Mrs Penny 4 gowns		9.	00
	Mrs Brown		4.	50
	Miss M. Nelson		1.	00
	Presented H. M. Finlay		4.	00
	A. Finlay - J. Valliant			50
			$15.	20
July 31st				
	Three suits clothes		2.	25
	Entrance fee			35
	Curtains			50
	Three Chimneys		3.	00
	Presented - H. M. Finlay		1.	00
	Mrs Ingalls dresses		4.	50
	3 - Gowns		2.	25
	12 Aprons		5.	00
	Concert suit		1.	00
	Musquito Bar			25
			35.	50
Aug 15th				
	Presented - H. Finlay		6.	00
	4 Chimneys Mrs Archer		4.	00
	Absence fee			15
	A. B. Finlay			20
	1. Dress Skirt		1.	50
	1. pair childs drawers		1.	25
	1. Pr Gents pants		1.	50
	1. Pillow & bolster slips		1.	00
			50.	90
Aug 17.				
	Bal cash on hand.		35.	90

Account with M. I. Association

			Dr
Aug 17			
	By cash Mrs. Adams		12.00
	Thread & needles		3.00
			15.00

A. B. Finlay Treasurer in account

1871-		Dr.
	To amt Brt forward	35.90
Aug 22nd		
	Two babes gowns	1.50
	Presented H. Finlay	1.00
	1 Dress Mrs Stone	5.00
	3 night shirts	3.00
		10.50
		46.40
Aug 26th		
	Bal cash on hand	35.40
Aug 29th		
	1 Dress	1.25
	1 Shirt Mrs Longsfield	1.00
	5 bodys 4 pair drawers	3.60
		41.25
Sept 2nd		
	Mrs Paxtons work	5.00
	Presented by Mrs C. Gay	80
	Mrs Longsfield	1.00
	Mrs Valliant own attendance	20
		48.25
Sept 21st		
	2 Shirts Mrs Longsfield	2.50
	A. B. Finlay absent	.50
	Mrs Barchners work	4.10
	Mrs Penrice 2 dresses	1.50
		56.85
Oct 3rd		
	2 night shirts	2.00
	Presented	50
	Mrs Barchner	25
	Mary Nelson presented	50
	Mrs C. Gay "	1.00
	Mrs Penrice work	2.00
		65.10

with In. J. Association

				64
Aug 26th				
		By cash Dr Sullivan		11.00

A. B. Finlay Treasurer in

			Dr.	
1871		To Amt Brt forward	63.	10
Oct 12th		3 Undershirts	1.	50
		" Pair drawers	1.	50
		2. Night Shirts	2.	00
		Making Shirts		50
		Mrs. Peling -	9.	00
		Mrs. Jackson -	4.	00
			75.	60
Oct 24th		Presented by Mrs. Sugent	10.	00
		Mrs Ballard work -	6.	75
		Mattie Jackson work	2.	40
		Mrs. Haycraft "	2.	00
			19.	75
Nov 4th		P. Mosby 4 pair Pants	1.	20
		Mrs. Ballard	5.	00
		Mrs. Smiths Milk	31.	80
		Mrs. Irish Work -	2.	00
		Mrs. Singisfield	7.	00
		Sue Trigg, gave	5.	00
		Bettie Finlay	5.	00
			153.	75
Nov 16th		Bal. cash on hand	53.	75
Nov 16th		Milk Money -	1.	75
		" "	2.	00
		" Mrs. Wilkasky -	12.	00
		Mrs. Gergen Milk money	1.	00
		Presented as Trigg		50
		Mrs. Nelson dress -	2.	00
		" " Presents -	5.	00
		Mrs. Brown	1.	50
			79.	50

Account with M. J. Association

			Cr
Oct 30th	By Cash Mrs Adams		$100.

A. B. Finlay Treasurer in

1871-		Dr
	To Amt Brt forward	79.50
Nov 20th		
	Jas Brown	.50
	Mrs Worthington	2.00
	Parsonage Safe	5.00
	A. B. Finlay	10.00
	Mrs I. Callidut	10.00
		107.00
Dec 8th		
	Bal cash on hand	7.00
Dec 13th		
	Jas Worthington	2.50
	Mrs Mary Nelson	6.00
	Mrs Church	2.00
		12.00
Dec 18th		
	Bal cash on hand	5.70

Account with M. J. Association

			Cr.
Dec 8th			
	By cash H. & A. Haycraft		1.00

Dec 19th				
	By cash Oil & Chimneys			.95
" 23rd	"	" Cleaning Church		1.00
" 26th	"	" Christmas Tree		4.35
				6.30

		Mrs Sanchez-		$	cts
2	1	childs Apron			40
3	1	Musquito bar -			75-
	1	dress Skirt -			50
4		absence fee			25-

Miss Cox -

	1	Apron			40
	1	Le Skirt			50
		absence fee			25
		Pants			60
week 5		Transfusion Children -		1.	25

Mrs Dauer-

1st week-	1	Night gown			75-
2nd " -	1	dress		2.	50
3		Pants -			40
4.		Night-Gown			70

Week Mrs Soulof-

1st	5	pairs Ff. socks @ 40		2	00
2nd		" "			
3rd		" "			
4th		" "			
5th	4	" " 40		1.	60
6		" "			
7.		" "		"	"

Miss H. Finley

		goods low-			10
1st week	1	Apron			40
2nd	1	"			80
3rd.	1	Muscuito bar			25.
4 week		Light-			
5 "	1/2	dress-		1	00
6	1	N gown half.			50

Mrs R Colley

2nd Week	1	1 childs apron			40
3rd	1	" apron & Skirt			55
4	1	Dress body & sleeves 2/5-		1.	10
5	1	Gown		1.	05
6	1	half a gown			30

Mrs Montgomery -

Mrs Shelby -

2		fine			5-0
3		"			5-0
4		fine			5-0
5		fine			5-0

Mrs Smith

1	5	pairs of pants @ 40		2.	00
2		"			
3		"			
4		" ~~absent fee & fine~~			75
5		1 childs dress - ~~fixed~~			40
6		fence —			10
7	1	Wagon			75

Week - Mrs Worthington Town -

1 Sh -	3	Under Hinds -		1	50
2 "		"			
3 -		"			
4 -		fine. & absents -			.75
5 -		fine - & absence			75
6		fine & absent fee			75 -

A. B. Finlay Treasurer in

1872			
Jan 1st			
	To Amt Brt forward		5.70
	Presents		.90
	Mrs " Swiss shirts		7.50
	Mrs " Longstreets		6.25
			19.75
Jan 9th	"		
	Mrs Longstreets		2.50
	Mrs " Backner		1.25
	Mrs " J. Valliant		10.00
	Mrs " Paxton		2.50
	Mrs Brown Pillow Slips		.50
Feb 21st	Mrs " Witkowski		8.00
	Mrs " Ingwerts		6.00
	Mrs " Smith Cake among		30.00
			80.50
Feb 21st			
	Bal cash on hand		80.00
Feb 27th			
	Mrs Money		26.00
	Mrs Shelby		4.00
	One Apron		.75
	" "		1.00
			111.75
Mar 5th	"		
	Mrs " Witkowski		6.00
	Two Aprons		2.25
	Mrs " Gay presented		1.50
			121.50
Feb 26th			
	Bal cash on hand		21.50

Account with M. J. Association

			62
Jan 14th	By cash Thread		.50

Feb 26th	By cash W. A. Haycraft		$100.00

A. B. Finlay Treasurer in

1872		Dr.
	To amt Bk forward	21.50
April 15th	Initiation Money	41.15
	" Langsfield	2.00
	" Mr. Corrman	1.00
		65.65
April 17th	Mrs. Smith pd	11.25
		76.90
April 24th	Mrs Blantons Initiation	2.00
		78.90
April 7th	Bal Cash on hand	.90

Account with M. L. Association

		Cr.
April 15th		
	By cash Church Camp	3.00
	" " Mrs Adams	25.00
		$28.00
April 7th		
	By cash W. A. Haycraft	$ 50.00
		$78.00
June 1st		
	By Cash screen	.90

A. B. Fairlay Treasurer in

1873.			Dr.	
Mar 26th				
		Contributions from Casual	1.	90
April 1st				
		4 Aprons Mrs. Shelby	1.	60
		Mrs. Theobald - fee		25
		Donation Mrs. Warren		10
			3.	85
April 8th				
		Kate Cox absence fee		25
		Mrs. Doniphan 2 Bars	1.	50
		Mrs. Theobald work		50
		Mrs. Shelby work		50
		Mrs " 2 Aprons		50
	17	Pair pants. Nelsons	6.	80
		6 Mrs. Cauley absent fee		25
		Mrs. Theobald " "		25
		Mrs. Shelby " "		25
		Mrs. Shelby 1 Skirt bk		25
		6 Mrs. Cauley work -		50
		Mrs. Maggie Archer work		50
		Mrs. Theobald absence fee		25
		Mrs. Theobalds work -		50
		Mrs. Smiths absence fee		25
			16.	90
April 22nd				
		Mrs. Theobald work		50
		" " absence		25
		Mrs. Smith work		50
		Misses Mrs. Cauley work -		50
		Mrs. P. Hunt donation		50
		Mrs. Shelby - fine		50
		Maj Arbuckle 6 Shirts	9.	00
		Mrs. Worthington - fine		50
		Mrs " from attendance		25
		Mrs Pelliant " "		25
			23.	65
April 27th				
		Bettie Dunn 1 Dress	2	50
			46.	15

Account with Jr. F. Association

1873.			Cr
	By Cash 2 doz spoons Thieu		$1.50

Total $1.50

A. B. Finlay Treasurer in

			Dr
1873			
	To Amt Brt forward		19.10
May 22nd			
	Mrs. S. Valliant presented		2.00
	Mrs " Sam Montgomery 6 aprons finished		1.50
May 26th			
	Mrs Valliant absent		.25
	" " work		1.00
	Mrs Shelby absent 2 days		.50
	Mattie Gibsons work		1.50
	work Mrs E. Blanton		6.60
	Mrs Shelbys Dues		1.00
	Mrs. Putman Cash		.35
	Mrs " Sims "		5.00
	" Foster "		1.00
			59.80
May 31st			
	To Mrs Valliant		5.00
	" Parsonage fund		5.00
	" Mrs Valliant Coffee Pot		1.00
	" " Finlay Cash		3.05
			59.85
June 3rd			
	Mrs " Dave Trigg work		.50
	" " " fine		.25
	Mrs Valliant work		.50
	Mrs Mrs Glasgow work		2.50
	" E. Blanton presented		.40
	Mrs Mattie Gibson 1 Bar		.75
	Mrs F. Montgomery donation		5.00
	Mrs Smith donation		5.00
	1 Pr Pants Mrs Shelby		1.00
	Mrs " J. Valliant work		.50
	Mrs Mrs Glasgow Unfinished Shirt		1.00
	Mrs E. Lay donation		1.00
	Mrs Mrs Glasgow work		15.25
			53.65
June 26th	Balance Cash on Hand		6.65

Account with Gr. F. Association

1870.				62½
May 31st				
	By Cash Habricht & Skeuk			16.35
	" " C. Wirth			16.50
	" " H. C. Wetherbee			4.50
	" " Cash Bowl			1.00
	" " Drayage			1.50
	" " Matting			9.00
	Caroline & Husband work			5.00
				55.35

1873				
	By Cash Habricht 3 chairs			4.50
	" " Charles moving house			10.00
June 26	" " Bar sticks			1.50
" "	" " Washing			.50
" "	" " C. Wirth			8.50
" "	" " Mrs. Smith Bar.			5.00
				30.00

A. B. Tenney Treasurer in

1873.			Dr.	
June	15th	Amt B't Forward	3	65
		Mrs Valliant 4 W. Shirts	4.	00
		" " 2 weeks absence		50
		" " " " Work	1	00
		Vinj 1 Apron	1.	50
		Donation		10
			10.	75
July		Donation by Mrs C. Gay	2.	00
		Donation		25
Sept		Frank Valliant's presents	5.	00
			18	00
June	12th	Balance Cash on hand		50
Oct	7th	Tea dresses by Mrs H Foster		50
"		Mrs Foster		50
"		Miss Kate Coy	2	00
			3.	50
		Bal - Cash on hand -	1.	50

Account with M. E. Association

1873.		
June 12th	By Cash Tuben Trigg & Co	17.50
	By cash on Pitcher	2.00
		19.50

By Cash coal for Church 1.50

A. B. Finlay Treasurer in Acct

		Dr.
Dec 17th		
	Mrs Smith - ½ doz Spoons ½ doz knives & forks from the Lupper -	
	Mrs Brannan Nelson ½ doz knives & forks -	60
	Seat 1 doz to Parsonage -	
	A. B. Finlay two knives & forks	20
		1.80
	Candles left from Tableaux	1.00
	Ballance on Parsonage	8.15
		10.95
	Ballance Cash on hand -	6.95
Nov 28th	Canton flannel Tableaux	2.80
		9.75

Account with St. J. Association

June	5th	1874.		Cr
		By cash two Lamps for Church		4 00

		Nelson & Trigg — 2 Gowns D4 pr.	10	00
		Maj Helmes 6 Ch shirts D32 pr.	3	00
		Mrs Lowthrop — 2 N Gowns D1 00	2	00
		Mrs Lowthrop Turning collies dress	1	25
		Mrs Shelby 6 Aprons — 6 Chs skirt	2	25
	1	collies dress bias flds	2	00
	1	dress work — flounce	2	50
	3	N Gowns for Mrs Vallent D75 (Sloped)	2	25
	2	Musquets — bows for Mrs Dimples D75	1	50
	1	plain collies dress	1	50
	1	Childs dress — for Mrs Shelby		40

Feb 20th 1874

Money subscribed for the payment of Methodist E. Parsonage debt

Mrs Shelby	5.00
Mrs Smith	5.00
Miss Fate Cox	5.00
Mrs Ann Worthington	5.00
Mr. R. B. Wilson	5.00
Mr Sam Finlay	5.00
Mrs A. B. Finlay	5.00
Miss H. M. Finlay	2.50
Miss S. R. Pelham	2.50
Miss B. D. Finlay	2.50
Mrs Bryz	2.00
Dr C. Montgomery	3.00
Mr Tom Brown	3.00
Mrs Foster	1.00
	$51.50

L. B. Finlay Treasurer in

1877				
Nov	19th	Amt in Treasury last Smith	1.	00
"	26th	Bettie Finlay donation		25
"	"	Helen Finlay "	1.	25
"	30	Mrs L. B. Theobald dona.	5.	00
		2 Double wrappers - Infants		75
		1 Polonaise Mrs Hood.	1.	00
	"	Mrs Shanks.		30.
	"	Donation.		50
Nov	"	Calico dress for girl		75
Dec	3d.	Helen Finlay Dona	1.	25
"	"	Mrs Smith "	2	50
"	7	Suit clothes - Mrs Trigg		75
"		2 Gowns Mrs Yerger.	2.	00
Dec	7th	Parsonage Aid Society	5.	15
"	10	Helen Finlay Donation	1.	50
"	"	Mrs Pritchman wrapper		40
"	"	3 Aprons		75
"	"	4 Dresses Mrs R. Trigg.	4.	00
"	"	Mrs Sue Trigg Donation		50
"	11th	6 aprons L. B. Finlay	1	50
"	17	Mrs Wilzinsky Dona	1	00
	"	" Wilson Dona	1.	00
"	"	Mrs Will Yerger Pants -	1.	00
"	"	Miss Helen - don -	1.	50
"	"	Donation -		65
"	31	Mrs Wilcoskin dona -	3.	00
"	"	Mrs Theobald - "	1.	00
"	"	Miss Helen Finlay dona -	1.	00
"	"	Mrs Lon Yerger -	1.	60
"	"	Mrs Pritchman - sheets		20
"	"	Mrs Smith - dona -		20
"	"		43.	25
		Donation Wilcoskin	1.	00
			44.	25
"	L. B. Finlay aid money for 1878		1.	00
			45.	25
R.	Aid Society		1.	00
			44.	25

account with M. I Association

			Cr.	
Dec	4	By Cash Calico		95
"	"	" " Sheeting		3.50
"	8	Cal. walls Parsonage		9.00
"	11	By Cas mending Sofa & furniture Rec		2.50
"	17	By Cash Hat Rack		30
"	18	" " Parsonage Carpet		20.00
				$46.25

Ledger Page 1878

A. B. Finlay Treasurer in a/c -

			Dr
1878.			
Jan	7	6 Dresses Mrs Archer -	3.00
"	"	H. M. Finlay - Dona -	50
		Mrs M. Smith Dona	50
"	14	Mrs Dr Finlay "	25
	18	H. M. Finlay Dona	50
	28	Helen Dona	50
	"	Mrs Smith Dona	50
"	"	3 Pair drawers -	90
"		Mrs R. Twigg 4 gowns -	1.50
		Mrs Williams 4 Bodys -	1.60
		Sallie Pelham Dona	10
"	29	Mrs Hampham dona -	5.00
	"	Donation	25
	"	Mrs M. Smith -	2.00
		Mrs Langsfield	1.00
"	29	Mrs Wilcox	3.40
			21.00
Feb	1st	Mrs Theobald to Paint Church -	25.00
"	4	H. M. Finlay Dona -	25
"	"	Mrs Manifold "	15
"	"	Mrs Smith "	10
"	12	H. M. Finlay Dona -	25
"	"	Mrs Wm Yerger 6 dresses	3.60
19th	"	One Veil	50
"	"	Mrs Smith donation	15
Mar	5th	2 Dresses, child Mrs J. Yerger -	1.20
"	"	2 Bolster Slips K. Teutschmar	25
"	"	2 Waist Aprons -	75
"	8	A. B. Finlay Painting Church -	50.00
"	11	Mrs Yerger 6 Baby Shirts -	2.40
"	12th	Mrs Smith for Dea Bowles	1.25
"	"	1 Pair child drawers	30
"	"	2 Aprons - Waistcoat bib -	50
Mar	18th	2 Aprons -	75
"	19	Little dress Kate Kretschmar	50
	"	1 Calico Shirt	75
"	"	Mrs Ingram Shirt & basque -	1.00
"	21	Mrs Archer 2 gowns - 6 - children	1.50
"	"	Contributions for Window	6.50
"	"		70.65
			$70.65

With Bk. S. Association

1878.				60	
Jan	10th	By Cash Thread			25
"	29	" Cash, Jno Theobald painting church		21	00
Feb	1st	By Cash Painting Church		25	00
Mar	8th	By Cash Mrs Page by order Mrs H. B. Theobald		12	00
Mar	23	By Cash Oil bottles Thread		5	70
"	"	" Cash rec. Motto		6	00
	31	" " On hand			70
				69	95

70 6 5
69 95 6
70

A. B. Finlay Dr.

Mch	28th	To Bal Cash on hand		70
"	"	Two pair drawers Irish Frieze		60
"	"	One Calico dress.	1	50
"	"	Mrs Lewis - 2 Baley dresses -		40
April	2nd	Mrs Smith donation		25
"	"	Mrs Slate Pinkerton marsden -		25
"	"	H. M. Finlay donation		50
April	4	Donation		50
"	"	Refunded from Aid Society P. Beds		80
"	9th	Mrs Cairman & for Pants boys -	2	00
"	"	Mrs Smith Donation		50
"	10	3 Shirts for Prince	2	25
"	17	Mrs M. Smith donation		50
	"	H. M. Finlay dona		50
"	18	H. M. Finlay "		60
"	20th	Mrs Hood dau Bonnet -		75
	"	Donation		50
4	"	H. M. Finlay donation		50
"	"	Refunded from Aid Society P. Beds		70
"	23	Pin cushion	2	00
"	"	L. B. Pelham dona -		25
"	24	Bed quilt	2	00
"	"	Donation M. Smith		10
"	"	Mrs Archer 3 suits clothes bill H.	2	00
"	"	Mrs McElvain 3 Bodies Books		90
"	"	Mrs Pinkerton cook - dress child		25
"	"	Mrs McElvain - 3 skirts Maggie -	1	20
"	"	Sarah Wilsons - Dress -		75
"	"	Refunded from Aid Society Brown Bill -	1	00
May	7th	Mrs Price 2 dresses	2	00
"	"	Refunded for lamp chimneys -		50
"	9	Help donations		50
		Mrs Wm Yerger 4 pr drawers, self	3	00
"		" " Linen Sacks - 6 -	2	00
		Mrs M. Price 4 dresses Mary -	2	00
		Matinee Bar -		50
May	21st	Mrs Hughes work -	2	25
			$40	50
"	"	Bed Quilt	1	50
			$42	00

M. I. Association

Mch 25

May 1st By Cash Church chimneys &c — 6.20
" 4th By Cash Mrs Thurbald painting Church 17.50

May 29th By Cash Mrs Thurbald Painting M.E. Church — 16 50

40.20

40.40

A B Finlay Treas -

1878 -		Cash on Hand -	1.	80
June	15	Miss M Smith donation		25
"	"	Mrs Manifold "		25
"	"	H. M. Finlay "		25
"	"	A B. Finlay "		25
"	29	" " "		25
July	15	Mrs M. Smith "		25
"	31 -	Mrs Manifold 4 meetings	1.	00
"	"	H. M. Finlay -	1.	40
Aug	14	H. M. Finlay		75
"	"	Miss M. Smith	1.	00
"		A. B. Finlay	2.	00
"		Katie Pretschmar pillow slips	1.	00
Nov	12th	Sale of flower Parsonage -		50
Dec	3rd	A B. Finlay dues -		75
		Mrs manifold dues -	1.	75
"	5	Apron		50
"		Mrs Smith dues -	1.	50
"	"	Miss Gaskers dues -		50
"	"	A. B. Finlay Donation -		25
"	10th	Mrs Shelby Apron		25
"	"	Mrs. Shelby donation	1.	00
"	12	Mrs Powell donation		50
"	"	Miss Bettie Finlay donation	1.	10
"	"	Miss J. Pelham donation	1.	00
"	"	Miss B. Finlay dues	1.	00
"	13 -	Mrs. Grout. Donation -		1 50
	"	Mrs. Theobald donation	5	00
"	16	Miss McCauley "	1	00
"	"	Mrs Dr. Price -	1	00
"	17	Mrs [redacted] Pretschmar	2.	00
"	"	Mrs. Wilson	1.	00
"	"	Mrs Whitcomb		50
"	"	Mrs Kate Pretschmar	1	00
"	"	Mrs. Dr Price -		50
"	"	Mrs Turnbull - "		10
"	"	Mr. Egan		50
"	"	Mrs Warren		50
		Mrs Price 6 dozen -	34.	60
			29	75
		Bal. Cash on hand	$5.	85

M. E. Association

June	18th	By cash Box for Parsonage -		2 75
Nov.		By Cash washing & fixing beds for Parsonage		5.00
Dec	12	Cash Draymen		25.
"	"	Cash Addmage beds		8.25.
"	17	Cash for 25 Bus. Coal		12.50
				28.75

A. B. Finlay Trust of 2

"	17	Amt on hand	5	85
Dec	17	J. P. Finlay		50
"	18	Mrs. Percy Norris		80
"	"	Mrs. Manifold		20
"	"	Mrs. Theobald	3	00
"	"	Mrs. Annie Grigg-work	4	20
"	"	Sallie R. Pilham Dor		15
"	24	Mrs. Mamie Louis Painter		60
"	"	Mrs. Lyn McGuire Jackets	1	10
"	"	Mrs. Mary Winter Dr Mrs	1	30
		Donation Aid money	1	95
			19	65

M. E. Association Cr

Dec	18	Cash for white washing		1 50
"	"	Nails for Parsonage		10
"	"	Cash Coal Oil Church		25
		Cash Parsonage furniture		8 50
Dec	24	By cash for grist		1 50.
"	"	By cash Mr. Smith		8 00.
				19. [illegible]

Transfered from this page to Ledger

1879 A. B. Finlay Dr

Jan	14	Bro. Thalhyis dress		50
"	"	For pockets		50
"	15	A. B. Finlay	2	00
"	"	Sallie B. Pelham Don-	1	00
"	"	Bettie D. Finlay "	1	00
"	20	Mrs. Theobald Dona -	1	00
"	"	Mrs Georgie Finlay 2 gowns		60
"	"	Mrs A. Walker dress	2	50
"	"	Mrs H. Trigg 5 Gowns.	2	50
"	20	Pissie Finlay Dona		75
"	"	Mrs Archer 2 dresses	2	00
"	"	1 Skirt -		25
Jan	25	Mrs Allcock 4 dresses -	1	20
"	28	Mrs Cossett Don -		75
"	"	4 Aprons	1	00
"	"	4 " Mrs Moore	1	00
"		1 Apron		25
"	"	Aid money -	5	00
			24	60
		Donation		20
			24	80
Feb	4th	Bonnet Mrs Manifold.		50
	"	- Donation Mrs Manifold		30
"	10	- 1 Calico Dress -	1	25
"	"	1 Apron		25
"	12	Mrs Ferguson Don 1/2 -	14	00
"	17	Two Aprons -		50
"	18	Annie Archers dresses	2	25
"	"	Blue dress Mrs Archer -	1	00
"		Two Aprons		50
"	18	Two Aprons		50
"		Donation		15
"	25	3 Aprons -		75
			22	00
Mar	3d	Mrs Kinloch Mrs dona -	1	00

M. E. Associations

1879		Cr	
Jan 20	16 yds Calico		1 50
" 21st	Cash Mrs Smith on Brick		5 00
" 21	" Mrs Wetherbee		11 00
" 23	Cash calico		50
" 24	Cash Wetherbee		6 80
			24 80
Feb 10	Cash work Mrs Ferguson		55
" 11	Calico & thread		1 05
" 12th	Mrs Smith for Bricks		8 00
Feb 18	Cash - Calico Aprons		25
" 25	Cash Calico for Aprons		95
" "	Mrs Ferguson work		2 50
			12 60
Mar 3	Society Books		50
" "	Calico		40
			90
Mar 3d	Bal cash on hand		9 50

SOMERVILLE-HOWORTH FAMILY

Greenville M.E. Church, Methodist Industrial Association.
Financial Records, 1879-1889.

Volume 20

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Methodist Industrial Association

Record - Greenville.

Jan 1st 1878

A. B. Finlay Treasurer in A/c with

1879			Dr	
Jan	14th	Mrs Bettie Shelby dress		50
"	"	2 Jackets -		50
"	15 -	A. B. Finlay -	2	00
"	"	Sallie R. Pelham	1	00
"	"	Bettie D. Finlay	1	00
"	20	Mrs A. B. Theobald dona -	1	00
"	"	Mrs Georgie Finlay		60
		Mrs Walker 1 dress.	2	50
"	20 -	Dixie Finlay dona -		75
		Mrs A. Archer 2 dresses	2	00
"	"	1 Skirt -		25
Jan	25	Mrs Pollock 4 dresses	1	20
"	28	Mrs Cosart dona -		75
		4 - Aprons	1	00
		4 - Aprons Mrs Morse	1	00
"	"	Aid money -	5	80
"	4	Donation		20
			24	80
Feb	4th			
"	"	Mrs Manifold Bound -		50
"	10th	Mrs Manifold dona -		35
	"	1 Calico dress -	1	25
"	12th	1 Apron		25
"	"	Mrs Ferguson work -	14	00
"	17	2 Aprons -		50
"	18	Mrs Archer dresses	2	25
"	"	Blue dresses Mrs Archer	1	00
	"	Two Aprons		50
		Two Aprons		50
		Donation		15
"	25th	3 Aprons		75
			22	00
			22	00

Methodist Industrial Association

1879			Cr
Jan	20th	16 yds Calico	1 50
"	21st	Cash on brick Mrs Smith	5 00
"	21st	Cash Mr Wetherbee	11 00
	27th	Cash Calico.	50
"	29th	Cash Mr Wetherbee	6 80
			24.80
			24.80

Feb	10th		
	"	Cash trimming Mrs Ferguson	55
	11th	" Calico & thread	1.05
	12th	Cash Mrs Smith on brick	8.00
	18th	" Calico for Aprons -	25
	25th	" Calico	25
"	"	" Embroidery Miss M. Lee	2.50
			12.60
Feb	28th	Bal Cash on hand	9.40
			22.00

L. B. Finlay Texas - in at with

1879			$	¢
Mar	1st	Forward Cash	9	40
"	3d	Mrs Kretschmar dona-	1	00
	4th	Mrs Georgie Finlay, Bonnet		50
"	4	Mrs B- Dunn 1 Bonnet		50
	6th	Mary Lee, Aprons	6	50
	"	Cash Parsonage Lounge	6.	00
		Cash on old stove	5	00
		Mrs E- Moore Bonnet-		50
Mar	7th	One Bonnet-		50
"	"	Mrs McLoaine dress	1	50
	"	Three pair drawers-		75
"	9th	2 Bonnets Mrs R. Sizzy-	1	00
		1 Bonnet Martha		50
Mar	11th	2 Bonnets-	1.	00
"	18	1 Apron		25
	"	Mrs Bettie Shelby dona-		25
"	"	1 Bonnet		50
"	"	Mrs Prue Hunt dona-		25
"	18	Mrs Campbell 1 dress-	1	25
"	"	Mrs Shute, work	4	50
		Parsonage chairs	1	00
		2 Aprons-		50
"	"	Mrs Kretschmar		25
			43.	90

Ch. S. Association -

1879 -			Cc	
Mar	3d	Cash society Book		50
		Cash Calico		40
—	6th	" Calico -		85
"	"	Stove for Parsonage	20.	00
	"	Cast one axe handle -		15
		Cash 2 doz thread	1	50
Mar	11th	Cash for Calico		25
		Cash Mr Futrell.	10.	00
"	26th	Cash for Calico		25
			33.	90
Mar	26th	Bal Cash on hand.	10.	00
			43.	90

A. B. Finlay Treasurer in a/c with

1879			Dr	
Apr	8th	Forward Cash	10	00
"	"	Mrs C. Finlays contribution		25
"	"	Mrs Mooneys donation	1	75
1	"	1 Bonnet -		50
"	11th	Donation Mrs L. Ballard	5	00
		Mrs Davis work -	7	10
		Calico dress -	1	00
		Mrs Mooneys dress.	1	00
Apr	15	Mrs B. Shelby dona		25
"	"	Mrs A. B. Theobald dona	2	00
"	14	Drawers	4.	30
"	"	Mrs Williams work -	3.	50
		Mrs Williams dona -	1.	50
		Mrs Kutsch mar	1.	00
"	22	1 Bonnet -		50
1	"	Mrs Pallocks work -	1.	75
"	"	Lola Blanton's Bonnet -		50
"	26	Two Bonnets	1	00
1	28th	Finishing dress.		25
		2 Aprons & dona -		65
			43.	80

Methodist E. Association

1879-				
				Cr
April	11th	Cash Mr Futrell		10 00
"	15	Cash Sunday school		1.00
April	18th	Cash drop lights		15.00
"	19th	Cash for cord		10
		" Calico		90
	28	Cash for Calico		80
				27.80
April	30th	Bal Cash on hand		16 00
				43.80

A. B. Finlay Treasurer in a/c with

1879			Dr	
May	6th	Forward Cash	16	00
"	"	Mrs Green's Bodys.	1	25
		2 Aprons -		50
"	"	Miss Sallie Montgomery Bon		50
		Mrs McGloans work -	4	50
		Mrs Benoit 1 Bonnet		50
		Mrs Morgans work	2	00
"	13th	1 Basque		50
		Mrs G. Tigg, Skirt		25
		Mrs Hoover dona -		60
		Mrs Hoover for tucking		25
		Mrs M. Blanton Bonnet		50
		Mrs G. Blanton Bonnet		50
"	21st	Mrs Bettie Shelby Bonnet		50
		Mrs A Walker Bonnet		50
	22	Mrs Archer skirts	1	00
		Mrs H. B Theobald dona		75
"	24th	Mrs Reelschmar dona -		25
"	27	Mrs Foster Bonnet -		25
		Mrs Hoover dona -		50
		Mrs Longsfield	1	00
		Hattie Shelby Bonnet		40
"	"	Mrs Reelschmar dona		50
		Mrs Smith Bonnet -		60
May	"	2 Aprons		50
		4 Sheets for William		20
"	28	Mrs Reelschmar work	1	50
	29	Mrs Smith & mor dona	1	00
	"	Donation	1	15
			38	50

Methodist E. Association

			Cr	
May	6th			
May	2nd	Cash for Stove	5	00
"	21st	Cash collection for Bonnet		30
May	31st	Cash Parsonage Kitchen to Mrs Futrell	28	00
				33.30
May	31st	Bal Cash on hand-	5	00
				38.30

A. B. Finlay Treasurer in a/c with

1879			$	¢
June	3d	Forward Cash	5	00
"	4	Mr Peabody dona	1	00
Aug	30th	donation	2	00
		A. B Finlay dues & mem	2	00
		A. B. Finlay dona	6	00
Sept	3d	Mrs Longfield dona	1	00
		Mrs Gamplin dona	1	00
		Mr Shirley dona	1	00
		Mr Thomas Warren don	1	00
		Jno P. Finlay dona	1	00
	5th	Mr T. Nelson dona		25
	6th	Miss Sallie Belhan don		25
		Dr Toombs dona	1	00
		Mrs Manifold dona	2	00
		Mrs E. Moore dona	1	00
		Mrs Alice Finlay		25
"	8th	Miss Priscie Finlay don		25
"	9th	Mrs A. B. Finlay dona	2	00
			28	00

Methodist Industrial Association.

1879-			Cr		
June	1st				
July	15th	Cash Jas Stone		5 00	
		Cash on Kitchen		1 00	
					6 00
Sept	4th	Cash George Walker for work on Parsonage gallery -		10 00	
Sept	20th	Cash A. Shelby for Painting Par Lonage gallery -		12 00	
					28 00

A. B. Finlay Texas in ac with

1879			Dr	
Oct	7th	Mrs Mansfield dues	1	00
		Mrs Foster dues	1	00
		Mrs Shelby dues	1	00
"	8th	Mrs Worthington to work	1	75
		A. B. Finlay 4 Aprons	1	00
		Mrs Longsfield dues	1	00
"	16	1 Apron Catharine		25
	"	A. B. Finlay Dona	5	00
	17th	2 Aprons		50
		Mrs M Smith Dona		50
	21st	1 Afghan	5	00
		Mrs Sheetschneider, pants		45
		Miss McCauley dona		05
Oct	20th	4 Aprons	1	00
	28	Mats	1	00
	30	Mrs B. Dunns "Bill"	35	00
		Mrs Yerger 2 gowns	2	00
		2 Aprons Col Norman		50
		2 Chimese Sue Albert	1	00
		Mrs Bergamon cloak	1	75
				60.75

Methodist Industrial Association

1879			Cr		
Oct	1st				
		Cash Mr Wetherbee for Paint for Parsonage gallery -		5	00
Oct	20	Cash Calico			25
"	30	Lee for "Mite"			50
		Cash Lamp chimney			40
Oct	30	Cash Mr Wetherbee for Paint for Parsonage gallery -		16	15
					22.30
Oct	31st	Cash on hand -			38.45
					60.75

A. B. Finlay Treasurer in a/c with

1879			Dr.	
Nov	1st	Forward Cash	38	45
"	4th	Mats -	1	00
	5th	Mrs Warrens work		50
	11th	Head dress -	1	00
"	"	Mrs Holmes 3 dresses		75
		Mrs Holmes 2 Bonnets		50
"	"	2 Aprons		50
"	"	Mrs Archer 2 pr drawers	3	20
"	"	Mrs Sketchmays work	1	25
"	12th	Miss Sallie Pelham Dona		05
"	"	Miss Bettie Findays dues	1	05
Nov	18th	Miss C. McCauleys dues	1	00
"	"	Mrs Sketchman - dues		50
"	25th	Mrs Ann Hunt, Dona	1	00
"	"	Mrs M. Smith - 1 dress	4	00
"	"	Mrs M. Smith, Dona	5	00
"	"	Mrs A. B. Thrabalds dues -	1	25
"	"	Mrs Archer 4 dresses -	2	00
"	"	Donation	1	15
"	"	Mrs A. B. Finlay Dona -	20	00
"	29th	Donation	1	25
		Mrs Morgan dona	12	50
"	"	Mrs Neilson - Dona	1	00
"	"	Mr Wetherbee Dona	5	00
"	"	Mr Berry Dona	7	50
		Brothers & Co -	4	50
		Pfeiber Dona	1	00
				116.90

116.90

Methodist Industrial Association.

1899			Cr		
Nov	1st				
Nov	11th	Cash Mrs Mansfield	18	00	
Nov	13	Cash Calico		30	
"		Cash Parsonage Kitchen	31	50	
"	25	Cash on Parsonage kitchen	9	00	
"	25	Cash Mrs Mansfield	7	00	
"	26	Cash on Parsonage gallery	20	00	
"	"	Cash Mr Fretwell	20	00	
"	"	Cash Mr Foster for brick work on Parsonage kitchen	5	00	
"	28	Cash to Mr Fretwell for money advanced for work on kitchen at Parsonage	3	05	
"	"	Cash Parsonage Aid Society	2	90	
					116.75
Nov	30	Bal Cash on hand			15
					116.90

A. B. Finlay Treasurer in a/c with

1879			Dr		
Dec	1st	Forward Cash		15	
"	3	Donation by Stranger		50	
"	"	Mrs L. Archer 4 pr Sheets	1.60		
"	9th	Mrs Berrys cloak		75	
"	"	Hattie Shelbys dress		50	
	"	A.B. Finlay work		25	
"	"	2 Bonnets		80	
					4.55

Methodist Industrial Association.

1879 Dec 1st			6c	
Dec 3d		Cash Bro & Smith		55

A. B. Finlay Treasurer in a/c with

1880			Dr	
Jan	1st	Donation		25
"	7th	Mrs Hannie Trigg 1 dress		40
"	"	Mrs Le. Negus work	3	00
"	"	Mrs G. Trigg 2 dresses	3.	50
		Negro woman dress		75
"	20	Mrs Negus 4 Aprons		60
"	"	Mrs Wilzinski 4 pr drawers	1.	20
"	27	Mrs Ketchman dues		25
"	"	Mrs Billingsly Bonnet		50
"	"	Mr George Archer Dona		25
"	"	Mr Sluby Dona		25
"	"	Mr Johnson Dona		25
"		Mrs Eliza Bonnet		40
"	"	Bibby Bonnet		50
"	28	Mrs Negus 4 pr drawers		80
"	29	Sarah Norwood dress	1	00
				13.90

Methodist Industrial Association -

1880			Cr		
Jan	1st				
"	20	Cash Bishops Laundry Washing -		2	95
"	26th	Cash Calico -			30
"	27th	Cash Thread & Calico -			90
Jan	31st	Cash Miss Smith for money loaned on Parsonage Kitchen		6	45
					11 00
		Bal Cash on hand		2	90
					13 90

A. B. Finlay Treasurer in a/c with

1850

Feb	1st		Dr
"	"	Forward Cash -	2.90
"	7th	1 Apron Calico woman	25
"	10th	Miss Mag Newman Dona -	25
"	17th	1 Apron	25
"	"	1 Bonnet Lucy -	50
"	"	1 Bonnet - Mrs Shelby -	50
"	"	1 - Bonnet Mrs Pleasants	50
"	"	Mrs Archer 5 shirts	1.25
"	"	Mr Warren 3 Shirts	75
"	"	Mrs Campbell dress -	75
"	"	Sarah Norwood dress	1.25
"	18th	Mr Warren Dona	50
"	22	Mrs Archer shirts	75
	25	Mrs R. Le Roux 1 dress y bonnet	65
"	29		11.05

Methodist Industrial Association

1880

Feb	1st		60	
"	4th	Cash calico	50	
Feb	17th	Cash Calico	30	
Feb	27	Cash Calico	15	
		" Calico	90	
				1.85
Feb	29	Bal Cash on hand		9.20
				11.05

A. B. Finlay Treasurer in a/c with

1880				
				dr
Mar	1st			
Mar	"	Forward Cash	10	05
"	9th	Mrs Mary Winter work	5	35
"	"	Mrs R. Le. Sims - work -	1	50
"	"	Mrs Col - Percy 4 pr draws	1	60
"	16	Mrs Le. Negus work -	2	90
	"	Mrs C. Finlay 6 dresses	1	20
"	23	A. B. Finlay 1 Apron		25
"	"	P. W. Finlay Bonnet =		50
"	"	Mr Straby 2 mo duces -		50
Mar	30	3 Aprons - Servant -	2	10
"	"	Mrs Wilgensky - 3 Aprons	2	00
"	"	Mrs Robinson tucking Slips		75
	"	Miss Archer 3 bonnet bands	1	40
"	"	Miss Bill 1 pr & Bonnet	2	40
"	31	Mrs Aprons -	1	20
			33	70
				33.70

Methodist Industrial Association

1880	Dec/st			6c	
Mar	9th	Cash Calico Bonnets		50	
Mar	23	Cash goods	1.10		
Mar	30	Cash Mrs Gregory Borrowed for Mr Fentrells salary by the industrial Association	20.00		21.60
Mar	31st	Bal - Cash on hand			12.10 / 33.70

A. B. Finlay Treasurer in a/c with

1888			Dr		
April	1st	Forward Cash	12	10	
"	13	Mrs Rene Hunt dona	1	00	
"	20	Miss Mag Newman Bonnet		50	
"		Mrs Ketchemar dona		25	
"	"	Mrs Reilly 2 Chimese		80	
"	21	Mrs Goldstein 6 shirts	3	00	
"	22	Mrs Rutschona dona		25	
"	27	Mrs Longfield don		25	
"	"	Mrs M. Lucis work	3	00	
"	"	Mrs Anderson 2 bonnets	1	00	
"	"	Mrs Joshua Skinner Bon		60	
"	"	A B. Finlay dona		35	
"	"	work	1	00	
			24	10	
					24.10

Methodist Industrial Association

1880 -					
April	1st			60	
"	6th	Cash Miss Bettie Shelby for playing Organ		2.00	
"	12th	Cash 6 yds Calico		60	
April	20	Cash card Buttons		20	
"	"	Cash thread		50	
"	27	Cash Calico		40	
"	"	Cash Gingham		35	
April	30th	Cash Mr Fentress	20.00		
					24.05
		Ballance Cash on hand		05	
				24.10	

A. B. Finlay Treasurer in ac with

				Dr	
1880					
May	1st	Forward cash		05	
"	8	A. B. Finlay dues		25	
"	10th	1 Bonnet		60	
May	17	Mrs A. B. Theobald dues	1	50	
"	18	Mrs P. Hunts 1 Bonnet		60	
"	"	Mrs P. Hunt donation		50	
"	24	Mrs Lewis 4 Chimese	3	00	
"	"	Mrs Skinner 3 dresses	3	75	
"	"	Mrs Hannie Percy 2 drawers		60	
"	"	Martha Coal 2 aprons		80	
"	"	Sarah Norwood 1 Bonnet		60	
					12 25

Methodist Industrial Association

1880				
May	1st			60
"	10th	Cash Mrs Smith		60
"	19	Cash calico		15 —
May	24	Cash Mrs Jn Smith		25
"	"	Cash Mrs Rectitheme		50
"	31st	Cash Mrs Turbull on his Salary	10.00	
				11.50
"	31	Bal - Cash on hand	70	
				12.25

A. B. Finlay Treasurer in a/c with

Sept 1st	1880	Forward cash		47 50	
"	"	A. B. Finlay dues		50	
"	"	" " " Donation	2 00		21
"	14	Miss C. McAuley dues		50	
		Mrs Dr. Smith Lepkey Ins		50	
"	21	Mrs Fasten dues		75	
"	"	Miss Bettie Finlay dues		50	
"	"	Mrs Winter 2 por. pants.	1 00		
"	"	Mrs Edward Johnson Boot		50	
"	28	Mrs E. Moore 1 Bonnet		50	
"	"	Mrs E. Moore 4 Aprons.	1.00		
"	"	Coin		35	
"	29	1 Apron Mrs Nelson		25	
					9 75

Methodist Sondustrial Association

1880-			60	
Sept	1st	Cash cleaning Church	3.00	
	14th	" Calico & Thread	75	
	22	Cash Calico -	1.00	
	24	Cash Buttons	10	
"	28	" Mat-damp chimneys for church	2.55	
				7.40
Sept	30	Bal Cash on hand		1.75
				9.15

A. B. Finley Treasurer in a/c

				Dr
1880				
Oct	1st	Howard Club	1.	75
"	6th	Mrs Manifold 1 Bonnet		50
	"	" " 1 " " Dues		50
"	"	Miss Mary Childs apron		75
"	"	Mrs Dowler 1 pr pants		50
"	"	Mrs Isenberg 1 Bonnet		75
"	"	Mrs Lewis work -	1.	00
"	"	Miss Bettie Shelby 1 Apron		25
"	13	Emma Thomas 2 aprons		80
"	"	Mrs Trigg 2 aprons		30
"	20	Mrs B. Shelby dues -		25
"	"	Mrs Longfield dues -	1	00
"	"	Mrs Dowler dona -		50
		1 apron		25
"	"	Emma Thomas 2 dresses -	2	00
"	26	Emma Childs 1 apron		75
"	"	Washwoman 3 aprons	2.	25
"	"	Mrs Sims 2 aprons -		50
"	"	Cal woman 2 aprons		50
		Mrs Clement 1 Bonnet		50
		Mrs Trigg 1 Apron		25
				15.85

Methodist Industrial Association

1880				6¼
Oct	1st			
"	5th	Cash Gingham		3
"	"	" Calico		3
"	14	Cash - 4 yds Check		60
"	20	Cash Miss Smith for Calico		50
"	"	Cash Bro Stone 1/2	4.00	
"	26	Cash for Calico -	2.00	
				7.65
"	31st	Bal Cash on hand -		9.20
				15.85

1880 A. B. Finley Treasurer in a/c with

Nov	1st	Forward Cash		Dr
"	1st	" "	8.20	
"	2nd	Mrs Wm Geiger 1 Shirt	.50	
"	"	Mrs J. Shall 2 aprons	1.25	
"	"	Edie - 1 Bonnet	.50	
"	"	Mrs Sam Finley 1 Sacque	.70	
"	9th	Mrs Pollock, Pillow slip	.35	
"	"	Mrs Hale Pretschman dues	.25	
"	"	Mrs Bettie Shelby dues	.25	
"	"	Miss Bettie Shelby dues	.25	
"	"	Mrs Blanton 4 Shirts	2.50	
"	"	Mrs Shelby 1 dress	.60	
"	"	Tony Bell - 1 Bonnet	.50	
"	"	Daisy 1 Bonnet	.50	
"	"	Mrs Will Geiger work	6.50	
"	23	Mrs Alice Finley 1 apron	.50	
"	"	Mrs Beandon 4 Aprons	1.00	
"	30	2 Aprons	.50	
	"	Mrs Pretschman dona	2.00	
"	"	Miss Ayman dona	.50	
		1 Apron	.25	
			27.80	

In D. Association — 1880 —

Nov	1st			Bal
"	3d	Cash 5 yds Chenille for Mrs Blanton	1.00	
"	"	Cash Calico	55	
"	15	Cash Buttons	50	
"	19th	Cash Calico	1 00	
"	23	" Threads Calico	1.10	
			4.15	
			2.345	
"	30	Bal Cash in hand	4.15	
			27.60	

1880- A. B. Finlay in a/c with

				Dr
Dec	1st			
		Cash in hand -	23	45
"	11th	Mrs Betty Shelby dues		50
"	14	Mrs Prue Hunt dona.	1	00
"	"	Mrs " Hunt 1 Apron		25
"	"	Mrs Nelson 1 Bonnet		50
"	"	Mrs Nelson 1 Apron		25
"	"	Mrs Foster 1 apron		25
"	"	Mrs Smith 2 Aprons		50
"	"	Mrs Reelschman 1 apron		26
	"	1 Calico wrapper	1	00
		1 - Calico dress -		75
		1 - Bonnet - Black -		50
		Mrs Archer aprons -	1	00
"	18	Mrs Sims 2 Aprons		50
"	24	Mrs Tom Nelson 1 Bonnet		50
"	"	" " " 1 Apron		25
"	"	Lot of Crochet - mats -	1	00
"	Dr	Mr John Doniphan	1	00
			33	45
				33.45

Methodist Sunday School Association 1880

Dec	12th			62
"	4th	Cash Calico -	1.00	
"	14	Cash Calico for Blackboard		20
"	"	" Buttons		10
"	"	Cash Calico for aprons	1.00	
	15	" " "		25
Dec	27	Cash for Pointer on the Organ, gallery, & chairs -	30.00	
				32.55
"	31st	Bal - Cash in hand		.90
				33.45

1881 A. B. Finley Treasurer in a/c with

Jan	1st			Dr
"	"	Forward Cash		90
"	4th	Mrs Percy Shirbutton		25
"	"	Mrs Smith 1 Apron		25
"	"	Mrs Hunt 2 Aprons		50
"	"	Mrs A. B. Finley 2 Aprons		50
"	"	Mrs Fannie Montgomery 2 Aps		50
"	"	Miss Jennie Bell 1 Bonnet		50
"	"	Mrs Hunter 2 Aprons		75
"	"	Mrs L. Smith work		25
"	"	Mrs N Trigg - Carpet	2.00	
"	"	2 Aprons		50
"	25	Donation	2	50
"	"	Mrs P. Hunt 4 Aprons	1.00	
"	"	Mrs Rutsch wise 2 Aprons		50
"	"	Mrs Irish 2 Aprons		50
"	"	Small dumbbell wrapper		25
"	"	Mrs Rutsch mats & pr drawers	1.00	
				12.65

Dr. Association 1881

Jan	1st			60	
"	4th	Cash Calico		70	
Jan	25th	Mr Futrell for Rattan	2	50	
"	"	Cash Calico		60	
		Cash Calico		50	
		By Cash Gingham		50	
					4.80
Jan	31st	Bal Cash in hand			7.85
					12.65

1861 - A. B. Finlay Treasurer in a/c with

					Dr
Feb	1st				
"	"	Forward Cash		7.85	
"	7th	Eliza Reese 4 aprons		1.00	
"	"	Mrs Dune Hunt 1 apron		25	
"	"	Donation -		40	
"	22	Minerva 2 Aprons		50	
	"	Mrs M. Lowler 2 aprons		50	
"	"	2 Aprons		50	
"	"	Mrs Trigg 2 Aprons		50	
"	23d	2 Aprons -		50	
	"	Mrs Jno Mowel Jarvis		1.00	
"	28	Making Bonnet		25	
"	"	1 Apron		25	
"	"	Mrs Jno Jarvis work -		5.10	
"	"	Mrs Theobald work		1.15	
				19.75	
					19.75

Methodist Industrial Association

Feb	1st		60	
"	7th	Cash. Calico	50	
Feb.	22nd	By Cash Calico	1.00	
"	"	" " Thread -	40	
				1.90
Feb	28	Bal. Cash on hand	17.85	
				17.85
				19.75

1881 – A. B. Finley Treasurer in a/c with

Mar	1st			do
"	"	Forward Cash	17	85
"	"	Donation	1	30
"	15th	Eliza Penn	3	50
"	"	3 Apeons		75
"	19	Mrs Ingersoll work	1	30
"	20	Mrs Stone 6 shirts for Dave	1	50
"	"	Mrs Steinmetz 2 Bonnets		
		Mrs Mary Devilin Bonnet		50
			£6	70
				£6.70

Methodist Industrial Association 1891

Mar	1st		60	
Mar	28	Cash Calico	20	
				20
[redacted]				
				26.50
				26.70

A. B. Finlay in a/c with

1881				Dr
Apl	4th	Forward cash	£6.	50
	"	Mr Winter Dona-	£2	65
"	12	4 Aprons-		50
"	15	2 Bonnets Mrs Skinner	1.	50
"	"	Mrs Johnston aprons		75
"	"	Mrs Manifold Aprons		25
"	"	Mrs Fretschmar "		25
"	20	Rilly wash 2 aprons		50
"	"	Mrs Theobald Dona	2	50
"	"	1 Aprom		25
"	"	1- Pr Pants		20
"	"	Mrs M Smith		5
				35.90

M. L. Association

April	10th			6¢	
"	4th	By Cash Mr Winter	24	50	
"	12	" Cash Calico		70	
"	15	Cash calico	1	70	
"	"	Cash Mr Moon	10	00	
					35 90

1891 A. B. Finlay in a/c with

			Dr		
May	1st				
	"	Forward Cash	10 00		
"	17	Mrs McIlvaine work	3 75		
"	"	Aprons	75		
"	"	Calico scraps	25		
"	"	Mrs Dr. Smith Dona	25		
"	"	Mrs. Dr. Trigg work	1 00		
	"	2 Aprons	50		
"	31st	Bonnets	1.50		
	"	Mrs Kretschmar Don	25		
"	"	Miss McCauley Don	15		
"	"	Mrs Manifold Don	25		
"	"	Mrs Manifold Apr	25		
"	"	Mrs A. B. Finlay Dona	75		
"	"	Donation	50		
				10.15	

M. S. Association 1881

May	1st			6¢
"	17	By Cash Calico		15
"	16	" " Mr Moon		5.00
May	31st	Cash Mr Moon		5.00
				10.15

1891 A. B. Finley in a/c with

				D
May	1st			
	"	Forward Cash	8 00	
	17	Mrs McElvaine work	3 75	
"	"	Aprons	75	
"	"	Calico scraps	25	
"	"	Mrs M. Smith Dona	25	
"	"	Mrs. M. Teigs work	1 00	
	"	2 Aprons	50	
"	31st	Bonnets	1.50	
	"	Mrs Kretschmarden	25	
"	"	Miss McCauley Do	15	
"	"	Mrs Manifold Do	25	
"	"	Mrs Manifold 2 Aprs	25	
"	"	Mrs A B Finley Dona	75	
"	"	Donation	50	
				10.15

Dr. I. Association 1800

May	1st			65
"	17	By Cash Calico		15
"	16	" " Mrs Moon		5.00
May	31st	Cash Mrs Moon	5.00	
			10.15	
"	31			

65

1881 A. B. Finlay Treasurer in ac with

				Dr.	
July	13th	To			
	"	Mr. Pointer dues		75	
	"	Miss C. McCauley "		75	
"	"	Miss Bettie Finlay dues		75	
"	"	Mrs A. B. Finlay dues		75	
"	"	Mrs Johnston dues		75	
"	"	Mrs Foster		50	
		& work		50	
"	"	Mrs Morse & apron		1.00	
"	"	Mrs Manifold dues		75	
					6.50

Smiths dist Industrial Association 1881-

Sept 13th			60.
Sept 26	By Cash for Stone	2.50	
Sept 30	Bal Cash on hand		1.90
			6.50

1891 Dr. B. Hinkey Tucson in account

Oct	1st			
		Forward Cash	4.00	
"		Iris Moore 4 shirts	2.00	
"	4th	1 apron	25	
"	"	Mad Dealings work	1.50	
"	18	Mrs Hutchinson dues.	75	
"	"	1 apron	25	
"	27th	2 aprons	50	
	"	Mrs Ingus work	9.00	
"	30	1 Calico dress	1.00	
"	"	Little dresses	70	
				19.95

Dr. I. Association. 1881

Oct	1st		6	
"	4th	Cash Mrs Smith	50	
	"	Cash cleaning church	75	
"	9th	" Calico	65	
"	11th	Cash Mr Mann	5.00	
				6.90
Oct 31st		Bal. Cash on hand		5.05
				1.95

1881. A. B. Finley in acct with

Nov	1st			Dr
"	"	Forward Cash		5.05
"	"	Mrs P. Hunt Dona-		76
"	"	Mrs P. Hunt 2 Aprons		50
"	"	Mrs M. J. Smith dues		75
"	"	2 Aprons		50
"	"	Finishings jacket		45
"	"	Little Dues		35
"	"	Sallie Pelham Dona		10
"	"	Donation		25
"	6th	Mrs Holt dues		50
"	12	Supper for Church	2	00
"	17	Mattie Nelson Dona	1.	00
"	24	Mrs Billingsly Supper		50
"	"	Mrs R. Tiggs Sanitarium Dona	1.	00
"	"	Mrs Orrie Walker Aprons	1.	75
"	"	Mrs Winter dues		50
"	30	Mrs Foster Donation		05
"	"	Ellen Tiggs dues		75
"	"	Virgie Pleasant		50
				26
				21 60

Dr. S. Association. 1881

Nov	1st			62
"	"	By Cash Collection		75
		Ministers	9.20	
"	"	" " Collection		25
Nov	12th	Cash the trustees for advance on Ministers Salary Dec Rem	72.00	
		Ship money from surplus fund		
"	"	Cash the Treasurer for rent of Hall -	10.00	
"	"	Cash Stationery & postage	1.75	
"	"	Deposited in the Pittsfield Bank -	109.00	
"	14			
"	"	Cash Missionary receipts - Borrowed to pay Ministers salary -	5.00	
Nov	28	Cash to Parsonage Fund to be returned money - for Minister	6.00	
"	30	Cash Interest		51
"	"	Sum		212.63
"	30	Bal Cash on hand		3.15
				215.80

S. B. Finley Steamer in Spirit

1887	Dec			Dr
Dec	1st	Forward Rask	3.15	
"	2d	Mrs Hunt dress		15
"	"	Mrs " 1 Apron		25
"	"	Mrs Galt dress		15
"	12	Mrs Maine Sims Bonnet		50
"	13	Mrs Wm Hunt Dress		50
"	"	Mrs Rue Hunt dress		15
"	13	Calico dress	1	25
"	"	2 Aprons		50
"	13	" "		50
"	"	2 Wrappers Mrs Sims	1	30
"	16th	1 Apron Mrs Galt		25
"	31st	S. B. Finley dress		45
		Drew from Bank	22	50
				31.60

Ch. S. Association

1891			
Dec	12th		60
"	"	Cash Mrs Smith	135
"	8th	Calico	100
"	13th	Cash Calico	70
"	17	Cash Mrs Smith for money loaned to Indiana church	6.57
Dec	27th	Cash from Bank for dinner service	22.50
			31.05
Dec	31st	Bal Cash on hand	.55
			31.60

1882 - A. B. Finlay - Town visiting

Jan 1st			
"	"	Forward Cash	.55
"	"	Mrs M. Smith dues	1.55
"	"	Rachael's dues	1.50
"	"	Aprons 4 =	1.00
"	"	Mrs Johnstons dues	.45
"	"	Mrs Harlin dues	.15
"	"	2 Aprons	.50
"	"	Lowe & Mrs Smith	.90
"	"	Mrs Olen 5 Aprons	1.25
"	"	Mrs Driggus 2 "	.50
"	"	2 Polish aprons per Mrs Kelly	.60
"	"	Mrs Driggus Work	1.00
"	"	Mrs Gormans Apron	.65
"	"	Martha Cook 2 "	.50
"	"	Mrs Johnston 1 apron	.25
		2 Check Aprons	.75
		Mrs Dr. Guzzi 2 Aprons	2.50
	11th	Mrs M. Camp 1 Apron	13.90

M. E. Association. 1882.

Jan 1st		60		
" "	Cash for Thread	1	00	
" "	" " Calico		80	
" "	" " "		40	
" 7th	Cash Calico		125	
" "	" " "		25	
" "	Cash on Insurance	1	50	
" 10th	" " Calico		40	
				6.60
Jan 31st				
	Bal - Cash on hand -			7.30
				13.90

1892 A. B. Finley Treasurer in a/c with

			Dr	
Feb	1st			
"	"	For war'd Cash	7.30	
"	16th	1 Apron Mrs Foster		25
"	20th	1 " " " "		25
"	22nd	1 Apron Mrs Foster		25
"	"	Mrs Rietschmar 1 apron		50
"	"	Mrs Campbell 2 aprons		1.00
"	"	Martha Beal 1 Bonnet		75
"	"	Negro Woman 1 Bonnet		50
"	"	Mrs Negus 5 pr drawers	1	50
"	"	Mrs Rietschmar dues		15
"	28	Mrs Negus 1 Bonnet		50
"	"	Mrs Foster 1 Apron		25
		Mrs Rietschmar Dues		25
				15.25

1882 - A. B. Findlay Texas in a/c with

			Dr
Mar.	1st		
"	3d	Mrs. Ring 2 Covers	2.50
	16th	Mrs Ivie Cover & aprons	1.00
"	20th	Mrs Hall Dress	1.50
"	"	Mrs Alger donation	.25
"	"	2 Aprons	2.00
"	"	Mrs Mary Smith, Bonnet	.50
"	"	Mrs Pritchard work	.60
"	4	Martha Coal 2 aprons	1.00
"	"	Mrs Pritchard dress	.15
"	"	Ruffle for Mrs Davis	.15
"	"	Mrs Shelby Bonnet	.50
"	28	Mrs Foster one apron	.80
"	"	Mrs Hall 2 aprons	.50
"	"	2 Hoyer 12 - Aprons	1.00
		Mrs Pritchard 2 Bonnets	.90
		Mrs Bennetts work	.30
		Quilt pieces -	.50
		Mrs Shelby Bonnet	.50
		Wheel Mrs Hall	.50
			19.55

Dr. St. Andrew's Church. 1882.

June	1st		60
"	3rd	Cash Income collecting	50
"	16th	Cash Collection for Poor	1.00
"	21st	Cash Collection for Organ	50
"	24th	Cash for cleaning Church Pews & Offices	1.50
"	"	Cash women for cleaning Church	50
"	25th	Cash Church Steps	5.00
"	28th	Cash Collection	35
June 30th		Bal Cash in hand	9.35
			19.35

1882 - A. B. Finlay Treasurer in account

April	12	Forward cash		00
"	10	Mrs Hunt 3 aprons	1.00	75
"	"	Mrs Butterfield Bonnets		50
"	"	Mrs P. Hunt 3 aprons		75
"	"	Mrs A. B. Finlay 4 aprons	1	00
"	"	Mrs Wilgenbusch, mother Do	1.	00
"	13	Mrs Ann Hunt 2 Aprons		50
"	"	" " " Donation		10
"	15	Mrs Winter drawers		60
"	"	Mrs Bettie Shelby Hunt	1	00
"	19	Mrs Fastnow dolls		15
"	"	Mrs Pretsch mats work		20
"	"	Miss Bettie Finlay Do		15
"	"	Mrs A.B. Finlay Do		15
"	29	2 Aprons		50
"	30	Mrs Ingram work	1.	00
"	"	Mrs Johnston dues		15
				1840

Mrs. S. Stevenson from 1870

April 15 60

" 15th Cash Mrs Stevenson on Salary 1250

" " Cash Mrs Stevenson Salary 500

" 19th Miss Pettibone for Calico 10

1760

April 30 Bal Cash on hand 90

1850

1882 - A. B. Finlay Treasurer in account with

April	1st	Forward Cash		00
"	10th	Mrs Hunt 8 Aprons	10	00
"	"	Mrs Butterbee 2 Bonnets		50
"	"	Mrs P. Hunt 3 Aprons		75
"	"	Mrs A. B. Finlay 4 Aprons	1	00
"	"	Mrs Wilzinski, mattress	1	00
"	13	Mrs Ann Hunt 2 Aprons		50
"	"	" " donation		10
"	15	Mrs Irwin 6 Aprons		60
"	"	Mrs Bettie Shelby 4 Aprons	1	00
"	19	Mrs Fasten dollar		15
"	"	Mrs Pretch mat work		20
"	"	Miss Bettie Finlay dress		15
"	"	Mrs A.B. Finlay dress		15
"	29th	2 Aprons		50
"	30th	Mrs Ingram work	1	00
"	"	Mrs Johnston dues		15
				1840

Mrs. S. Abercrombie 1858

April 1st		60	
" 15th	Cash Dr Drawer on Salary	12 50	
" "			
" "	Cash Dr Steamer Salary	5 00	
" 19th	Miss Partchman for Calico	10	
			17.60
April 30	Bal Cash on hand	80	
			17.60

1882. A. B. Finley Treasurer in Account

Apl	1st	Forward cash		10
"	10th	Mrs Hunt 3 aprons.	1	25
"	"	Mrs Wetherbee 2 Bonnets		50
"	"	Mrs P. Hunt 3 aprons.		75
"	"	Mrs A. B. Finley 4 aprons.	1	00
"	"	Mrs Wilzinski, mother Do	1	00
"	13	Mrs Rue Hunt 2 aprons		50
"	"	" " " Donation		10
"	15	Mrs Winter drawers		60
"	"	Mrs Bettie Shelby bonnet	1	00
"	19	Mrs Easton dollar		75
"	"	Mrs Pritchard work		90
"	"	Miss Bettie Finley Do		15
"	"	Mrs A.B. Finley dress		15
"	29th	2 Aprons		50
"	30th	Mrs Ingus work	1	00
"	"	Mrs Johnston dues		15
				1840

Mrs. Sarah Stevenson Dr. 1882

April 15th			60
"	15th Cash Dr Brown on Salary		1250
"	" Cash Dr Stone on Salary		500
"	19th Miss Pentecost for Calico		50
			17.60
April 30.	Bal Cash on hand.		80
			1890

1882 - A. B. Finlay Treasurer in account with

June	1st			25
"	"	Forward cash		80
"	"	work		1.45
"	9th	1 Apron Mrs Shelby		25
"	"	Mrs Foster Apron		1.25
"	16th	2 Aprons & B. Finlay		50
"	"	Mrs Johnston dues		15
"	"	Cash Iecy work		5.00
"	"	Mrs Jno Moore Bonnet		50
"	23	Mrs Reichmier dues		30
"	"	Mrs Smith 1 Apron		25
"	"	Mrs Johnson 1 Apron		25
"	"	Mrs Hanrigh 1 apron		50
"	"	Mrs A. B. Finlay dues		15
"	26	Mrs Walker 1 Apron		50
"	30	Mrs Shelby 1 Bonnet		50
"	"	Mrs " 2 Aprons		50
		Henrietta 1 apron		40
"	"	Work		25
"	"	Mrs Shelby apron		25
"	"	Mrs Gerzeh work -		15.75

Ch - I Association 1882.

Apr	1st		62	
"	16th	Cash Collection for Officers -	50	
"	23	Cash Collection	50	1.00
May	31st	Bal Cash in hand		12.75
				13.75

1887 A. B. Finlay Treasurer in ac with

June	1st			25
		Forward Cash	12	75
	12th	Mrs Spencer work	2	50
"	"	Mrs Stubbs dress	1	00
"	"	Gaslight pieces		50
"	"	Mrs Edmunds work	2	50
"	"	Miss M. Newman apron		25
				19

Aug 18 Ice Cream festival
for covering Church 10. 00

Dr. A. Association. 1882.

June	12		62	
"	28	Cash Mr Brown on his Salary	12 50	
"	"	Cash	5 00	17 50
June	28	Bal. Cash on hand		2 25
				19 75
July	13	Drawn from the Bank the sum paid from Supplies		96 50
		Paid Mr Brown on Salary the same day of this month		75 00
		Cash to Jim for visiting Board of Pharmacy		2 00
		Cash to Jim for moving chairs		1 75
				78 75
		Bal on hand.		18 00
July	19	Cash Jim Winter for fixing table		2 00
		Bal Cash		1 00
Aug	19	Cash Jim Winter for repairing Chairs		16 00
"	"	Cash for Postcards & pencils		1 00
		Bal Cash on hand		1 00

1882 – A. B. Finlay Acct with

Sept 1st			Dr	Sept
		Cash in hand	5.01	
"	"	Mrs Holt dues	75	
"	"	Miss Bettie Finlay dues	75	
"	"	Mrs A. B. Finlay 1 dues	75	
"	"	Mrs A. B. Finlay Dress	1.00	"
"	5th	Mrs Fassler duck	90	
"	"	A. B. Finlay Dress	1.60	
"	"	" " " "	2.50	
"	"	Miss Jno Brother Dress	50	
"	"	Martha 1 dues	75	
"	"	Mrs Jno Dromgold Apron	1.00	
"	12	Catharine Dr 5 dues	75	
"	"	Mrs Smith dues	75	
"	"	Miss Thatcher mar dues	75	
"	"	Martha 2 Chimese	70	
"	"	" 2 pr drawers, 2 pr Hose	1.05	
"	"	Cash	2.70	
"	"	Mrs Jno Brother Dress	25	
"	16th	1 Apron	25	
"	"	2 " Miss Megons	50	
"	19th	Mrs Johnston dues	75	
"	"	Miss Megons Work	1.00	
"	22nd	Miss Rebecca Griggs wrapper	40	
"	26	4 Aprons	1.00	
"	"	Quilt piece	25	
"	"	2 Aprons	50	
"	"	1 Bonnet	50	
"	28th	2 Aprons	50	
"	"	2 Linen aprons Mrs Patton	25	
"	"	1 " Aprons Mrs Daly	15	
		2 " " Mrs Moore	25	
		2 " Little Girls	25	
"	29	Church Shingles	50	
				19.65

1892 Mr. Jno. Cobb in Account

Sept	18th			6.5
		Cash repairing Pasture		50
		Cash for cleaning Church & Parsonage		2.25
	22d	Jno Watt for climbing up elbow for Parsonage stove, Room, & Jump chimney - Church		75
	23d	Jno Stockwell for fitting & furnishing Stove pipes for Church		5.20
		Cash fixing Church gate		50
		Cash Caroline for washing clothes at Parsonage cleaning		1.00
		Cash for fixing church windows		2.00
Sept	12th	Cash Thread		50
"	"	Cash two Spreads		2.70
"	"	Cash Coffee		60
"	18	Cash repairing fence at Parsonage & cutting wood		30
Sept	19			
"	"	Cash Coffee		60
"	"	Cash Sheets		40
"	26th	Cash Coffee		60
				17.95
"	30th	Bal Cash in hand		2.50
				20.45

1882 A. B. Fowler Dr. in account with

Oct	1st				Dr
		Forward Cash		9	50
"	3d	Mrs Foster Aprons			75
"	"	Mrs Johnston 1 Apron			25
"	"	Donation Mrs J Bell			10
"	"	Mrs Manifold Dress		2	00
"	"	Mrs Manifold 2 aprons			50
"	"	Mrs Jno Morse Bonnet			50
"	"	Refund from Ladies Aid		2	25
Oct	9th	Mrs Foster Aprons			65
"	"	Mrs Dow "			25
"	"	Mrs Hagus drawers &c			90
"	"	Mrs Berry Baby bonnet			20
"	"	Mrs Hagus Wrappers			
"	"	Donation		2	15
"	16th	2 small aprons Mrs Hancock			25
"	17th	2 working aprons			50
	"	Mrs Jno Ha Wrapper		1	25
"	"	Mrs Foster 3 aprons			75
"	"	1 Apron			25
"	"	Cooking stove for Parsonage		1	00
		Mrs Allen 1 Bonnet			50
		Mrs Dow 1 Bonnet			50
"	31st	Mrs Rutherford			10
"	"	Mrs Johnston dress			15
"	"	Aprons			50
					34.75

Ch. S. Collections 1902.

Oct.	1st		60	
"	2d	Cash Booking Store	12 50	
"	"	" Collins	50	
Oct	17th	Cash Collins	65	
"	26	Cash Rec from Brown on his Salary	12 50	
"	"	Cash Rec Store P.C.	5.00	
"	"	Cash Parsonage Lots	2 50	
				93.05
Oct 31st				
"	"	Bal Cash on hand	1 10	
				94.75

1892 — J. B. Finley Treas. in a/c with

Nov	12th			80
"	"	Forward Cash		1.10
"	7th	Mrs Foster 2 Aprons		50
"	12th	Mrs Cook 2 Aprons		50
"	21st	Mrs Pence Towels & Aprons		1.00
"	24	Mrs Van Gorgenwife		7.00
"	"	Bags Rags Boots		1.75
"	"	Mrs Rigns work		75
"	25	Refund Defrayed Dif		1.00
"	27	Mrs Winter Dona		1.00
"		Mrs Theobald 2 Aprons		50
"		Mrs Fox 1 Apron		25
		Mrs Rigns work		60
				15.85
		Cash Donation		55
				16.40

1902 Mr. J. Anderson

Nov	1st			62
Nov		W. Bank Cattle	1200	
"	"	" Bottom Afarms	90	
Nov		W. Bank Int. Income on Salary	16.00	16.00

1902. Mrs. A. B. Finley Treasurer in Account with

Dec	1st			Dr
"		Forward Cash	4 75	
"	6th	2 Chick Aprons	65	
"	"	Mrs C. Montgomery dress	1.25	
"	"	2 Cotton Aprons	65	
"	"	Cash refunded from A.	40	
"	9th	Mrs Dregs work	1 20	
"	14	Mrs H Smith 2 aprons	50	
"	19	Mrs A. B Finley dues	30	
"	20	Mrs B. Shelby 2 Aprons	60	
"	"	Mrs Foster 2 aprons	50	
"	"	2 Aprons Dinah	70	
"	"	Mrs Buchanan 2 aprons	50	
"	"	3 Aprons	75	
"	"	Mrs Dregs work	1 00	
		1 Calico dress sold	1 00	
		Mrs T Valliant done	25 00	
"	27	Refunded from A. Society	75	
"	"	1 Chick Apron	35	
"	"	Mrs Hall	5 00	
			£5.95	

Methodist Industrial Association

Dec	10th			60
"	6th	Cash for Calico &		
		Check		75
		Cash Mrs Smith		50
"	20	Cash Calico &		
"	"	thread	2.00	
Dec	26th	Cash Calico for		
		Aprons		60
"	27	Cash refunded to		
		Juvenile society	20.00	
"	"	for two shades	2.50	
"		Cash Mrs Wetherbee		
		on Store	12.50	
		Cash Mrs Wetherbee		
		for mat-shoot, sinker	2.20	
"	"	Cash Mrs Hall	1.35	
		Cash Mrs Stonewall	65	
				43.05
Dec 31st		Bal Cash in hand		2.90
				45.95

1883 - A. B. Finley Texas - in account with

Jan	12				Dr
"	"	Forward Cash		2	90
"	"	Mrs L. Ruetschman			15
"	"	1 Apron			25
"	10	Mrs Lays work		3	30
"	"	Mrs Briggs work		1	20
"	"	Mrs Speckled dues		1	00
"	"	2 Aprons			50
"	"	Mrs L. L. Ruetschman Dom		5	00
"	11	Mrs Sims donation carpet		1	00
"	"	Miss Bettie Finley " "			50
"	"	Mrs Jno Archer "			50
"	"	Dr Montgomery "		1	00
"	"	Mrs A. B. Finley " "		1	00
"	"	Mrs S. M. Smith " "			50
		Mrs Dr Mansfield on carpet		1	00
"	13	1 Apron			25
"	15	Mrs Ruetschman dues			15
		Miss Bettie Finley dues			15
"	"	Mrs Mansfield dues			25
"	"	2 Aprons Cook			50
"	4	Mrs Walton apron			25
	4	3 Aprons			75
"	"	4 Chimise		2	40
"	"	1 Chuck apron			40
"	"	1 Apron Miss McCauley			25
"	"	Mrs Finley dues			15
		Mrs Stockwell for 3 aprons			75
"	27	Catharine 1 Apron			25
"	"	2 Aprons			50
"	30	1 Bonnet Mrs Haley			50
	4	1 Cotton Apron			25
"	"	2 Calico Aprons			50
"	"	Mrs Moore two aprons			50
					28 75

1898 Methodist Industrial Association

June	1st			62
"	"			
	11th	Cash on Passenger		
		Carpet	15.00	
"	23	Cash Calico		50
"	"	Cotton Checks		30
		Cash Checks		50
"	4	Calico		50
"	4	Domestic Bleached Cotton	1.00	
"	29	Domestic		60
"	"	Calico Fancy Goods		55
"	"	Cash Calico - Miscellaneous		45
				19.40

Jan 31st Bal - Cash in hand

1.55
17.85

1883 D. B. Finlay Shilvinston in ac with

Feb	10			Dr
"	"	Forward Cash	9	35
"	18	Mrs Theobald dues	1	00
"	1	2 Aprons		50
"	"	2 Cotton s/suits	1	50
		6 Aprons	1	50
"	22	2 Aprons		50
"	25	D. B. Finlay dues		60
"	26	Guilt Scraps		25
"	"	6 Aprons	1	50
				16.70

1923 For the dist. Industrial Association

Feb	1st			60
"	10	Paid on P. E. Carpet	3.00	
"	18	Cash Calico	1.80	
Feb	25th	Cash Dr. Hamilton on Ice Salary	10.00	14.80
Feb.	28	Bal. Cash on hand		16.90

1883 A. B. Finley. Texas In account with

Dec	14	To cash		10
"	"	Mrs Theobald dues		2.50
"	Bkt	Aprons		1.00
"	13	2 Bonnets		1.10
"	"	1 Calico dress		1.75
"	"	Mrs Blanton work		50
"	"	Quilt pieces		25
"	20	1 Bonnet		50
"	"	2 Aprons		50
"	25	2 Bonnets Mrs Jones		70
"	27	1 Apron		25
"	"	Mrs Alice Johnson		50
"	"	Miss Robinson 1 Bonnet		50
"	"	Cash 1 Bonnet two aprons		1.00
				11.35

M. E. Association 1883

Mar 1st			60	
"	13	Cash thread	1.00	
"	"	" Calico	31	
"		Cash D. Price P.E.	5.00	6.30
Mar 31st		Bal cash on hand	5.05	11.35

1883 A. B. Finlay Treasurer in Ac with

April 15th		Forward Cash		60
			5	05
"	30	Mrs Jeans work	2	50
"	"	Mrs D Shankland dues	1	00
"	"	Mrs Skinner Bonnet		40
"	"	2 Aprons		50
"	9th	1 Bonnet		50
"	"	2 Aprons		50
"	"	2 Aprons		50
"	"	1 Bonnet Anna		50
"	17	2 Aprons		50
"	"	" Mrs Olin		50
"	"	Mrs Jeans work	1	75
"	"	2 Capons	1	50
"	"	Mrs Lewis 2 Bonnets		60
"	"	Mrs Amanda Dunn Chair		70
April 24		Mrs Pretch mat work		50
"	"	Mrs Johnston dues		15
				17 65

Wm. A. Association ... 1868

April 15			65	
" 30	Cash Cord		10	
" "	By cash Calico		1.20	
" "	" " 1/2 Ribbon &c			
" "	Passenger Carpet		5.70	
" "	Cash for Parchment		50	
April 24	Cash Calico		40	8.90
April 30th	Bal Cash in hand			8.25
				17.15

1883. Mr. B. Finley Treasurer in Ac with

Nov	12			
"		Former Cash	13	60
"	7th	Mrs Emma Work		50
"	"	Mrs Scraps Work		25
"	"	1 Apron		25
"	11th	1 Apron		25
"	"	Mrs Annie Orsborn 2 Aprons	1	00
Nov	12	Mrs Painter dues	1	00
"	12th	Mrs Threefoot dues	5	00
"	"	1 Apron		25
"	13	Mrs Fosters dues		20
		Mrs Hall dues	1	00
"	"	Mrs Moore 1 Apron		25
"		A. B. Finley 2 Aprons		50
"	20	Mrs Fosters dues		15
"	"	Mrs Jones Work	2	00
"	"	Mrs Mackintosh 1 Apron	1	50
"	26	Anita L. Apron		60
"	27th	Mrs Ballantyne work	4	00
"	"	1 Bib Apron		25
"	"	1 Apron Checks &c		70
"	"	4 Calico Aprons	1	00
			34	15

1883 A. B. Hartley Treasurer in Account

Dec 12			85
" "	Forward Cash		2150
" 4th	Int Fosters dues		25
" "	1 Pair drawers		30
" 8th	Int A. B. Hartley Expenses		50
" 10th	20 Jersey checks & Cuts		70
" 11th	Int Fosters dues		10
" "	4 Aprons		1.00
" "	Int Injury in Smiths work		50
	& Chimneys		60
" 21st	Int & checks paid		1.40
" 31st	Donation		2.50
			2.32

Cash made from Last Statement up to Dec 31st 83 $2.32

Same Amount

Methodist Industrial Association 1903

Dec 10th			60
"	4th Coal Oil		50
Dec 11th	Cash for Check		40
"	14th Coal Oil		25
"	" Thread for Church Carpet		40
"	Cash - Dinner for Choir		
"	15 " " Church		1 50
"	1 Package Church		50
"	Oil Stove Wick		2 50
"	Oil Matches one		
"	Dozen for Church		1 25
"	1 Package Matches		1 50
"	Sealing Wax		2 50
"	16 Coal Oil		35
			9. 50

The Worcester Institution for Savings 1864

April 1st 60

" 30 By Cash Jing Lawn 40

April 18 By Cash Pd. Stone
Office on the Salary 11 50
11 90

April 30 Bal. Cash in hand 11 00
24 15

108

1884 A. B. Finley Dr. in account with

June	1st			00
"	"	Forward Cash	15	25
"	28	Miss D. Finley dress & hat		35
"	"	Mrs A. B. Finley 6 aprons		50
"	"	2 Aprons		50
"	"	1 Handkerchief		10
"	"	Quilt pieced		20
Aug	14	Mrs J. M. Smith dress		50
"	19	Mrs M. Smith dress		25
"	"	" " Donation		15
"	"	2 Aprons		60
"	"	Mrs A. B. Finley dress		75
"	"	Miss Bettie A. Finley "		75
"	"	Mrs Dalton dress		75
"	"	Mrs Fox "		75
"	"	Mrs Johnston dress		75
"	"	Mrs Rutledge "	1	00
"	"	Miss McCambley dress		75
"	"	Mrs McDonald "		75
"	"	Mrs S. C. Montgomery "		75
Aug	30th	Mrs James Smith dress	1	50
		Donation		25
			28	00

1834 Mr. B. Hinsley Allowance in account

"	6th	1 Apron		12
"	"	Mrs Foster 2 Aprons		70
"	"	1 Apron		25
"	6-1	"		25
"	"	2 Under bags		1.00
"	"	1 Bonnet		50
"	11th	Mrs Minster dues		1 57
"	"	1 Apron		25
"	18	Mrs Mabb shoulders		50
"	20	Mrs Stanyfer work		1.00
"	"	Mrs Peck work		2.00
"	"	1 Apron		25
"	21	Both & Sim Cap dues		1.00
"	"	4 Check Aprons		1.00
"	25	Mrs Moore 1 Bonnet		50
		Mrs Newman Nelson 2 Aprons		50
		Mrs Jones Sarah 1 Apron		35
"	"	Mrs H. B. Hinsley 1 Apron		25
"	"	Mrs Pete Hutchinson 1 Apron		25
"	"	Mrs [illegible] " "		25
"	"	1 Apron servant		25
				12.11

Mr. I. Association. 1884.

Dr. Cr.

Dr. Pt.

By Cash Pd.
Work on Par-
lour & furniture 11 40

Balance Cash in
hand 3 35
14 75

1895 A. B. Finlay Treasurer in Ac with

June	1st	Forward Cash		3	35
"	"	Mrs Mabel Smith dues			50
"	"	Mrs Pibble dues			50
"	"	Mrs Theobald dues			50
"	"	Mrs Joanne Montgomery			50
"	"	Mrs Alice Johnson			50
"	"	Mrs Lacy - Withdrawn			50
"	"	Mrs Julia Smith			50
"	"	Mrs Arthur Moore			50
"	"	Mrs A. B. Finlay			50
"	"	Mrs Nicholson dues			50
		Mrs Parkinson dues			50
		Mrs D. C. Montgomery			50
		Mrs Jno Archer			25
		Miss Sallie Allison			10
		Miss Jennie Lovell Smith		1	20
		Miss Mc Cauley dues			25
		Mrs Theobald dues			50
		Mrs Pace			50
		Mrs Johnston " "			25
Jan		Mrs Bettie Olin			15
				12	05

Smithville Industrial Association 1905

Jan.	31	By Cash on Person Age Insurance		2 00
		Balance Cash in Hand		4 05
				6 05

1885 A. B. Finlay. Treas. in acct with

Jan 1st		To Balance		00
		Received Cash		50
"	"	" Mrs Pace		50
"	"	" Miss McCauley		25
"	"	" Miss Pelham		10
"	"	" Mrs Maggie Smith		50
"	"	" Mrs Whitethorn		50
"	"	" Mrs Theobald		50
"	"	" Mrs Pelham		50
"	"	" Mrs Wilgenski		50
"	"	" Mrs Bettie Olin		15
"	"	" Mrs Jno Archer		25
"	"	" Mrs Head		50
"	"	" Mrs A. B. Finlay		50
"	"	" Mrs Dibrell		50
"	"	" Collection taken during Year	1	85
	"	" Mrs Cloud Johnson		50
		" Mrs Head - Pair -		00
		" Mrs Maggie Johnston		25
"	"	" Mrs Annie Montgomery		50

Inc. S. Association 1885

Mar 1st			62
	By Cash Jno Ed Joyce Smith		4.00
" 18	Cash Jno Ed Joyce Smith Money advanced		1.50
Mar 31st	Cash for painting out trees at Parsonage	50	6.00
	Balance Cash in hand		1.50
			7.50

1885 A. B. Finley Treas. in Acct with

August				Dr	
		Forward Cash			2.50
"	"	A. B. Finley dues			50
"	"	Mrs H. B. Plunkett dues			50
"	"	Mrs Pace "			50
"	"	Miss C. McCauley			25
"	"	Mrs Pelham "			00
"	"	Mrs Susan Smith			50
"	"	Mrs Kate Ketchum			50
		Mrs Wilginston			50
		Mrs Hattie Olive			15
		Mrs Jno Archer			25
		Mrs Head			50
		Mrs Dibble			50
		Mrs Carol Johnson			50
"	"	Mrs Mrag Johnston			25
		Mrs Mabel Smith			50
		Mrs Dr. Montgomery			50
		Mrs Nelson			50
					8.70
		Interest			1.00
					9.70
		Tabbleau money			7.85
					17.55

1885 St. 15. Tuesday Texas via ft worth

May 15th		Dr
	Mrs. Thos. Robertson	50
	L. B. Turlay	50
	Mrs. Pace	50
	Miss C. Dr. Cauley	25
	Mrs. Virgie Smith	50
	Mrs. Rob. Robertson	50
	Mrs. Hollymon Sr.	50
	Mrs. Bettie Allen	15
	Mrs. Jno. Archer	25
	Mrs. Mason	50
	Mrs. Pibble	50
	Mrs. Claud Johnson	25
	Mrs. Mag Johnston	25
	Mrs. Isabel Smith	50
	Mrs. Jno. Montgomery	50
	Mrs. Neilson	
	Miss Allen Sr. Pittsburg	

1885 A. B. Finley Treas in a/c with

	Forward Copy		615
June 1st	Wm M. B. Shepherd		
	Wm A. B. Finley Jr		50
	Wm Pace		50
	Miss Wm Cauley		25
	Wm Driggers Sheriff		50
	Wm Porter Restaurant		50
	Wm Wetzonski		50
	Wm Quillian		50
	Wm Bitter Olive		15
	Wm John Archer		25
	Paid Allowance for year		
	Wm Lloyd		50
	Wm Dibble		50
	Wm Claud Johnson		25
	Wm Mrs Johnston		25
	Wm Daniel Smith		50
	Wm Mrs Montgomery		50
	1 Opera		25
	Done two Operas		50
	Paid Jennie Hoffman		
"	2 Wm Winter Donation		5 00
	93 Donation		2 50
			20 25

Mr. S. Wiswall Stone

June 18 62

" 19 By Cash for Work with Parsons Furniture 8.00

22

June 23 By Cash for Stove pipe for Kitchen Furnace 7.50

Balance carried down 2.00

1885 A. B. Finlay Treasurer in account with

Aug	1st			80
		Mrs Thorbolde		
		Mrs Dibble		60
		Mrs A. B. Finlay		
"	"	Miss C. McCauley		25
		Mrs Myra Smithgall		2 50
		Mrs Place		
		Mrs Wilsimeki		50
		Mrs Nelson		50
		Mrs Rutherhomer		
		Mrs Butler Olney		60
		Mrs Jno Drohey		25
		Miss Lillie Abbott for year		
		Mrs Claud Johnson		25
		Mrs Wm Johnston		25
		Mrs H Cook		50
		Mrs Mabel Smith		50
		Mrs Jno Jones		50
		Miss Jennie Hopkins for year		9.10
July	30th	Due brought over		8.50

1885 A. B. Finley Insurance in after with

Oct	12			2
		Forward Cash	6	95
"	"	Mrs H. B. Thurlow		
"	"	Mrs Dibble		50
"	"	Mrs A. B. Finley		50
"	"	Miss C & Mrs Chidley		25
"	"	Mrs Angus Smith		
"	"	Mrs Pace		
		Mrs H. Filgiuskie		50
		Mrs Quilson		50
		Mrs Kate Rutherford		50
		Mrs Bertie Olsen		15
		Mrs Jno Archer		25
		Miss L. Olsen 2 yrs gone		
		Mrs Claud Johnson		25
		Mrs Dora Johnston		25
		Mrs Woods		25
		Mrs Mabel Smith		25
		Mrs Brownbridge		50
		Chas Jenny 2 yrs gone		
				18 85

1865 Pr. of Receipts

Oct 15th

Oct 31st Cash on Hand 12.85

1885 A. B. Finley Treasurer in Ac with

June 1st			
	For wages cash	12	85
	Mrs Theobald		
	Mrs Dibble		50
	Mrs A. B. Finley		50
	Miss C. McCauley		25
	Mrs Inez Schuck		
	Mrs Price		
	Mrs Kalyinski		50
	Mrs Denton		50
	Mrs Kate Rutenbaum		50
	Mrs Bettie Olen		15
	Mrs Jno Archer		25
	Miss Sallie Allen		
	Mrs Chas Johnson		25
	Mrs Jno Johnston		
	Mrs Hall		50
	Mrs Mabel Smith		
	Mrs Maria Mustang		50
	Miss Jennie Hall		
	Church carpet	5	00
		20	45

1885 A. B. Finley Treasurer in account with

Dec	12			25
		Question mark for Dec	22	85
"	"	Mrs H. B. Thatcher		
"	"	Mrs Dibble		50
"	"	Mrs A. B. Finley		50
		Miss C. McCauley		25
		Mrs Ingra Smith for Joe		
		Mrs Pace		
		Mrs Wolfinsohn		50
		Mrs Heilbrun		
		Mrs Katie Rutherford		50
		Mrs Bettie Olen		15
		Mrs Jane Archer		25
		Miss Pettus for Joe		
		Mrs Claud Johnston		25
		Mrs Dias Johnston		50
		Mrs Wood		50
		Mrs Mabel Smith	1	25
		Mrs Montgomery		50
		Mrs Solomons	1	00
		Sallie R. Pelham for		50
		D. Montgomery for dinner	1	00
		Mrs " " for Pumpkin pie	1	00
		Mrs Ingra Smith " "		75
		Mrs Bettie Dunn " "		25
		Miss C. McCauley " "		25
		Mrs Thos Ball for dinner	3	00
Dec 31		Bettie Finley for dinner		50
		Donation	1	15
				3705

Mountain Dell Institutional Church

Dec 1st

Dec Cash on Pressing Chimney 6.00

Dec 26 Cash on Bro Hamilton for salary brought over from December 25.00

Dec 31 Cash on Pressing chimney .05

32.05

1886 — A. B. Finley Treasurer in ofc. with

				Dr.
Jan	14th			
"	"	Mrs. L. Ann Smith		50
"	"	Mrs. Katy Fox		25
"	"	A. B. Finley		50
"	"	Miss Lettie Pittman		50
"	"	Bethel D. Finley Dr.	3	00
		Mrs. Eland Pittman		25
		Miss E. McCauley dues		25
		Mrs. Kate Rutherford		50
		Mrs. D. C. Montgomery		50
		Mrs. Price	1	00
"	"	Mrs. Gibbs		50
"	"	Mrs. J. Smith		50
"	"	Mrs. Livingston		50
				11.75

Jan 1st

Jan 31st Cash to Surplus

Cash on hand 9.75

11.75

1886. A. B. Finlay Treasurer with sinah. with

Feb 1st	To Cash		13.25
"	Mrs Kate Rutherman	.50	
"	Mrs D. C. Montgomery	.50	
	Miss E McCauley	.25	
	Mrs Ingram Sinclair	.50	
	Mrs A. B. Finlay	.50	
	Mrs Dibble	.50	
	Mrs J. Smith	.50	
	Mrs Gilpin Thi	.50	
	Mrs Gaz [illegible]	.25	
	Mrs Manifold		13.25

1896 Mrs. S. Association

Feb 1st

11th Cash loaned for
Asylum — $3.50

Bal cash on hand 10.25
13.75

1884 A. B. Finley Treasurer in acct with

June 1st	Forward cash	10.00	
	Wm Routzahn	50	
	A. B. Finley	50	
	Wm J. Smith	50	
	Wm Watzinski	50	
	Miss McCauley	25	
	Wm Manifold		12.50
	Wm Hobble		50
			13.00

1906 A. B. Finlay Treasurer in ~~yo~~ account

April 1st			Dr
	Forward Cash	13	00
	Mrs J. Smith		50
	Mrs Wilgenski		50
	Mrs Manifold		10
	Miss McCauley		25
	Mrs Rutschman		10
	Mrs Jos Archer		05
	Mrs Jos		25
	A B. Finlay		10
	Mrs Olen		25
	Mrs Montgomery		10
	Mrs Manifold		10
	Mrs Dibble		10
	Mrs Myra Smith		05
	Mrs Jos Archer		10
	Mrs Matt Rutschman		10
	A B. Finlay		20
	Miss Jennie Hobe	1	20
	[illegible]		25

Quarterly Conference Collection 1896

May 10th		Forwarded	20
"	9	Forwarded	20.35
"	9	A. B. Finley	10
"	"	Mrs Mayme Smith	10
"	"	Mrs Mayme Smith	50
"	"	Mrs Nettie Olmsted	50
"	"	Mrs Jno A. Adams	10
"	"	Mrs Jim Smith	10
"	"	Mrs Sam Dunn	10
"	"	Mrs Mansfield	20
"	"	Miss Mc Cauley	10
"	"	Mrs Dibble	10
May 12	"	Mrs Mayme Smith	05
"	"	Mrs Nettie Olmsted	05
"	"	Mrs Nettie Olmsted	05
"	"	Mrs Sam Dunn	05
"	"	Mrs Dibble	05
"	"	Mrs A. B. Finley	10
"	"	Mrs Jno A. Adams	05
"	13	A. B. Finley	10
"	"	Mrs Dibble	10
"	"	Miss C. Mc Cauley	05
"	"	Mrs Nettie Olmsted	05
"	14	Mrs Mansfield	50
"	"	Mrs Jno A. Adams	10
May	15	Mrs A. B. Finley	10
"	"	Mrs Mayme Smith	20
"	"	Mrs Nettie Olmsted	05
"	"	Miss Mc Cauley	05
			24.00

1886. A. B. Finlay: Treasurer in Account with

June	1st			Dr
"	"	Forward Credit	24	50
"	"	Mrs Mary Smith		10
"	"	Mrs Dibble		10
		Mrs Jno Archer		15
		Mrs Jim Smith		10
		Miss Mc Cauley		05
		Mrs A. B. Finlay		10
June	6th	Mrs. Batte Dowe		15
"	15	Mrs Mabel Smith		25
"	"	Sallie R. Pelham		25
"	"	Mrs Catharine Mc Cauley		10
"	"	A. B. Finlay		10
"	"	Mrs Kretschmar		25
"	"	Mrs Jno Archer		10
"	22	Mrs Sam Dunn		40
"	"	Mrs A. B. Finlay		10
"	29th	Mrs Dibble		20
"	"	Mrs Mabel Smith		20
"	"	Mrs Mary Smith		50
"	"	Mrs Jno Archer		10
"	"	Mrs Alice Johnson	1	00
"	"	Miss C. McCauley		10
"	"	Mrs A. B. Finlay		10
				2 [illegible] 05

June 1st [illegible] 63

May 13th Cash loaned Bro. Jim Smith to pay on Church debt 2000

June 29 Cash dish pan for Parsonage 50
20.80

June 30 Bal. cash in hand 8.85
29.05

1896 A. B. Finlay Account in Ledger with

July	1st	To Forward Cash		25
		" "	8	53
"	"	" Mrs Bettie Dunn		20
July	6th	" Miss Julia Gilbreath 2 mos		25
"	"	" Mrs A. B. Finlay		25
"	13	" Mrs Jno Archer		10
"	27	" A. B. Finlay		20
"	"	" Miss C. McClanley		20
"	"	" Mrs Jno Archer		10
		" Mrs A. B. Finlay		20
		" Mrs Mabel Smith		40
				10.40

On. Industrial Association 1920.

July	13th		6.00	
"	31st	Cash on walk in front of Premises as in back pages	6.30	
July	31st	Bal Cash on hand -	4.10	
				10.40

Mr. Industrial Aviaries in account with

Aug 1st — 6 —

Int. Hommel on his Salary — 4 00

Balance cash on hand — 2 50

6 50

1886 A. B. Finlay Treasurer in account

Sept 10				00
		Forward last	5	50
"	15	A. B. Finlay		20
"	21	Mrs Clara Johnson		25
"	23	Mrs Bettie Dunn		10
		A. B. Finlay		10
		Mrs Sam Dunn	1	25
Oct	19	Mrs J. W. Smith		50
Oct	19	Mrs Jno Archer		25
"	"	Miss L. B. Finlay		30
"	26	A. B. Finlay		25
"	"	Miss L. Pelhotter		15
"	"	Mrs Ruteschman		20
"	"	Mrs Summerville		25
"	"	Mrs Isabella Smith		40
"	8	Miss C. McCauley		10
				9.20

Nov 24 Paid Mr Stockwell for church seats 2.10

" 30 Cash Robert for cleaning & putting down two carpets at Parsonage 2.00

1887. A. B. Finlay Texas in account with

Jan	12		Dr
		Forward Cash	4.75
		Mrs Sam Dunn for hat 2 00	1.25
		A. B. Finlay Dress	50
		Sallie A Williamson Chimes	50
		Bettie Finlay on Chimes	1.50
		Mrs Ingra Smith chimes	1.00
		A. B. Finlay on chimes	3.50
"	16	Sallie K. Gilham 5 months dress	50
"	"	Ellen Price 2	10
"	"	Mrs Pritchett mare	10
"	"	Mrs Mc Cauley 1 pair	20
"	"	Mrs Smith Postpaid 1 pair	40
"	"	Mrs Allen	25
"	"	Mrs Jayne	50
"	"	Priscilla Archer	25
"	17	Mrs Willie Summerville	50
"	25	Mrs W. B. Thetford	5 00
"	"	Mrs Pritchett mare	10
"	"	Mrs Ingra Smith	1 00
"	"	Mrs Sam Dunn	10
"	"	Mrs D. Montgomery	25
"	31	Mrs D.C. Montgomery	15
			21.50

Methodist Industrial Association 1887

Jan 1st				6c
		Cash for kitchen utensils for Passenger		4.52
		Cash Robert for cleaning carpet putting down, mat- tings		2.15
"	8	By cash China for Passenger	7.00	
			15.51	
Jan 31		Bal Cash in hand	8.30	
			21.81	

1887 A. B. Finley Treasurer in a/c with

Feb	1st			
		Forward Cash	8	30
		A. B. Finley		50
	3	Mrs Peale	1	00
Feb	8th	Mrs Mary Dunn		35
"	4	Mrs Pletcher Mar		10
"	"	Mrs Somerville		05
	15	Mrs Pretch mar		10
"	17	Mrs Claud Johnson Jun		50
"	"	" " Parsons China		50
		Mrs Isabelle Smith		40
		Mrs D. C Montgomery		25
		Mrs Wilzinski Jun 8th Feb	1	00
			13	55

Ind. St. Association 1883

Feb	15			60
Feb	21	By cash Ind. St. Shields for Parsonage gutters		9.70
Feb	28	By Cash in hand	3 35	
				13.05

1887 A. B. Finlay Treas - in account with

Mar	1st			
		Forward Cash	9	85
Mar	1st	Mrs A B. Finlay		50
		Mrs Myra Smith		25
		Mrs Mabelle Smith		50
		Miss McCauley		25
		Mr. McDade		25
"	2nd	Mrs Wilzinski 3 mos	1	50
"	"	Mrs Wilzinski for China	3	50
"	"	Mrs Dickson for China		75
"	"	Mrs Manifold for China	1	00
"	"		19.	45

In Account with [illegible] 1902

Mar 1st			60
Mar 2nd	Cash on Personage Chains		10.15
Mar 31st	Balance Cash in hand		30
			10.45

1887 A. B. Finley Treasurer in Acct

Apl	12			$ ¢
		Forward cash		9 5
"	5th	A. B. Finley		50
	"	Mrs Myra Smith		25
"	5th	Catherine McCauley		25
	"	Mrs D. C. Montgomery		25
"	5	Mrs Jay Osborn		25
"	12	Mrs Theobald Hues		2 00
"	"	Mrs Rockenbaugh		25
"	19	Mrs E. E. Bell		1 00
"	"	Mrs Love		50
"	"	Mrs Jenny Love		50
"	"	Mrs Jim Smith		25
"	"	Mrs Olin		35
"	"	Mrs D. C. Montgomery		15
"	"	Mrs Somerville		25
"	"	Mrs Mary Dunn		50
"	"	Mrs Crook Donation		1 75
"	"	Mrs Sam Dunn Jr		35
"	26	Mrs Isabelle Smith		50
"	"	Mrs Butte Olen		05
				10 75

M. Industrial Association 1887

April 1st			69	
Apl 19	By cash Bar stocks		8 00	
"	" a Blacking -			
"	" boy for stubby -		1.75	
"	cash for brush of			
"	" blacking		35	
"	" Cash for Bar for			
"	" Parsonage -		4 00	
"	" Morning stock			
	Card		1.10	
Apl 30	Bal Cash on hand		10.95	
			10.95	

1887 - A. B. Finlay Trus. in Ac. with

May	1st			Dr
		Forward Cash		1.95
"	3d	Bro C. McCauley		25
"	"	Mrs Myra Smith		25
"	"	Mrs Jno Archer		25
"	"	Mrs Bettie Olin		15
"	"	Mrs A. B. Finlay		50
"	"	Mrs Rentschler	3 00	
"	"	Miss Lallie Allen Sun		50
		Mrs Bettie Olin		15
"	31	Mrs Jno Smith		50
			6.40	
		Mrs Jno Archer		25
			6.15	

Methodist S. Association 1872

May	1st			60
May	23rd	By Cash Collected for Parsonage		75
"	"	2 Pitchers		80
		Cash Received for parsonage	3.00	6.35
"	31st	Bal Cash in hand		2.40 / 6.35

1887 - A. B. Finlay Treasurer in a/c with

June	1st			Dr
		To cash		1.90
"	5th	" Mrs Summerville		10
"	"	" A. B. Finlay		50
"	7th	" Mrs. Bettie Olin		05
"	8th	" Mrs Summerville		25
"	"	" Mrs Myra Smith		25
"	14	" Mrs Bettie Olin		05
"	21	" Mrs D. C. Montgomery		20
"	"	" Miss McCamley		25
"	"	" Mrs Jno Archer		10
"	"	" Mrs Longfield		25
				3.90

Dr. A. Association 1887

June 1st 6.25

June 16th By Cash on bicycle for Mrs Stanislaus Lyons 2.00

June 30 Balance Cash on hand 2.35

5.90

1887 A. B. Finley Treasurer in account

July	12th			05
"	"	Proceeds sale	2	35
"	"	A. B. Finley		50
"	"	Miss Lizzie Longfield		10
	5th	Miss J. Longfield		05
"	"	Mrs Jim Smith		70
"	"	Mrs Jno Archer		25
"	"	Mrs B. Glen		10
"	"	Mrs D. C. Montgomery		10
"	"	Mrs Maggie Smith		50
"	13	Mrs Jim Smith		10
"	"	Mrs C. C. Montgomery		5
"	"	Mrs Bettie Glen		5
"	19	Miss C. McCaul		25
"	"	Mrs C. C. Montgomery		10
"	"	Mrs Jno Archer		25
"	"	Miss Bettie Glen		5
"	"	Donation	1	00
			6	30
				6 30

Woman's Home Missionary Association 1892

1892	Oct	Forward Fund	31	60
"	22	Miss Ellen Paige	1	50
"	"	Mrs Jane D		10
"	"	Capt W B Shattuck		50
"	29	Mrs Olyn		05
"	"	Mrs Dana Dunn		10
"	"	Mrs Bell		10
"	"	Mrs Sommerville		25
"	"	Sister Myra Smith	1	00
"	"	Miss Polly Wilcox		20
"	"	Miss Laura Dunn		10
"	"	Miss H. Shelby		05
"	"	Mrs Myers		10
"	"	Mrs Ellen Johnson		25
			37	80

1887 A. B. Finlay Treas. in Ac with

Dec	1st	Forward Cash		2
"	"	" " " "	37	80
"	"	A. B. Finlay		50
"	6th	Mrs J. Archer		05
"	"	" Montgomery		10
"	"	" Shelby		05
"	"	Hyattie "		05
"	"	Katie "		05
"	"	Mrs Wilzynskie		75
"	"	" Toby		25
"	"	" Bell		05
"	"	" Watt		30
"	"	" Branifold		10
"	"	" Myers		05
"	"	Miss McCauley		10
"	12	Mrs Head		50
"	15	Mrs J. Smith	1.	00
"	20	Mrs Jno Archer		05
"	"	Mrs Jno Dunn		30
"	"	Mrs Neidthamer		10
"	"	Mrs Wilzynski		50
"	"	Mrs Montgomery		05
"	"	Miss McCauley		10
"	"	Mrs Shelby		05
"	"	Miss Nola Shelby		05
"	"	Miss Hattie Shelby		05
			40.	05

Methodist Industrial Association 1893

Dec 15th			60
17	Robert for putting down Hartmarfe Carpet		1.57
31st	Bal. Cash in hand		38.55
			100.05

1888. A. B. Lindsay Treas. in account

Jan	1st			00
"	"	Forward Cash	38.	55
		Mrs Wilzinski donation	20.	00
"	3rd	Miss Lizzie Langford		25
"	"	Mrs Noble Smith		50
"	"	Mrs Langford		25
"	"	Miss McCauley		10
"	"	Mrs J. Moore		35
"	"	Mrs Jno Archer		05
"	"	Mrs Young		25
"	"	Mrs Price		25
"	"	Mrs Maz Dunn		20
"	10	Mrs Summerville		50
"	"	Betty A. Lindsay		25
"	"	Mrs Jno Archer		10
"	"	Miss McCauley		05
"	"	Mrs Hunterbrooks		15
"	"	Mrs Allen		30
"	"	Kate Shelby		05
"	"	[illegible]		[illegible]
"	31	Mrs Wilzinski		100
"	"	Miss McCauley		05
"	"	Mrs Hunt		05
			63.	85

Mrs. Thos. Christ. Sunday School Association 1903

Jan 1st		60
By Cash Mrs. Washington for Persian carpet 40 Rug	40.30	
By Cash Mrs. Washington for Persian carpet table Chairs Mitchell	1907	9.30
Jan 31st Balance cash in hand	5.55	
		9.85

1888 A. B. Fowler Store in a/c with

Feb	1st			
"	"	Forward Cash	5	55
"	"	A. B. Fowler		50
"	6th	Bettie D. Fowler		25
"	"	Mrs Prue Hunt		50
"	"	Mrs Somerville		25
"	"	Mrs Pentecost		25
"	"	Mrs Mount	1	50
"	"	Mrs Sam Dunn		50
"	"	Mrs Montgomery		50
"	"	Mrs Geo Archer		20
"	"	Mrs Nurse		30
"	"	Lyra Nurse		20
"	"	Zelpie Pettram		50
"	"	Mrs Daniels		05
"	"	Miss Sye Jacobs		05
"	"	Mrs Watson		10
"	14	Miss McCauley		10
"	"	Mrs Head	1	00
"	21	Mrs Bell		50
"	24	Received Settlement by A. B. Fowler	5	15
			17	65
				18 00

1881

Mr. J. Parker in account with 1880

Feb 18 63

Feb 17 Mrs Washington on
Passenger carpets 12 00

" 24 Cash for Running
on Passenger
furniture 8 00

20.00

1888. A. B. Finley Cons in a/c with

			Dr	
1888	Mar	1st		
	"	5th	Mrs Jane Archer	25
	"	"	Mrs A B Finley	50
	"	6	Mrs Somerville	30
	"	"	Miss McCarley	25
	"	"	Miss Bettie Finley	25
	"	"	Mrs Hentschman	25
	"	"	Mrs Montgomery	25
	"	"	Mrs B. Allen	40
	"	"	Mrs Sam Dunn	30
	"	"	Mrs Nurse	25
	"	"	Miss Allen Sumner	50
	"	"	Mrs Wilgus	1 00
	"	"	Mrs Pratt	1 00
	"	13	Mrs Monnit	50
	"	"	Mrs Johnson	1 00
	"	"	Mrs Hentschman	10
	"	"	Mrs Somerville	50
	"	"	Mrs Watson	50
	Mar	31		

Mr. S. Association Room 1851

June 1st 60

June 20 By Cash for Look-
ing Glass on Parson-
age Carpets 7.10

8.10

1888 A. B. Finlay Taxes in the rest

April	1st			25
"	"	Forward Cash	1	10
"	"	A. B Finlay		50
"	10	Mrs Wilgus Sr	1	00
"	"	Mrs Jno Archer		25
"	"	Mrs Pretsch mar		10
"	"	Mrs Mount		50
"	"	Miss Mc Canley		10
"	"	Mrs Lance		50
"	"	Little Society	2	50
"	17	Mrs Pretsch Mike		10
"	"	Mrs Sam Dunn		20
"	"	Mrs Wyatt		40
"	"	Miss Bettie Finlay		25
"	"	Little Society		25
"	24	Mrs Mund		40
"	"	Mrs Montgomery		50
"	"	Mrs Frabel Smith	2	00
		Mrs Pretsch mar		10
"	"	Little Society		20
			10	95

1871

Methodist Industrial Association 1868

April 1st			60
April 19.	By Cash clearing Church yard		1 40
"	25 Cash Ors Alley under for pay Lock &c		3 00
			4 40
April 30	By Cash on hand		6 55
			10 95

1898 A. B. Finlay Treasurer in account with

May	1st			Dr
"	"	Forward Cash	6	55
"	"	A. B. Finlay		50
"	"	Mrs Kretschmar		10
"	"	Miss McCauley		10
"	3rd	Mrs Montgomery		10
"	"	Miss McCauley		10
"	"	Mrs Bettie Shelby		15
"	"	Mrs Sam Dunn		30
"	"	Mrs Jno Archer		25
"	"	Mrs Olin		25
"	"	Miss Bettie Finlay		25
"	"	Mrs Leroy Wallace	25.00	
"	13	Refund Shelby Church	1.40	
"	15	Mrs Kretschmar		10
"	22	Mrs Sam Dunn		10
"	"	Mrs Wilczynski	1	00
"	"	Mrs Mongot	1	00
"	"	Mrs Kretschmar		10
"	"	Mrs Montgomery		10
"	"	Mrs Archer		25
"	"	Mrs Olin		05
"	"	Misses McCauley		10
"	"	Mrs Johnson		50
"	29	Mrs Olin		10
"	"	Mrs Kretschmar		10
"	"	Miss McCauley		05
"	"	Mrs Mabelle Smith		10
			38.95	

Over the dust Sonshine Social Association 1890

May	1st			6c	

1855 — A. B. Finlay Texas in account with

June	1st			Dr
"	"	Forward cash	6.	30
"	5	A. B. Finlay		50
"	"	Mrs Sam Dunn		15
"	26	Mrs C. Johnson		50
"	"	Mrs Pritchman		10
"	"	Miss McCauley		20
"	"	Miss Anabella Smith		30
"	"	Mrs Jno Archer		10
"	"	Mrs Sam Dunn		15
"	"	Dust Cap		20
"	"	6 Aprons		
"	"	Mrs Olin		20
			8.	75

Methodist Industrial Association (1911)

June 15th			60
" "	Cash Sallie Bell loan for Aprons	1.00	
June 26th	By Cash Collected Dr. Jr. dele- gate for Annual Confer- ence		7.25
			8.25
	Bal Cash on hand		.50
			8.75

1880 — A. B. Finlay Treas. in a/c with

June 1st				00
"	"	Forward cash	6	30
"	5	A. B. Finlay		50
"	"	Mrs Sam Dunn		15
"	26	Mrs C. Johnson		50
"	"	Mrs Pritchard		10
"	"	Miss McCauley		20
"	"	Mrs Annabelle Smith		30
"	"	Mrs Jno Archer		10
"	"	Mrs Sam Dunn		15
"	"	Dust Cap		20
"	"	6 Aprons		
"	"	Mrs Olin		20
			8	75

Northwest Industrial Association 1911

June 14th — 60

" " Cash Sallie Pelham for Aprons — 1.50

June 26th — By Cash Loaned Dr. Jr. Delia Gate for Annual Conference — 7.25

Bal. Cash on hand — 50

8.75

1888 A. B. Finlay. Treasurer in Ac. with

July	1st			00
"	"	Forward Cash		50
"	3d	Refunded		55
"	"	Mrs Sam Dunn		10
"	"	Mrs J. D. Smith		10
"	"	Mrs Sam Ormsbee		10
"	"	Miss Mc Cauley		10
"	"	Miss Bertha Finlay		25
"	"	A. B. Finlay		50
"	4	Mrs Jno Archer		25
"	10	Mrs C. Johnson		25
"	11th	Refunded by Miller	1.00	
"	31st	Mrs Allen		20
"	"	Miss Allham		20
			4.10	

M. I. Association 1855

July 1st 50

July 31st Cash in hand 4.10

1888 A. B. Finlay Treasurer in Ak. with

July	1st			02
"	"	Forward Cash		50
"	3d	Refunded		55
"	"	Mrs Sam Dunn		10
"	"	Mrs J. D. Smith		10
"	"	Mrs Tom Ownsbie		10
"	"	Miss Mc Cauley		10
"	"	Miss Hattie Finlay		25
"	"	A. B. Finlay		50
"	4	Mrs Jno Archer		25
"	10	Mrs C. Johnson		25
"	11th	Refunded by Miller	1.	00
"	31st	Mrs Allen		20
"	"	Miss Allhann		20
			4.	10

1884 A. B. Finley Texas in Ofc with

Aug	1st			Dr
		Forward Cash	4	10
		A. B. Finley		50
"	7th	Mrs J. D. Smith		25
"	14	Mrs D. L. Montgomery		50
"	"	Lallie Pelham		50
"	"	Mrs B. Clay		10
"	21	Mrs D. L. Montgomery		25
"	26	Mrs Mount		50
			$6.	70

1858. A. B. Ripley Estate in ofc. with

Aug	1st			Dr
		Amt rec'd Cash		4.10
		A. B. Ripley		50
"	7th	Mrs J. M. Smith		25
"	14	Mrs D. L. Montgomery		50
"	"	Lillie Pelham		50
"	"	Mrs B. Clay		10
"	21	Mrs D. L. Montgomery		25
"	26	Mrs Monroe		50
				$6.70

1888 A. B. Finley Treasurer in account

Sept	1st			00
"	11	Forward Cash	6	70
"	"	A. B. Finley		50
"	"	Miss Sallie Shelby		25
"	"	Mrs Jane Dunn		25
"	"	Mrs Olin		10
"	15	Insurance company Dr	50	00
"	18	Mrs Jno Archer		10
"	"	Mrs Jno C. Cowley		60
"	"	Mrs Wasden		25
"	"	Miss R Shelby		25
"	"	Mrs Montgomery		20
				97.25
		Forward Cash	59	25
Oct	1st	Mrs A. B. Finley		50
"	2d	Mrs Jno Archer		25
"	"	Mrs J. Smith		50
"	"	Mrs Jno Dunn		10
"	"	Miss L. Lyncfield		10
"	"	Mrs D. C. Montgomery		10
"	"	Miss H. Shelby		25
"	"	Mrs B. Shelby		25
"	"	Mrs Olin		20
"	16	Mrs Olin		10
"	30th	Mrs Kentucknar		25
"	"	Miss R Shelby		10
"	"	Mrs S. Dunn		25
"	"	Miss H. Shelby		05
"	"	Mrs D. C. Montgomery		10
"	"	Mrs J. D. Smith		50
				62.85

Methodist Sunday School Association 1877

Sept 16th			62
Sept 30	Cash in hand	54.25	
Oct 18	Cash for Parsonage chairs - minus bringing them -	2 00	
" "	for work at Parsonage	1 50	5.50
Oct 31st	Bal cash in hand	59.35	62.85

1856. A. B. Finley Store in acct with

Dec	1st			Dr
"	7	Forward Cash	59.35	
"	20	Mrs Overgart	1.00	
"		Q. B. Finley	.50	
"	23	Mrs Overgart	1.00	
"	"	Mrs Kentucky Mare	10	
			61.85	

1888

Mr. J. Patterson Estate ... Cr.

Nov	14			60
Nov	6	Cash for fixing transoms & new door lights		2 50
"	10	Cash for hanging door from Sawyer to Church fork		
"	"	Del Warren		25
Nov	10	Cash Robert for putting down hole in roof of Passage		75
				3.50
Nov	30	Bal Cash includ		57.45
				60.95

1888. A. B. Finley Treas in acct with

Dec	1st			Dr	
"	"	Forward Cash		58	35
"	"	Mrs Dr Pierce Tarrow			10
"	"	Mrs Turner			
"	"	Mrs Matthews			
"	"	Mrs Hare			
"	11th	Mrs C. Johnson		1	00
"	"	Mrs Restarick mar			10
"	"	Miss McCauley			25
"	"	Mrs Jno Archer			25
"	"	Mrs Allen			25
"	"	A. B. Finley			50
"	"	Bertie Finley		1	50
				62	35
"	18	Mrs Restarick mar			20
"	"	Miss McCauley			10
"	"	Mrs J. D. Smith			15
					62 80

Methodist Episcopal 1895

Dec 1st			00
"	4th By Cash for Patronage for Past		9 00
"	" By Cash to Mrs Jones for work done at Parsonage for my Transommer		11 50
Dec 31st	Bal Cash on hand		52 50

1889 A. B. Finlay Trust in Acct with

Jan 1st				Dr
"	1	To Warrant Cash		50 00
"	8	A. B. Finlay		50
"	"	Mrs Jno Archer		25
"	"	Mrs L. Dunn		35
"	"	Mrs Montgomery		50
"	"	Miss Bettie Finlay		25
"	"	Mrs A. Johnson		1 00
"	"	Mrs Mowat		25
"	14	Cash on Par Bridged		5 00
				5 00

Dr. [illegible] Association 1808.

Feb	15		60
"	22	By Cash on Exchange over from Benjamin re Rivlay 1825.	0
"	24	By Cash overpaid Exchange from [illegible]	25
"	"	To Cash for Chard	
"	"	Stuff	1 50
"	"	Stabling from [illegible]	
"	"	Cash Stockwell	1 20
"	"	Cash Chaises for Mrs Randolph	5 50
			26 50
"	28	By Cash on Exchange	11 25
			37 25

Dr. St. Augustine 1880

May 1st			60	
" 16	Cash Gustin for cleaning Well Randolph by house		1.25	
May 17th	By cash for Hotel Bowen		1.00	
" "	Cash Gustin for cleaning Well Bowen House		75	
" 31	Balance on hand		1.25	4.75
July 1st	To		60	
" "	Cash Randolph House		2.00	
" "	Cash Gustin cleaning Well		2.25	
" 5th	" " " "		2.25	13.70
	Balance in hand		40	14.35

1884 Money raised & moneys for repairs &c

Festival Money	317	60	
Sewing Society	28	50	
P. Aid Society	15	50	
Literary Society	11	40	
Borrowed of Mrs Ames	100	00	462 50
Mrs Jno Evans	10	00	
Mr Steinicker	5	00	
Dr Young	5	00	
Mr Rieger	5	00	
Mr George Archer	5	00	
Mr R. Painter	15	00	
Mr Herman Filzinski	5	00	
Mr Jos Filzinski	5	00	
Mr Billinger	5	00	
Mr Mc Bride	5	00	
Silent Partner	5	00	
Mr Ashford	16	25	
Mem of Post Office	1	00	
Mr Leavenworth	12	50	
Dr Walker	10	00	
Maj Welsh	5	00	
Jno Meissner	10	00	
Mr Ringold	5	00	
Mrs Clara Wilzinski	4	00	133 75
Mrs Ingra Smith	5	00	
Donation	67	00	
Mrs Clara Johnson	3	00	
Mrs Jno Archer	2	50	
Donation	4	00	
Mrs Manifold for table	3	00	
Furniture sold	9	00	
Grab Bag & Jubilee artic	50	00	
Mrs Head	5	00	
Mrs Manifold	4	00	
Mrs Smith for set	2	60	
Mrs Nurse	2	00	
Mrs Bell	2	25	
Donation	6	50	
Raised for Holmes carpet	24	00	
Mrs Rothgeb (2)	32	00	
Butler & Wife	6	00	
Fall Church			

1884 Ohio Penitentiary

April 1st	Amt: Convicts		$1890
	Cash by Labor Exchange	$5.00	
	Cash Printing	5.00	
	Cash Clerk	8.00	
	Cash Labor	2.60	1060
			$12950
	Cash Johnston Upon Lips		
	Cash Holt " " "		
	Cash Foster " " "		
	Cash Johnson Upon Hats		
	Cash Shields Labor		
	Cash Wire fine Drawing Hooks		
	Cash Bates Washstand Set		
	Cash Bates a Bedroom Set		
	Cash Montgomery Stand & Lamps		
	To Amt: Forward		$12940
	Library donations		160
			$13100

1884 Expended on Methodist Parsonage

	Mr Perry for moving house	250	00		
	Mr Ashford mason work	72	00		
	Mr Fleiber for hauling	3	25		
	Mr Fleiber for work	15	00		
	Painting Calcaining house	70	60		
	Mr Peterby covering house	45	00		
	Mr Summers for sand	35	00		
	Mr Leavenworth for fence	34	40		
	Mr Leavenworth for shingles	50	00		
	Hauling Lumber for walk		25	584	90
	Mr Henning for Carpet	20	40		
	Drayage furniture		25		
	White Washing	10	85		
	Marble top table	10	00		
	Yard Work	2	00		
	George fixing door &c	1	25		
	Maria Scrubbing	1	50		
	2 Coal Shuttles	1	00		
	Basket & Waiters	1	90		
	Jugs for grab bag & Basket	5	90		
"	Mr Holt	2	40		
	Mr Williams hardware	2	50		
	Seaside fire brick for house	13	25	73	10
	Woman for scrubbing		40		
	Articles for interior	2	25		
	Parsonage gutters	6	50		
	Shovel & tongs	2	60		
	Painting gate		50		
	Carpet from St Louis	24	00		
	Mr Leavenworth	35	00		
	Wash stand set	3	50		
Dec 17th	Mr Hush on furniture	19	00		
Jan 1st	Mr Insurance on Hotel	52	50		
	Insurance on Church	23	50		
	Cash Mr Hush on furniture	5	00	184	65
	Parsonage Insurance	22	25		
	Parsonage debt Wm Elliott	5	00		
	Mr Hamblin for Gen house	7	50		
July 9th	Mr Hush on furniture	3	00	37	75
				878	90

1885 A. B. Finlay Trees in Account with

Aug	1st			00
"	"	Forward Cash		45
"	"	A. B. Finlay		50
"	"	Mrs Somerville		25
"	"	Mrs Pharr		25
"	"	Julia Pelham		30
"	"	Mrs Hutson		10
"	"	Mrs Matthews	1.00	
"	"	Mrs Lewis		
"	"	Miss Bettie Finlay	1 00	
			3.85	
Sept	1st			00
"	"	Forward Cash		05
"	"	A. B. Finlay		50
"	"	Mrs Monroe & Son		50
"	"	Mrs Somerville		25
"	"	Mrs Jno Arthur		50
"	"	Miss Bettie Finlay		25
"	"	Mrs Wasson		25
			2.30	

Dr. St. Louis Insurance Co. 1852

Aug 19th		60
Aug 23rd	By Cash Pd Thos Irving on Shelby Risk. Ballance paid	1 90
Aug 31st	Ballance cash in treasury	05 1.95
Sept 1st		60

1885 A. B. Finlay Texas in ofc with

				Dr
Aug	1st			
"	"	Forward Cash		45
"	"	A. B. Finlay		50
"	"	Mrs Somerville		25
"	"	Mrs Clay		25
"	"	Sallie Pelham		30
"	"	Mrs Skelton		10
"	"	Mrs Matthews		1.10
"	"	Mrs Lewis		
"	"	Miss Bettie Finlay		1.00
				3.95
				Dr
Sept	1st			
"	"	Forward Cash		05
"	"	A. B. Finlay		50
"	"	Mrs Morrison & Son		50
"	"	Mrs Somerville		25
"	"	Mrs Jno Archer		50
"	"	Miss Bettie Finlay		25
"	"	Mrs Wasson		25
				2.30

Pr. St. Association 1892

Aug 18th		60	
Aug 22nd	By Cash Pd Herring on Stitz Clerk. Fullance paid	3 75	
Aug 31st	Balance cash in treasury	15	3.75
Sept 1st		60	

SOMERVILLE-HOWORTH FAMILY

Greenville M.E. Church, Ladies Aid Society (formerly Methodist Industrial Association). Financial records, 1889-1893.

Volume 21

Radcliffe College Library
Woman's Archives
A 569 v. 14

The Loaskin Aid Society
was organized in 1878.
The officers elected were
Mrs L. Myra Smith President
Mrs Leroy Valliant
Recording Secretary
Mrs A. B. Finlay Treasurer

The original name of this Soci
ty was "Methodist Industrial ~~Soc~~
~~Association~~ given by Lister Myra Smith

List of Members 1889-

1	Mrs Retschonar	✓			
2	Miss McCauley	✓			
3	Mrs A. C. Montgomery	✓			
4	Mrs A. B. Finlay	✓			
5	Mrs Bettie Shelby	✓			
6	Mrs Sam. Dunn	✓			
7	Mrs Jno Arches				
8	" Bettie Olyn	✓			
9	Miss B. D. Finlay	✓			
10	Mrs Leroy Valliant	✓			
11	" Clara Wilgoose	✓			
12	" L. Mount	✓			
13	" Nellie Somerville				
14	" John Head	✓			
15	Mrs Nurse (C. Samuel)	✓			
16	Mrs Jack. Moore	✓			
17	Mrs Bell (C. G.)				
18	Mrs Watt				
19	Mrs Joy - dead	✓			
20	Mrs Wasden	✓			
21	" J. D. Smith	✓			
22	Miss Kate Shelby	✓			
23	Miss Hattie Shelby	✓			
24	Mrs Longsfield	✓ dead			
25	Mrs Mathews	✓			
26	Laura Nurse				
27	Sallie R. Pelham	✓			
28	Mrs Claud Johnson	✓			
29	Mrs Manifold	✓			
31	Mrs Hebron	✓			
31	Mrs Stewart	✓			
32	Mrs Rose. Moved away				
33	Mrs Pond. Gone	✓			
34	Mrs Lewis	✓			
35	Mrs Oscar Lawson	✓			
36	Mrs Shepard dead	35 ✓	Members		
37	Mrs Lu Ann Capps	✓			

31 dead
1 moved off
2 left church
3 now in church

1889 A. B. Finlay Texas in a/c with

Jan	1st	To cash brought forward		Dr
"	"	" " " "	51	30
"	8	A. B Finlay		50
"	"	Mrs Jno Archer		25
"	"	Mrs Sam Dunn		25
"	"	Mrs Montgomery		50
"	"	Miss Bettie Finlay		25
"	"	Mrs Claud Johnson	1	00
"	"	Mrs L. Drount		25
"	14	Cash on Par Bulstead	~~5~~	~~00~~
			59	30

Ladies Aid Society 1893

Jan	1st		6c	
"	5th	By cash Gusta for cleaning house for Mrs Randolph	2 00	
"		By cash for cleaning yard for Mrs Randolph	1 00	
"	11th	By cash for Mrs Randolphs house	9 50	
				12.50
Jan	31st	Ballance Cash in treasury		4 68
				17.30

1899 A. B. Finlay Treasurer in ac with

Feb	1st			Dr	
"	"	Forward cash	46	30	
"	5th	Mrs Sam Dunn		25	
"	"	" L. Mount		25	
"	"	Miss McCauley		25	
"	"	Mrs Kretschmar		35	
"	"	" Bettie Shelby		20	
"	"	Mrs Clara Hilgenfeld Tonic	10	00	
"	"	Mrs B. Olen		40	
"	"	Miss Bettie Finlay		25	
"	"	Mrs Jno Archer		25	
"	"	A. B. Finlay		50	
"	"	Sallie R. Pelham		20	
"	16	Sale Bar-furniture	7	00	
"	18	Mrs J. D. Smith	1	00	
			67	20	

Ladies Aid Society 1888

Feb	1st			6c	
"	5th	By cash on Rescue Fire insurance Garrison & Finley		18 25	
"	5th	By cash Mooney Money from study		3 25	
"	7th	By cash Lamp for Church Study		1 50	
"	"	By cash Mr Stackwell for shades for Mr Randolphs house		1 20	
"	"	By cash 2 chairs for Mr Randolphs house		5 50	26.70
Feb 28th		Bal - cash in hand -			40 50 67 20

1889 A. B. Finlay Town in acct with

Mar	1st			Dr
"	"	Forward cash	41.50	
"	"	Don L. R. Pelham	1.00	
"	5th	A. B. Finlay		50
"	"	Mrs Cloud Johnson		25
"	"	Mrs L. Grant 2 months		50
"	"	" Bettie Shelby		10
"	"	" D. C. Montgomery		50
"	"	" Bettie Olen		35
"	"	" Jno Archer		15
			43.95	

Ladies Aid Society 1889

Mar	1st			60
"	4th	By cash Mrs Hemming for Mrs Randolph	15	65
"				
"	5th	By cash on check Study desk	15	00
"	"	By cash set for Mrs Bowens Room	3	50
				34 15
Mar	31st	By Bal cash in hand		2 60
				37.95

1886. A. B. Finlay Texas in account

				Dr
April	1st			
"	"	Forward cash	9.80	
"	"	A. B. Finlay		50
"	2nd	Mrs L. Mount		50
"	"	Mrs Rose		25
"	"	Mrs Claud Johnson		50
"	"	Miss Catharine McCarey		25
"	"	Mrs Kretschmar		25
"	"	Mrs Clara Wilginski	1.00	
"	"	" Mathews	1.00	
"	"	" Bettie Olen		25
"	"	" Hebron		50
"	"	" Bettie Shelby		25
"	"	" Stewart		10
"	"	Miss Sallie Pelham	1.60	
			16.75	

Ladies Aid Society 1891-

April 1st			60
April 10th	By cash Robert-		
	for cleaning		
	Church yard		
	trimming trees	2 00	
	By cash Shelves for		
	Mrs Bowen	5 00	
			7.00
April 30	Bal Cash in hand		8.75
			15.75

1889. A. B. Finlay Treas in a/c with

May	1st			Dr
"	"	Forward cash	9.	75
"	"	Miss C. McGauley		25
"	"	A. B. Finlay		50
"	"	Mrs Cland Johnson		25
"	"	" Bettie Shn		25
"	"	Miss B. D. Finlay		50
"	"	Mrs Stewart		25
"	"	Miss Sallie Pelham		75
"	"	Mrs Jno Archer		25
			12	75

We had no meeting in June —

Ladies Aid Society. 1884.

May 1st			62	
	21 1			
	00 2			
	10 1			
	11 1			
May 16th	By cash Gusta for cleaning Quilts Man do Up by house During her ill- ness-		1 25	
" 17	By cash for Mrs Bowens room		9 05	
	11 1			
"	By cash Gusta for cleaning Mrs Bowens room when he was mar- ried		50	10.80
May 31st	Bal cash on hand-		1 95	12.75

1888. A. B. Finlay. Texas in a/c with

July	1st			
"	"	Forward cash	1.95	
"	"	A. B. Finlay	2.00	
"	"	Mrs L. Mohnt	1.00	
"	"	" Nellie Somerville	1.00	
"	"	" Claud Johnson	1.00	
"	"	" D. C. Montgomery	1.00	
"	"	" Jno Archer	25	
"	"	Miss B. D. Finlay	50	
"	"	Mrs J. D. Smith	2.00	
"	"	Miss S. R. Pelham	25	
"	"	" C. McCauley	50	
"	"	Mrs Bettie Allen	50	
"	"	Mrs Bowen	1.00	
"	"	Mrs Hebron	25	
"	"	Mrs Bettie Shelby	25	
"	"	Miss Kate Shelby	70	
			14.15	

Ladies Aid Society 1889

July.	1st		6.00	
"		By cash clear-		
		ing house for		
		Bro Randolph		
		after his family		
"	"	left	2.00	
"	5th	By cash Evening		
		for Bro Bowers		
		Corn	9.35	
"		By cash Evening		
"	"	on Study desk	2.35	
				13.70

July 31st Bal - Cash in hand 1.45

14.15

1889 A. B. Finlay Texas in a/c with

Aug	1st			Dr
"	"	Forward cash		45
"	"	A. B. Finlay		50
"	"	Mrs Somerville		25
"	"	" Bettie Allen		25
"	"	Miss Sallie Pelham		32
"	"	Mrs Hebon		10
"	"	Mrs Mathews		1,50
"	"	Miss Bettie Finlay		1,00
			3 85	

Ladies Aid Society 1889

Aug	10th			65
"	22nd	By cash Dist		
		Heating		
		Study desk		
		all paid at last	3 80	
Aug	31st	Bal cash in		
		Treasury	05	
				3.85

1889. A. B. Finlay Dr in a/c with

				Dr
Sept	1st			
	"	Forward cash		05
"	"	A. B. Finlay		50
"	"	Mrs Mount up to Jan		50
"	"	Mrs Somerville		25
"	"	Mrs Jno Archer		50
"	"	Miss Bettie Finlay	2nd 7 yrs	25
"	"	Mrs Wasson		25
"	"	Mrs Shepard		25
"	22.	Cash 2 Parsonage chairs		1 50
				4 05

Ladies Aid Society - 1884 -

Sept	14			60

1886. A. B. Finlay Texas in a/c with

Oct	1st			Dr
"	"	Forward Cash	4.05	
"	"	Mrs Somerville	25	
"	"	" Johnson	25	
"	"	" Montgomery	50	
"	"	" Hebron	25	
"	"	" Nurse	50	
"	"	Miss S. R. Pelham	25	
"	"	Mrs A. B. Finlay	50	
"	"	Mrs Shepard	25	
			6.80	

Ladies Aid Society 1899.

Oct	1st				Oct	

1889 — A. B. Finlay Texas in a/c with

Nov	1st			Dr
		Forward Cash	6.80	
"	"	A. B. Finlay	50	
"	"	Mrs Somerville	25	
"	"	Mrs Shelby	25	
"	"	Mrs Claud Johnson	25	
"	"	Mrs Shepard	25	
			8.30	

Methodist Episcopal Ladies Aid Society 1889

Nov	1st			6th		

1889 A. B. Finlay in a/c with

				Dr
Dec	1st			
"	"	Forward cash	8.	30
"	"	A. B. Finlay		50
"	"	Mrs Claud Johnson		25
"	"	" Sommerville		10
"	"	" P. Hunt		05
"	"	" Shepard		25
"	"	" L. C. Montgomery		10
"	"	" Slate Rentschler		25
"	"	" Clara Wilczinski	4.	00
"	"	Miss C. McCauley		
"	"	Sallie R. Pelham		50
"	25	Mrs Leroy Valliant	5	00
"	27	Sallie Pelham Do.	1	00
			20	30

Ladies Aid Society 1883

Dec	1st			6th	

1890 A. B. Finlay Treas. in a/c with

Jan	1st			00
"	"	Forward cash	20	30
"	6	A. B. Finlay	1.	00
"	7	Mrs Claud Johnson		25
"	"	" J. D. Smith		75
"	"	" Nurse		75
"	"	" Wilzinski		25
"	"	" N. Somerville		25
"	"	" Watt	1.	00
"	"	" K. Retschmar		10
"	"	" Contribution to date	99	50
"	10	Sallie R. Pelham dona	1.	00
"	13	Mrs Shephard		25
"	"	Donation	5	00
			125.	40

Ladies Aid Society 1890

Jan	1st			62
"	4	Depay for washing		
"		for the Parsonage	1.00	
"		By cash to J. D.		
"		Weiser on Par-		
"		sonage carpet	12 00	
"				
"		By cash Sulm for	14.65	
"		wall paper.		
"				
"		By cash Weiser &		
"		Goldstein	2.00	
"				
"	"	By cash Wolf for		
		Comforts	6 25	
"	"	Cash Gregg for kit-		
"	"	chen table	1 75	
"	"	Cash Robert for		
"	"	work at Passon-		
"	"	age	8.00	
		Cash Ella for work		
		at Parsonage	1.00	
		Cash Wolf Domatic	95	
		Cash Stowers & Co.		
		for Mattrass & spring	9.00	
Jan	9th	Cash S. K. Lunt & Co	14.70	
"	"	Sam Dunn Stove acc	16.85	
"	"	Cash for papering &		
"	"	Int Lucy	13.25	
"	"	Cash Lucy painting	2.50	
"	"	Cash Denning for		
		furniture & carpets	16 25	
		By Cash for Parsonage	5.00	
				124.15
		Ballance Cash in		125
		hand		126.40

1890 A. B. Finlay Treas in ak with

Feb	1st			Dr
"	"	Forward cash	1.	25
		Mrs Lamon	2	00
		Mrs Pace	1	00
		Mrs Jennie Pace	1	00
		Miss S. R. Pelham	5	00
		Mrs Jno Archer		25
		Miss Kate Shelby	1	00
		Col Spires	2	00
		Sallie Pelham		25
		A. B. Finlay		35
		Bettie D. Finlay	3	00
		Mrs Somerville dona	5	00
		" Mount dona	5.	00
		" Mount Dewees	1	00
		C. McCauley	1.	00
		Mrs Pene Hunt	1.	00
		Mrs Heutschmar		25
		" Clara Wilzinski		75
		Mrs Mount dues		60
		Mrs C. Johnson		25
		Mrs B. Olen dues		25
		" " " dona	2	50
"	5th	Cash from entertainment	64.	70
"	8	Mrs Bettie Olen	2	50
"		A. B. Finlay	5	00
"		Mrs Nurse		25
"	9th	Mrs Shepard		25
		Mrs Pond	107.	70
			1	00
			108.	70

Ladies Aid Society 1890

Feb	1st			6[2]
"	10	By cash Mrs Geiser	3.10	
"	4th	Mrs Henning cash in furniture for Parsonage	20.00	
"	"	By cash J. D. Chaine Dire Store for Carpet	12.00	
"	5th	By cash S. R. Drum for Merchandise	14.00	
"	6th	By cash Mrs J. D. Smith for Mdse for Parsonage	15.00	
"	8	By cash S. R. Drum for stove	14.00	
		By Cash Starling & Smith Merchandi	10.00	
		By Cash Alexander & Miller	20.00	108.10
Feb	28	Bal Cash in hand		60 / 108.70

1890. A. B. Finlay Treas in a/c with

Mar	1st			Dr
"	"	Forward Cash		60
"	"	Mrs Jno Archer		50
"	"	A. B Finlay		150
"	"	Mrs Watt dues		10
"	"	Mrs Kate Rutherman		25
"	"	Mrs Somerville		10
"	"	Mrs Inrse		25
"	"	Mrs Speagins		10
"	"	Mrs Claud Johnson		25
"	"	Mrs Sam Dunn		100
"	"	Mrs Olin		25
"	"	Mrs Wilzinski		50
"	"	Mrs Mount		25
"	"	Mrs Watton Parsonage		100
"	7th	Mrs R Somerville		500
			Dona	100
"	12	A. B. Finlay		100
"	"	Mrs Shephard		25
"	"	" J. Smith		150
				1240

Ladies Aid Society 1890

Mar 1st			62
	By Cash Mrs Geo Young & Parsonage furniture	12 00	
Mar 31st	Bal - Cash in treasury	3 40	
		15 40	

1890 - A. B. Finlay Pension a/c with

April	1st			Dr
"	"	Forward cash	3	40
	"	Mrs Somerville	5	00
"	"	" A. B. Finlay		60
"	"	Miss S. R. Pilpan donation	1	00
"	"	Mrs Hartshorn		25
"	"	Mrs Penrice		50
"	"	" D. C. Tremayne	1	00
"	"	Mrs Shepherd		25
			12	00

Ladies Aid Society 1892-1

April	1st			6.00
"	7th	By Cash Mrs Henning on Parsonage fur niture	10.00	
April	30	By Cash on hand	2.00	
				12.00

1890 - A. B. Finlay Trust in a/c with

				Dr	
April	1st				
"	"	Forward cash	3	40	
	"	Mrs Somerville	5	00	
"	"	" A. B. Finlay		60	
"	"	Miss S.R. Pilkington Jones	1	00	
"	"	Mrs Kretschmar		25	
"	"	Mrs Pinnick		50	
"	"	" D. C. Thomasson	1	00	
"	"	Mrs Shepherd		25	
			12	00	

Ladies Aid Society 1890 21

Apr 1st				62
"	7th	By Cash Rec'd Cleaning ex Parsonage for mixture	10 00	
Apr 30		Bal Cash in hand	2 00	
				12.00

1890 A. B. Finlay Treasurer in account with

May	1st			Dr
		Forward cash	2	00
"	"	Mrs A. B. Finlay	1	00
"	"	" Sam Dunn		25
"	"	" Eland Johnson		25
"	"	" Kate Pretschmair		25
"	"	" Nellie Somerville	5	00
"	"	" Bettie Shelby dues		15
"	"	Miss Catharine McKinney		25
"	"	" Kate Shelby		10
"	"	Mrs Bettie Olen		50
"	"	Mrs B. Shelby on Parsonage	1	00
"	"	Mrs Pond	1	00
"	"	Mrs Shephard		25
			12	00

Ladies Aid Society ... 189...

May	1st			6c
"	6	By cash Collection		
		"	10.00	
		By Cash		
"	8	Cook Window light		
		at Parsonage	1.00	
			11.00	
May	31	Bal. Cash in hand		1.00
				12.00

1890. A. B. Finlay Texas - in ac with

			Dr		
June	1st				
"	"	Forward cash	1.	00	
"	"	A. B Finlay		50	
"	"	Mrs Watt		10	
"	"	Mrs D. C. Montgomery	1	00	
"	"	Mrs Nurse		50	
"	"	Mrs Sam Dunn		25	
"	"	Miss Sallie Pelham		25	
"	"	Mrs Penrice		25	
"	"	Mrs Clara Wilkinson Aug	2	00	
"	"	Mrs Bettie Shelby	1	00	
"	"	Mrs Hebron	1	00	
"	"	Mrs Somerville inside board	5	00	
		Mrs Penrice for July		25	
			13.	10	
					12 20

Ladies Aid Society 1890.

June 1st				65
June 4th		By Cash Mrs Wathen		
		Fee for carving		
		knife & fork for		
		Parsonage	4 50	
" "		By cash Ed for		
		fencing fence at		
		Parsonage	1 30	
" 7		By cash Mrs Chn		
		ing on Parson		
		age carpets	7 00	
			12.80	
June 30		Bal- Cash on hand	30	
			1310	

1890 A. B. Finley Treas in a/c with

July	1st			Dr
"	"	Forward Cash		30
"	"	Mrs Claud Johnson		50
"	"	Mrs A. B. Finley	2	65
"	"	Mrs Bettie Shelby		50
"	"	Mrs Mount		50
"	"	Mrs Nellie Somerville		25
"	"	Mrs Jones		50
"	"	Mrs R. Sims		25
"	"	Miss S. R. Pelham Dona		50
"	"	Mrs J. Smith Jr mon	1	50
"	"	" D. C. Montgomery dues		25
"	"	" " Mont on Pic debt	1	00
"	"	Mrs Jno Archer		50
			9	20

Ladies Aid Society 1880

July	1st		60	
July	14	By Cash Mrs Hus Long on furniture for Parsonage	9 20	

1896 A. B. Finlay Treasurer's account

				Dr
Aug	1st			
"	"	A. B. Finlay	1.	00
"	"	Mrs B Shelby dues		25
"	"	" D. C. Montgomery dues	1	75
"	"	" Jos Archer dues		25
"	"	" Shelby Parsonage debt		50
"	"	" Nurse " "		50
"	"	" D. C Montgomery Par debt	5	00
"	"	" Miller Parsonage debt	5	00
"	"	" Jos Archer Par "	1	00
"	"	" Somerville " debt	1	00
"	"	From Festival	1	75
			32.	00

Ladies Aid Society 1880.

Aug 1st				62½
Aug 31.	By Cash Alexander & Miller for Room at Parsonage		32	00

1890 A. B. Finlay Treasurer in account

Sept	14th			
"	"	Mrs Sam Dunn		25
"	"	Mrs Jno Archer		25
"	"	Mrs Bettie Olin		60
"	"	Donation		65
"	"	Mrs A. B. Finlay		50
				2 25

Ladies Aid Society 1892

Sept	1st			6th		

1890 A. B. Finlay Taxes in afs with

Oct	10th			dr
"	"	Forward cash	2	25
"	"	A. B. Finlay		50
"	"	Mrs Ingust		50
"	"	" Somerville		25
"	"	" J. D. Smith	1	05
"	"	" Jno Archer		25
"	"	" Bettie Shelby		25
"	"	Miss Kate Shelby		25
"	"	Mrs Wassen		50
"	"	" Claud Johnson		25
"	"	" Kate Kretschmer		25
"	"	" Bettie Olen		25
			6	55

Ladies Aid Society 1890

Oct	1st			6		

1890 A. B. Finlay Treas in a/c with

Nov	1st			Dr
"	"	Forward cash	6	53
"	"	A. B. Finlay		50
"	"	Mrs Mount-	1	00
"	"	" Nurse		25
"	"	" Cland Johnson		25
"	"	Miss L. Pelham		25
"	"	Mrs D. C Montgomery		50
			9.	30

Ladies Aid Society - 1890.

Nov	1st			69	

1891. A. B. Finlay Treas in a/c with

Dec	1st	Forward cash		Dr 30
"	"	A. B. Finlay	9.	50
"	"	Mrs Claud Johnson		25
"	"	Mrs L. Mount		25
"	"	Mrs Clara Wilzinski	2.00	
"	"	Mrs Francisco Gomez	1.00	
			13.	30

Teachers Aid Society 1890

Dec 1st			6c	
	2nd	By cash Mrs Wal Hon on Parsons Dge furniture	11.00	
Dec 31st		Bal. cash in treasury	230	
				1330

1891 A. B. Finlay Treasurer a/c with

			Dr
Jan	1st		
"	"	Forward cash	2 30
"	"	Mrs Rietschmar	25
"	"	Mrs Jno Archer	25
"	"	Mrs Claud Johnson	25
"	"	Miss Bettie D. Finlay	25
"	"	Mrs Hebron	25
"	"	Mrs Wilzinsky	25
"	"	By Mrs A. B. Finlay	2 50
"	"	Mrs Nellie Somerville	25
"	"	Sallie R. Pelham	30
			6 80

Ladies Aide Society 1891

Jan	1st			Cr	
		"			
		"			
		"			
		"			
		By cash Parsonage			
		Shades		2	50
		"			
		"			
		"			
Jan	31st	Bal in Treasury		4	35
					6.85

1891 A. B. Finlay Treasurer in a/c with

Feb	1st			Dr
"	"	Forward cash	4	35
"	"	A. B. Finlay		50
"	"	Mrs Wright		50
"	"	Mrs Somerville		50
"	"	Mrs P. Hunt		25
"	"	Mrs Hebron		25
"	"	Mrs D. C. Montgomery		50
"	"	Mrs Wickliff		50
"	"	Mrs Imrie		50
"	"	Mrs Russell		25
"	"	Mrs Tom Nelson		25
"	"	Miss Bettie Finlay	1	25
"	"	Mrs Jno Archer & mon		60
			10.	60

Ladies Aid Society 1891

Feb	1st		6c
Feb	18th	By cash for cistern top & window lights at the Parsonage	2.50
"		By cash to servant for work at Parsonage during sickness	1.25
Feb		By cash work at Parsonage	1.75
			4.75
"	28	Ballance in treasury	5.85
			10.60

1891 A. B. Finlay Treasurer in Acct with

March 1st				Dr
"	"	Forward cash	5	85
"	"	A. B. Finlay		50
"	"	Mrs Clabel Johnson		25
"	"	" Kate Ratchford		25
"	"	" Susie		25
"	"	" Clara Wilczinski	1	00
"	"	" B. Shelby		10
"	"	" Spiers		10
"	"	" P. Hunt		20
"	"	" Bettie Clemmons		90
"	"	Mrs Russell		25
			9	65

Ladies Aid Society 1891

March 14th			6.00
Mar 17th	By cash to Mrs Chase for cross fence at Parsonage -		9.50
" 31	Bal. cash in treas ury.	15	9.65

1891 A. B. Finlay Treasurer in a/c. with

April	1st			Dr
"	"	Forward cash		15
"	"	Mrs A. B. Finlay		50
"	"	Mrs Russell		25
"	"	Mrs Friend		25
"	"	Mrs Montgomery	1	10
"	"	Mrs Bettie Shelby		25
"	"	Mrs Bettie Abel		25
"	"	Mrs Wiecliff		10
"	"	Mrs Rue Hunt		25
"	"	Mrs Muse		25
"	"	Miss Sallie Pelham		25
"	"	Mrs Nellie Somerville		25
"	"	Mrs Ritchmar		10
"	"	Miss C. McCauley		50
"	"	Mrs J. D. Smith		15
			4	50

Ladies Aid Society 1881

April 1st				Cr	
April 7th	By cash on Par-				
	Lonage fence		4.00		
Apl 31	Bal cash in				
	Treasury			50	
					4.50

1891 A. B. Finlay Treasurer in account

May	1st			Dr
"	"	Forward cash		50
"	"	A. B. Finlay		50
"	"	Mrs Kate Rutledge		10
	"	" Russell		10
"	"	" Bettie Olin		10
"	"	Mrs Nurse		25
"	"	Mrs J. D. Smith	1 00	
			2 55	

Ladies Aid Society 1881

May 1st			63
May 31st	Cash in Treasury	2	55

1891 A. B. Finlay Treasurer in ac with

June	1st			00
"	"	Forward Cash	2 55	
"	"	A. B. Finlay	50	
"	"	Mrs Cland Johnson	25	
"	"	Mrs B. Shelby	25	
"	"	Mrs. Kate Rhetschman	10	
"	"	Mrs Jos Archer	50	
			4.15	
"	"	Cash by Sallie	20	
			4.35	

Ladies Aid Society 188x

| Name | 1st | | |

1894 A. B. Finlay Taxes in c/c with

July	1st			28
"	"	Forward cash	4	35
"	"	A. B. Finlay	1	15
"	"	Donation "		1.15
"	"	Mrs Somerville		25
"	"	" D. C. Montgomery	1.	00
"	"	Mrs Jno Archer		50
"	"	Mrs L. Mount	1.	00
"	"	Mrs Claud Johnson		15
"	"	Miss Sallie Pelham		25
"	"	" " "		05
				[illegible]
				10.25

Ladies Aid Society. 1922

July 1st				62	
July 12	By cash Mrs C. H. Thomas for Refrigerator for Parsonage		10.00		
"	By cash for taking Refrigerator to Parsonage			25	
				10.25	

1891 A. B. Finlay Treasurer in account with

Aug.	1st			Dr
"	"	A. B. Finlay Paid on Refrigerator		
"	"	Mrs Cland Johnson		25
"	"	Mrs Russell		25
"	"	Mrs Friend		25
"	"	Mrs Mathews 1st Ch	2	10
"	"	Mrs Mary Wickliffe		10
			2.	95

Ladies Aid Society . . 1891

Aug	1st			62	

1897 A. B. Fyfay Treasurer in account

Sep.	1st			Dr
"	"	Forward cash	2.	95
"	"	A. B. Fyfay		50
"	"	Mrs Claud Johnson		25
"	"	Mrs Riddle		25
"	"	Mrs Dr Matthews		10
"	"	Mrs Friend		25
"	"	Mrs Pond Pets to Oct 1st Inclusive		100
			5	30

Leather Aid Society in 1891

Sep	1st		62	
		No expenditure this month.		
Sep	30	In treasury	5 30	

1891 A. B. Finlay Esqr in a/c with

1891			Dr
"	"	Forward cash	5.30
"	"	A B Finlay	50
"	"	Mrs Cland Johnson	25
"	"	J. D. Smith	1 00
"	"	Mrs Jno Archer	25
"	"		7.30

Ladies Aid Society 1891

Oct 1st			60

1884. A. B. Finlay Treasurer's Report

Oct	4th			
1	"	Forward cash	7	30
"	"	A. B. Finlay		50
"	"	Miss Friend		25
		" Kate Ketchum		25
		" Claud Johnson		25
		" Clara Wilginski	2	00
		" Pierce	1	00
		" Sallie Pilkam donation		25
			11	80

Ladies Aid Society 1891

Nov 1st			69	

Cash in Treasury 11 80

No disbursement this month -

1891 Ledger Cont
A. B. Finlay Treasurer in Act with

Dec	1st			Dr
"	"	Forward cash	11	80
"	"	A. B. Finlay		50
"	"	Mrs Durst		50
"	"	Mrs Jos Archer		25
"	"	" Cland Johnson		25
"	"	" Bettie Olen	1	25
"	"	" Bettie Shelby		25
"	"	Sallie Pelham Cona		20
			15	00

Ladies Aid Society 1882

Dec	1st			62
Dec	31st	By cash Jno Quinn for work at the Parsonage	1.00	
"	31st	Bal cash in treasury		14.00

1898 A. B. Finlay Account

				Dr		
Jan	1st					
"	"	Forward cash	14	00		
"	4	Mrs Mayse		25		
"	"	" Friend		25		
"	"	Sallie Pelham		25		
"	"	Mrs P. Hunt		25		
"	"	Mrs C. Johnson		50		
"	"	" Clara Wilzinski		50		
"	"	" A. B. Finlay		50		
			16	50		

WESTERN ASSURANCE CO.
TORONTO CANADA
GREENVILLE, MISS.

Leading Oil Society 1898

Jan 1st			6	
" 5th	By cash to Amount for repairing Harboring Chimney		3	50
	By cash for keeping watch			
" 6	" Jno Downs			35
			3	80
Jan 31st	Bal cash in treasury		12	70
			16	50

1882 Dr. A. B. Finlay Executor of estate

Feb	1st			Cr
"	"	Forward cash	12 70	
"	"	Miss N. Somerville	25	
"	"	" Jow Archer	25	
"	"	" Mrs B. D. Finlay 5 mos	1 00	
"	"	" Mrs Tom Nelson	25	
"	"	" Pete Hunt	25	
"	"	" D. C. Montgomery	25	
"	"	" Stutsetman	25	
"	"	" A. B Finlay	38	
			15.38	

Loudon Circuit [illegible] 1894

Feb	1st			6¢	
Feb	2nd	By cash coal Oil for Parsonage		50	
"	"	By cash to Jno Overton for Mattress for Parsonage		4 00	
"	"	By cash Jno Dunn for repairing step at Parsonage		1.00	
Jan	3d	By cash Sam Dunn for Mich'l Parsonage	10.00		15.50

1892. A. B. Finlay Pleasure ingleside

Mar	12th		Dr	
"	"	Mrs A. B. Finlay	25	
"	"	" Jno Archer	20	
"	"	Bettie D. Finlay	37	
"	"	Mrs Rhe Hunt	25	
"	"	" Claud Johnson	25	
"	"	Clara Wilzinski	43	
			2.43	

Ladies Aid Society

Dec	1st			62
		21		
	2nd	By cash Sewn		
		" Dunn for		
		Merchandise		2.40
		28		
		29		
		30		
		31		
		Bal cash in treas		05
		use		2.45

1892 A. B. Finley Account in part

April	1st			Dr
"	"	Forward cash		05
"	"	A. B. Finley		25
"	"	Mrs Merchant		100
"	"	" Jno Archer		10
"	"	Miss C. McCauley		10
"	"	Mrs Cland Johnson		25
"	"	" Rue Hunt		25
"	"	" Clara Filginski		50
"	"	" Kate Kutchmar		10
"	"	" Nurse		25
				2.85

Ladies Aid Society

April 1st

10 Disbursement

List of members of
Ladies Aid Society

1892 A. B. Finlay Town in account with

				Dr		
May	1st					
	"	Forward cash		2	55	
	"	A. B. Finlay			25	
	"	Mrs Friend			25	
	"	" Shelby			10	
	"	" Kate Rutschman			10	
	"	" Clara Wilzinski			50	
	"	Miss L. E. Pelham			50	
	"	Mrs L. Morse			25	
				4.	80	

Ladies Aid Society 1882

May 1st 62

Collection this month

5.00

1892. A. B. Finlay Terminus Account

June 1st		Dr
" "	Forward cash	4 80
" "	A. B. Finlay	25
		5 05
1892		
July 1st	Forward Cash	5 05
" "	A. B. Finlay	25
" "	Mrs Filzpatrick	1 00
" "	Miss G. McCauley	10
		6.40
Aug 1st	Forward cash	6.40
" "	A. B. Finlay	25
" "	Mrs Mathews	1 00
" "	" B. Shelby	10
		7.75

Ladies Aid Society 1892

June 1st 60

" 30 No disbursement this month -

July 1st 1892

" 31 No disbursement for July -

Aug 1st 60

Aug 31st No disbursement this Month.

1892 A. B. Finlay in Acct with

Sept	1st			Dr
"	"	Forward cash	7	75
"	"	A. B. Finlay		25
			8	00
Oct	1st			Dr
	"	Forward cash	8	00
"	"	A. B. Finlay		25
"	"	Mrs Claud Johnson		50
"	"	Mrs Bettie Olen		25
			9	00
Nov	1st			Dr
"	"	Forward cash	9	00
"	"	A B. Finlay		25
"	"	Mrs Tomerlin		25
"	"	" Nurse	1	00
"	"	" Clara Filzmaki	1	50
"	"	" Bettie Shelby		25
			12	25

Ladies Aid Society 1882

Sept	1st			6.00	
"	30	Disbursement this month			
Oct	1st	"		6.00	
"	21	Bal call on treasury this month			
Nov	1st			6.00	
"	9	Due Leavenworth for lumber to repair Parsonage Walk		1.25	
"	"	Hauling lumber		25	
"	"	Ham Green for fixing walk		1 00	
"	"	Nails for repairing walk		25	
		Total		2.75	
Nov	30	Bal cash in treasury		9.50	
				12.25	

1892. A. B. Finlay Treasurer in ac with

Dec	1st			Dr
"	"	Forward cash	9	50
"	"	A. B. Finlay		25
"	16	Mrs Jno Pelham		25
"	"	Miss L. R. Pelham	1	25
"	"	Mrs D. C. Montgomery	2	00
"	"	Miss B. D. Finlay	2	00
		Mrs Nisbet		50
			15	75
			1	[illegible]
			16	75

Ladies Aid Society 1882

Dec 1st			6c	
" 14	Wood for Parsonage		1.25	
" 17	By cash Mrs Lewis for merchandise Parsonage		13.25	
	By cash for wood for Parsonage		2.25	
Dec 31				16.75
	By balance on hand			13.75

1893 A. B. Finlay Treasurer in ac with

Jan	3rd			Dr
"	"	Mrs Somerville		50
"	"	" Kate Kretschmar		50
"	"	" L. Morse		50
"	"	" Jno Archer	1	00
"	"	Miss C. McCauley		50
"	"	Miss Lottie Pelham		50
"	"	A. B. Finlay	3	00
"	"	Mrs Wilgenski	1	50
"	"	Mrs Nat Jackson	1	00
"	"	Mrs Kelner		25
"	"	Mrs Rue Hunt		25
"	"	Mrs J. D. Smith	1	00
"	"	Mrs Claud Johnson		50
"	11th	Mrs D. C. Montgomery	1	00
"		" A B. Finlay	2	75
			14	75
		Cash - Donations		25
			15	00

Feb	12th			Dr
"	"	Mrs J. D. Smith	1	25
"	"	Mrs Jno Archer		50
"	"	Mrs Bettie Allen		50
"	"	" May Dunn		25
"	"	Miss Bettie D. Finlay		25
"	"	Miss L. R. Pelham		50
"	"	A. B. Finlay		75
"	"	Mrs Somerville		50
"	"	Miss Lue Price		50
"	"	Mrs Kate Kretschmar		50
"	"	" Hyde		50
"	"	Mrs Gilliam		25
"	"	Mrs Wilson		25
"	"	Mrs B. Allen		25
			6	70
		Donations	3	65
			10	35

Ladies Aid Society 1893

Jan	2nd			62	
	3rd	By cash Mrs Louise for Passage	10.00		
	4	By cash Louise for Collection for table cover	2.25		
		By cash Prince for putting down Matting		75	
		By cash Jane for Cleaning	2.00		
			15.00		
Feb	1st			62	
		By cash Mr Dam for bedstead & mattress & Springs for Damage	9	50	
	"	Danville Hardware for Dumbles	10.	55	

1893 A. B. Finlay Jr in Acct with

Mar	1st			Dr
"	"	Mrs A. B. Finlay Paid		
"	"	" Claud Johnson		25
"	"	" R. Somerville		25
"	"	" H. Kretschmar		25
"	"	" D. C. Montgomery		25
"	"	" Pine Hunt		25
"	"	" Bruce		25
"	"	Miss Catharine McGinley		10
"	"	Mrs Wilgenski		50
			2.	10
"	"			
"				
April	1st			Dr
	"	Forward Cash	2.	10
"	"	A. B. Finlay Pd		
"	"	Mrs Kate Kretschmar		15
"	"	" Pine Hunt		30
"	"	" Wilgenski		50
"	"	" B. Olen		25
"	"	Miss B. Finlay		75
			4.	75
May	1st			Dr
"	"	Forward cash		05
"	"	A. B Finlay paid		
"	"	Mrs Pine Hunt		25
"	"	Miss C. McGinley		25
"	"	Miss Somerville		25
"	"	Mrs Bruce		25
"	"	Mrs Wilgenski	1	00
"	"	Miss B. D. Finlay	2	00
"	14	Mrs Gilliam	4.	25
			4.	30
June	6th	Mrs Somerville		10

Ladies Aid Society 1892.

Mar	1st			60
Mar	31st	To disbursement this month.		
Apr	1st			60
"	4	By cash Mr Alexander for cutting door in Parsonage	4.00	
Apr	31	Bal cash in hand,		05
				4.05
May	1st			60
May	2nd	By cash to Mr Alexander for cutting door at Parsonage	4 00	
May	31	Bal cash in Treasury	[illegible]	40
		This ends the debt on Parsonage.		

1893 A. B. Finlay Dr. in a/c with

July	1st			
"	"	Forward cash		40
"	"	Mrs S. Nurse		25
"	"	A. B. Finlay		25
				90
Aug	1st			
"	"	Forward cash		40
"	"	A. B Finlay		25
"	"	Bettie D. Finlay	1	00
"	"	Sallie R. Pelham		25
"	"	Mrs Gilliam		45
			£.	80
Sept	1st			
"	"	Forward Cash	£.	80
"	"	Sallie Pelham		25
"	"	Mrs Nurse		25
"	"	Mrs Jones		25
"	"	Mrs Rohrer		25
"	"	A. B. Finlay		45
"	"	Mrs Jno Archer		25
"	"	Mrs Mathews		50
"	"	Mrs J. D. Smith		50
			£.	5.50

Ladies Aid Society 1893.

July 1st			6.00
" 31st	By disbursment this Month -		
Aug 1st			6.00
" 31st	By disbursment this Month -		
Sept 1st			6.00
Sept 15th	By cash to Mr Alexander for robbing Parsonage	6.50	

1893 A. B. Finlay Treasurer in account with

Oct	1st			Dr
"	"	Mrs Nurse		25
"	"	" Somerville		20
"	"	Miss McCauley		25
"	"	Mrs Mount	2.	00
"	"	Mrs L. A. Capps		75
"	"	Mrs Oscar Ransom		25
"	"	Mrs Hall		25
"	"	Sallie R. Pelham		05
"	"	A. B. Finlay	1.	00
"	7th	Mrs Eland Johnson	1.	00
			6.	00
Nov	1st			Dr
		Forward cash	1	00
"	"	A. B. Finlay		50
"	"	Mrs L. C. Montgomery	1	00
"	"	" Somerville		25
"	"	" K. Kretschmar		50
"	"	" C. Hodgenstein	1.	00
"	"	Miss McCauley		25
"	"	Mrs Nurse		25
"	"	Miss Pelham		25
"	"	Mrs Chas Jones		25
"	"	Mrs Jno Archer	1	00
"	"	" Dan Head		25
"	"	" Watt	1.	00
"	"	Mrs Capps		25
"	"	Mrs Mathews		25
"	"	Miss Ransom		50
			8.	50
Dec	1st	A. B. Finlay	1	00
"	"	Mrs K. Somerville		25
"	"	Mrs Nurse		25
"	"	Mrs K. Kretschmar		25
"	"	Mrs Capps		25
"	"	Mrs Mathews		25
"	"	Mr Wehle	2.	00
			4.	25

Ladies Aid Society 1893

Oct	1st			6	
"	3rd	By cash Mr Alexander for covering Parsonage	5	00	
Oct	31st	Bal Cash on hand			1.00
					6.00
Nov	1st			6	
"	8th	By cash Mr Alley order for covering Parsonage	4	85	
"	10th	By cash Mr J. D. Smith on shingles for Parsonage	3	75	
					8.50
Dec	6th	By cash Mr J. D. Smith balance on shingles	4	25	

105

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List of members of
Ladies Aid Society

95-4

List of Members - Ladies Aid Society

Mrs Sheetsch mar
Miss C. McCaulley
Mrs D. C. Montgomery
Mrs A. B. Finlay
Mrs Bythie Shelby
Mrs Sayn Dunn
Mrs Jose Archer
Mrs Bettie Glen
Miss B. D. Finlay
Mrs H. Wilgenbek
Mrs L. Knight
Mrs Hallie Somerville
Mrs Joy Head
Mrs Sam Nurse
Mrs Jack Moore
Mrs Watt
Mrs Wasson
Mrs J. D. Smith
Mrs K. Spires
Miss Hattie Shelby
Mrs Mathews
Miss Laura Nurse
Miss Lattie R. Pelham
Mrs Claud Johnson
Mrs Manifold
Mrs Lee Ann Capps

Receipts annually for L. A. Society

From

Dec 1st 1889 to Dec 1st 1890 = 341.50

Dec 1st 1890 to 1891 47.55

Dec 1st 1891 to 1892 Dec 39.25
1892 to the last of Dec 31st 4.90
Total for year 92.25

Dec 1st 1892 to Dec 1st 1893
Total for year 78.35

Expenditures on Parsonage 1890

Dec 1st 1889	to Dec 1890	$34.50
Dec 1st 1890	to 1891	43.00
Dec 1st 1891	to Dec 1st 1892	22.70
1892	To the last Dec 31st	19.55
	Total for year	$119.75
1893	Dec 1892 to Dec 1st 1893	73.35

1890 Contributions for paying Parsonage

Jan.		[illegible] Shelby	[illegible]00	
		Mrs Dan Head	2 50	
		Mrs Ballard	2 50	
		Mrs R. B. Sims	1 00	
		Mrs Dede Ransone	1 00	
		Mrs Jack Woodward	[illegible]	
		Miss Alice Johnson	[illegible]	
		Mrs Jno Dunn	25	
		Mrs Sam Dunn	1.00	
		Mrs Jaynes	1.00	
		Mrs Jno Dunn	15	
		Mrs Melone	50	
		Dr P. M. Blanton	5 00	Last pay
		Mrs A. B. Finlay	5 00	
		Miss Bettie Finlay	5 00	
		Miss Kate Shelby	1.00	
		Mrs Benny Watson	1.00	
		Mrs Walton	1 00	
		Mrs Briggs	2 00	
		Mrs Jno Head	5 00	
		Mrs Watson	1 00	
		Mrs Willie Jay	1 00	
		Mrs Standefer	5 00	
		Dr D. C. Montgomery	10 00	
		Mrs Kesniker	10 00	
		Mrs Wilginski	5 00	
		Miss Nattie Jackson	50	
		Mrs Scott	1 00	
		Mrs Longfield	1 00	
		Dr C. H. Jones	5 00	
		Miss L. R. Pelham	5 00	
		Mrs Price	5 00	
		Mrs Jno Archer	1 00	
		Mrs Miller	1 00	
		Mrs Nat Jackson	4 00	
		Mrs J. McDaniel	1 00	
		Mrs D. C. Montgomery	1 00	
		Mrs Ashford		
		Mrs Sims	2 50	
		Mrs Mathews	1 00	

Contributions to Parsonage

1890

Mrs Bettie Olan	2.50
Mrs Pond	2.00
Mr Cameron	1.25
Mrs Wasden	1.00
Mrs Horn	.50
Mrs Lawson	.25
Miss Rose	.25
[illegible] Mount	5.00
Mrs Guy Price	1.00
Mrs Fleischmann	1.00
Mrs Bell	1.00
Mrs Rose Hewitt	[illegible]
[illegible] Baker	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Mrs Solomon	2.00
Mrs Somerville	5.00

Curtains from Mrs Herman Wilgus Rec to Parsonage

1 Pair feather pillows from Mrs Denfield.

Silver butter knife from Miss Legg.

Cash from entertainment 64.70

This Society since organized in 1870. has received up to Dec 31 1892 the amount $4623.22
75.35
4698.57

Aradia Aid Society

Received from Dec 1st 1889 to Dec 1st 1890	$61.80
Received from Dec 1st 1890 to Dec 1st 1891	47.55
Received from Dec 1st 1891 to Dec 1st 1892	[illegible]
Received from Dec 1st 1892 To Dec 1st 1893	57.15

Expended since Bro Oakley came — for fitting Passenger for home $50.00 Bal in Treas 40 cts

SOMERVILLE-HOWORTH FAMILY

Greenville M.E. Church, Women's Auxiliary (organized February 1879). Corresponding secretary's notebook (including S. Myra Smith, Nellie Nugent Somerville, et al), 1879-1897.

Volume 22

We have applied the business approach

We hope and trust to go on [illegible] and [illegible]
giving away a tithe proportion of our income by
our Lord's and we feel more power in living
done. Though it is but the faintest glimmer of
light. The prejudice to foreign Missions is
being removed from many minds and hearts
hope and we make prayer to God that
mind becomes enlightened the heart may
become enlisted. Then and only then will the
can we get hold of the money. We have
to appeal to men's souls. The whole
are expected to make [illegible]
expected to make. We [illegible]
[illegible] Today Feb 21st we [illegible]
[illegible] We hope to [illegible]
[illegible] organize this year. [illegible]
[illegible] to [illegible]
[illegible] a tithe [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]

May 1st — Society Meeting afternoon
Prayer and Praise Meeting evening
Sunday Visited the Pastor's prayer meeting
No Pastor's Conference Evening attended Mission

June 1st —
No Meeting today on account of
bad weather —

Sunday — Church

March 1861

Correspondence Secretary's Office Greenville Tennessee
March 1835

Let us My Sisters covenant together to pray more fervently and work more diligently this coming year — Our enemies would be glad to see us relax our efforts — God's work for this Conference of the Heathen must and will be done — Let us then see to it that we each and all do our duty — Our Brethren depend upon us — Our Brethren & Sisters both in the old Country & here — Our Parents the Saints & the Angels in heaven look upon us — Let us then be faithful — Let us be full of faith & prayer — & the Lord will bless us —

[illegible] association to meet in St Louis
[illegible] in May - and that [illegible]
[illegible] Something that may [illegible]
[illegible] duration - Let us come together
[illegible] time with increasing faith in
[illegible] that the end is not to the strife
[illegible] battle to the strong - but by my
[illegible] and thus blessing will be ours -

Respectfully and Sincerely

Yours Truly

Com Sec Genl Assembly

[illegible]

working order with 30 members — In fulfilling my
duty as Vice President on the Jerusalem district
I took occasion a plan with the Secretary
of our P.E. Rev. J. C. Stone to go with him
the 3rd round of his quarterly meeting with a
view to try and organize societies in the
bounds of such preachers charges there appear
an unlooked for destruction has come on
in the form of a flesh and decent worm
and we are made to remember the Apostle
proposes such dispensation We know that
our Father in Heaven doeth all things well
and right there we leave it With
I am sorry to know we differ on
the same word in the Jerusalem district

Greenville S.C. Dec 3rd
1882

Dr Peirce I can truthfully say
we are making some progress
in mission work at least the
minds of our church members
are being informed on this
subject as to the duty resting
upon us and to a [redacted] the
[redacted] which
[redacted] by our women work
is carried on. Our Con Con
Sec Mrs J B Stout reports the
work progressing in the bounds
our Conference I regret that
we have but one [redacted] Aux
Woman's organization in the Greenville
District We earnestly hope that

before the close of our Missionary
year we can report
other auxiliaries - Our Junior
Society is doing well - They will
very soon have the amount
required $40 - to fund a
girl at school in China
The children of the church
are doing a great work -
Let us encourage them by our
zeal and good works -
L M Smith Cor Sec Greenville
Auxiliary W F M S - M E Church

March 2nd 1883

We have just danced up the year's work and sent off our fourth quarterly report — and I am sorry to say — this year's report falls behind the last several years — Can any of you devise a plan by which the zeal of our members can be quickened and the work advanced among us — We must go forward — The Missionary work is increasing — our Womans work has become a prominent factor in this great work — The Church is looking to her women with confident expectations — and our Conference is looking to the Zanesville District for valuable help — We have never failed yet — and I can't believe we are willing to fail now in this work — Perhaps our Conven-

of decline may be that the members have fallen into an error by thinking that they are only members and not officers have neglected to do but pay their dues - and then have fully discharged their duty - being all the work of extending the missionary cause to the officers - Just here let me ask you to listen to the reading of our by laws - Now will we not each one for herself - resolve to begin anew - and resolve that the report of the coming year shall far exceed any that has gone before - We have 26 names on our roll let us try to swell the list greatly -

The report from our Juvenile Society is more encouraging - As you know they had raised the money to take up the education of a girl in China - A Bible woman presented this work to the Society - The

the money might not all be idle
they object to send $125 to Mr Ransom
in his girls college Piracicaba Brazil
holding the remainder to add to and be
ready so soon as a scholarship can be
obtained - We make no complaints - only
urge me and all to double the diligence
and while the glory shall all be ours -
and the reward will be ours -

J M Smith -

from Sec Greenville Anglican

W. F. M Society N Carolina Conference

April 13th 1883 - Greenville

We come to day to elect our officers for another year - What cause for thanksgiving our kind Heavenly Father - Since 78 death has had to be recorded no one has grown tired of the work - God has in Mercy Kept us safe and given the quickening influence of His Holy Spirit to encourage our hearts - to go forward in this glorious work - indeed we must go forward - The Macedonian Cale come over and help us - comes up from every quarter and let none of us even think that the time will be when we can give up no! no! more and more our motto be that we ask God in faith

April 13th 1883 - November

We come to day to elect our officers for
another year - What cause for Thanksgiving
our kind Heavenly Father - Since 78
death has had to be recorded No one
has grown tired of the work - God has
in Mercy Kept us safe and given
the quickening influence of His Holy Spirit
to encourage our hearts - to go forward
in this glorious work - indeed we
must go forward - the Macedonian Cale
come over and help us - comes up
from every quarter and let none of us
even think that the time will be when
we can give up No! No! More and more
let our motto be Let us ask God in faith

to help us to give more and let us be more
in our purpose to give more this year
than we have ever done - We should not
think we have done our duty when
we have given the dollar that entitles
us to a membership - I am confident we
can never take a deep interest in any work
until we fully understand the nature
and and necessity of the work - and I
would here take occasion to urge upon
every member of our Auxiliary that they
subscribe for the Woman's Missionary Advocate
woman in
indeed every member of our Church ought do
to take it - They would then see the magnitude
our woman's missionary work has attained
& I beseech you hear the call of God
& do it come to you my sister and to me

called to those dear women who have
given themselves to go to the heathen lands
to work - They are called to go out from
home and friends and work - We are
also called to work at home and we
must get away from this cold [illegible]
spirit - You say you have no talents to work
or talents to talk to others about the Mission
cause - Then let me say go to work
on your own heart - pray God to awaken
in you a full sense of your duty in
this department of Christian work - and
work as sure as we are fully convicted we
will try to induce others to take part
May the Holy Spirit help us this year to
grow and increase in our giving - Respectfully and
Sincerely Mrs Myra Smith Cor Sec Foreign Auxiliary
W F M S -

Greenville Auxiliary Sept 7th 1883

This month brings us to the close of the 2nd and the beginning of the 3rd and last quarter of our Missionary year. One more quarter's work left us to make the yearly reports and pay that the last. Shall we not do it. Have we done all we can. Have we and are we every day asking God to open ways before us. Where we can enter and find work - and my sisters let us get this idea fixed in our minds. That work - This cause does not alone mean making money to go into the treasury - mind or the fifty cents followed by earnest prayer to God. That the

Laid down may be watered by the
dews of divine grace – is noble work
~~and the kind that is most well~~
What is most needed is to get christian
people to feel the duty resting upon
them to send the gospel to those who
have it not Once this is felt and
fixed in the soul – that soul will
under the influence of this Heavenly
inspired impulse will devise ways
and plans – to bring the money to pour
it into the treasury of the Lord –

At the annual meeting of the Womans
board of Missions (Lynchburg Va) a
was resolved by the committee on
publications and indorsed by the

board that a short suggestive prog-
amme and topic for discussion
should be inserted Monthly in the
Womans M Advocate for the use of
Auxiliaries These things are only
intended to educate and interest
us all more and more as to what
our Church is doing in the Foreign Mission
and in what fields she is working
Every Church Member should feel that
she is in ignorance of the various
departments of her Church — Oh that a
new inspiration may come and fill all
our hearts — A postal from Mrs Thom
— see Cor Sec — acknowledge receipt of
— from Juniata for Female Academy

and expressing great joy that they are making a box of clothes for the Indian children.

We enter today upon the fourth quarter of our Missionary year it would be well for each one of us to ask the question have I done what I could in this cause. Have I used the talent God has given to the best of my ability. My sister let us not falter but go forward. The Treasurer sent off in all $24 - 17 for the auxiliary & from Juvenile & contingent fund. I have to

report #5 donated by Mr Dick
Vagenk

Cor Sec's report March 17 & 24

Jacksonville Auxiliary

To day we close up the work of another [Missionary] year and with grateful hearts let us return thanks to our Heavenly Father who has kept our little band from disease and death so that there need be no vacant places in our meetings. What cause for praise and thanksgiving here and there a worker both in the home and foreign field has been called from labor to rest. While our little band have all been spared, and invited me as to why the answer comes both to me in God's own words.

the Harvest is great and the Labourers
are few — oh let us pray more earnestly
that the Lord of the harvest to send
forth more labourers — My sisters and
brethren let us be up and doing
with what he has done for this cause
this year because report shows some
improvement — $162 from our auxili-
aries — $75 from our four miles — besides
this our four miles sent $5 to the
Seminole school and a box of clothing
worth in all about $16 — I feel we
may justly say the cause of Missions
is advancing in our midst here
There is a call from Dr Albert for

nine women for the work in China
a postal from Mr Butler relative of
our romans Advocate says we will
get the nine women called for
by Dr Allen — The work is growing
in Brazil and in Mexico Every year
the demand will be greater upon
our time and our purse — We must
give more and work more & pray
behind our more energetic riders
Let us do it for Gods name
we will go forward

respectfully submitted

I Myron Lovell

Com See Gourley and Ideson

Jan 6th 1864

First quarterly report

We have reported 814 as being due
from Tennessee for one month & 3
814 = 88 = 1/3 from Miss Jurisdiction - also
814 = 6 months as a continuation
The call to make diligence is found
and urgent - Gen Allen in a letter to
Gen McGarrett are now need twenty men
and as many women and for these are
the call next year - We let each one
do so resolve in the strength of Divine grace
that one mile do more than we have
done -

J Mason Smith
Cor Sec - Tennessee Anxiliary

January 9th 1895

My sisters it would seem needless for me to remind you that we are in the fourth quarter of our Mission year and fast advancing to it close If we have failed to appreciate our high calling of God and have not done what we could let us resolve to redeem the time that is left of the Mission year wherein we may bring all the tithes into God's store house - Our work in the foreign field is widening and expanding every year We are committed to this work we cannot we dare not abandon the field Oh! how can we not deny ourselves yet a little more that we may give more

Oh that God would pour upon us a flood
tide of light and love, until every heart
is melted into warmest sympathy for our
sisters who sit in heathen darkness —
We will never enter into this work with
with all energies consecrated, until our
hearts are thus warmed. The question
with us is not will not the heathen be
saved without the gospel but will we
be saved if we do not send them the
gospel. I want to call upon each individual
member of this society, not to unite and
simply to bring in more money but to plan as
the missionary fire in her own heart first
and then ask God to help you to make an
effort to interest some one else and by & by to effect
May God add His blessing { your work here and
{ your appliance
Yours in Christ Jesus

Close of 4th yr 1885

The closing out of a year the end of a term of service to me is always more or less sad — In every thing we do there is more or less failure or want of true zeal and a persistent effort to do what we can despite the many obstacles and hindering causes that oftentimes cross our path to accomplish — and every honest heart feels disposed to sit in judgment upon its own failures

Both my sister The past is behind me and sad and sad regrets can do no good only so far as they act as monitors to make us more diligent in the years that are to come open up to us — I am glad to say our dear Lord

not fall short of last years contributions
rather miss a little in exceeding
our Centenary Offering - Can we not
make it much more the coming
year - We have by request taken some
names from our roll others will be
added - We have 23 names - 22 on
the Juvenile roll -

May the Holy Spirit fill our hearts
with true Missionary fire and all the
praise shall be His

S. N. Smith - Cor Sec

June 5 - 1885

To day we begin the second quarter of our Missionary year. The treasurers report for the first quarter was sent by Rev to our Conference treasurer at Starkville Miss $12 - for Juvenile Society $1-30 - We have 28 names on our roll The sum of $1-25 cts is the sum required to entitle us to become a member of the Womans Missionary Society but we could be glad to be makers while we only give that amount and no more Will we not pray in the strength of divine grace & will be a member I would urge every one to subscribe for the Woman Journal - as it

is only through its columns we can get
a full understanding of our women
work for women — Our conference
Yearly Mile held its annual Meeting
this month — at Aberdeen — The president
Mrs Terry of Yardis earnestly requests
each auxiliary to send a delegate

Dec 4th 1885

Our Treasurer reports Receipts during
month of being in all 21 dollars
besides this I sent to Mrs Stone
for Miss Hayford's girls college in
China $10 which was a special
donation Made by a few of our
members in July last I sent to
Mrs Stone $3 for Miss Lochie
Rankin to buy a water tank for
our girls school in China This also
was a special donation from a few
of our members I would say a
word or two Watch they try to do more
this last year than ever I would urge
more to take our Missionary Advocate
and do to read a Month Report

Their time expires — respectfully submitted:

Thos L. H. Smith Cor Sec

It should be remembered that just
before we were visited by that fatal
scourge yellow fever in 1878
we had fearfully organized our women's
work for women and that sister
that visitation which took from us
our beloved sister Helen M Pinkey
No death has occurred in our ranks
some have moved away some
have left us for what they deemed
their more peaceful work - but no
death - For this let us thank our
Heavenly Father who has so mercifully
watched over us - and who still
gives us a mind to work and a
place among those who are engaged
in this blessed work - To day we

come to elect officers for the year
ahead let us by become in the true
spirit of missionary work
and ask the help of our
God in our efforts

Through Oversight we have failed to send the first number of our Journal to many of our subscribers. We will send it however upon the receipt of this month. We would remind all to make the label on their papers Agree with date and send a Month in advance.

June 4th 1886

We make to day our report of work done this first quarter of the missionary year 1886 - and I must say I think it encouraging - We are few in number and the amount collected shows faithfull work and willingness to give - as the work widens out making the demands on it greater each succeeding year -

It would be impossible for me in a short report to give you in detail the exact progress of our work in the different fields already occupied by our womans work for women - I would therefore urge you all to take our Womans Missionary Advocate where you will find full reports of

Jeremiah Auxiliary Life Ins Co
The beginning of this month Dr. Mr Z and
I made our missionary year from
Conference to Conference. We had
also the situation of affairs here
wherein each of us depositing
was only a few dollars in the bank
Some change in some cases
the general conference
Our work is enlarging and the
calls for more laborers is loud and
urgent. This Conference will
more liberal giving greater
our people to [illegible]
[illegible]

Proceeds of 1st quarter ending
May 31st 1884

Today we have raised
for the Work fund from the work done
this quarter and the good results
of our efforts — $221 — being
the most whole year by no
means and exceeds even Comptr.'s
Jan Feb — $105 of this sum is
from the Juvenile Society and
from our auxiliary —
from the Home also is not
as yet necessary to go this fund
available at this time of the year
but we must increase our

with humble gratitude to God resolve that we will still do more — Respectfully submitted

Mrs Lizzie Smith Cor Sec Gainesville Auxiliary W F M Society

to M E Church South

The report for second quarter on account of illness of the corresponding secretary [illegible] was not read Oct 14th having been corresponding secretary since the organization of the auxiliary and having always been the leader and inspiration of every work undertaken.

Greenville Miss. Nov. 25th 1891

Report for third quarter sent to
Miss H. B. Stone. Conf. opened Nov. 25th
Number of members 32
" Probationers 14
" Added to M.E. Ch. 13

Our Treasurer sends in her report
Our Conference has 46 auxiliaries
and 1692 members. 14 juvenile
societies and 499 members. During
last quarter our conference
raised $253.25 Miss Wade favors
Miss Stone's conference having
a much larger amount sent. But I expect to ask that
members of our society here
not to be satisfied with paying
their dues, but to attend their meetings
and to interest themselves about
our work. If they cannot have
their money in (cents) they could
secure collectors to go from door to

feel that their growth is phenomenal and we trust this information from all this information from our Missionaries in China and in Brazil are having troubles most and we ought to make every effort in our power to afford them every assistance. Let us then see that we do not fall behind our past record-

Submitted respectfully
Ellis Huntsville Ala.

Dec. 2nd 1887.

The month of Feb. ends the last quarter of our fiscal year. On the first day of Feb. I sent the following report to Mrs. [illegible] Corresponding Sec. Members added during last quarter 12. No. of members [illegible] 32, not added during quarter last ended 7. Not in subscribers to Journal. Magazine Advocate 17.

We have more members and more subscribers to our Magazine than ever before and we have every reason to feel encouraged.

The 15th printed leaflets and programmes which have been forwarded to the President.

Mamie Hellis Somerville

March 1st 1902.

1st Quarter

May 28th 188

Sent report by Mrs J. B. Stone

Members present and
" Reported sweetly 49
32

Mrs R. Somerville &
Jones sent delegate to Annual meeting
at Holly Springs. Mrs S. R. Dunn Jr.
Sec. Pro report unable to attend meeting.

2nd Q.

September 1st
Absence of sickness prevented
a report

3rd Qr Nov 29th
Report sent via Post and
received on account of sickness
of Cor Sec.

4th Qr Feb 27th Same as above
Meh No report

April 1889.

I have begun arrangements in regard to our annual Meeting to be held here in June. Have had correspondence on that subject with Mrs Terry & Mrs Stone. The exact date is not fixed but it will be first week in

M. Somerville C.S.

May 1889.

The date fixed for our annual meeting is the first [illegible]. Mrs Terry does not expect to be with us. The brethren have on hand at present an arrangement for reduced rates — We hope to have this completed in a short time.

M. Somerville C.S.

Read letter from Rev. H. H. Parker accepting invitation extended through me to preach the annual sermon at the Annual Meeting.

Sent in by Report of any Corresp.

Annual Meeting was held here June 6 & 7th. Had a blessing & all who attended. Our delegate was Mrs. L. B. Mount. Mrs. Montgomery made the address of welcome.

July 5th regular monthly meeting was held. Sec. reported receipt of circular & summary of annual report from Mrs. Hinds Pres. & Sec. also copy of resolutions written by Sec. & Pres. & called attention of auxiliaries to proposed 100 fr. extension of work & debt of 34.70 for Annual expenses & annual meeting and to plan for Training School for Missionaries.

No of members 51

" Honorary 1

July 5, 1889. Nellie Somerville Sec.

Report at August meeting
Monday July 23rd read circular letter
from Miss Higbee stating that Miss
Hallie Phillips of La Hoya had accepted
by way W. B. M. and assigned work
at the college at Pasadena Cal.
the praying Miss please appointment
was to have held. She would said
July 17. Our prayers are asked in
her behalf.

Mrs Stout asks in behalf request
of Mrs McDonald that we hold a
memorial service to memory
our honored sister.

The service were arranged according
to the best judgment of Sister Rhodes
and were held at Pasadena
last Saturday at 4 P.M. July 27th
in accordance with the resolutions
sent an account of the services to
Mrs Mead and also wrote to Mrs
Mc Gregor another of our dear
co-laborers.

Mrs Mead reads call for autumn

to the training school. I have sent 325 to your address for what other as you have heard from since.

Aug 1st Miss Sloan wrote that she had received the minutes of the Annual Meeting and sent them to our publishing House in Nashville where they are to be published. I hope we will get them before long.

I wrote to Miss Belle Bennett for information in regard to the training school and today I received a letter from which I will read or send to any one who may desire a copy of minutes of W.M.S. of Ky. conf.

We new members were present at meeting.

Aug 2nd '89. Respectfully submitted, Nellie M. Somerville

Report at September meeting

1882

We are now half through our fiscal year or August 31st being the second quarter. Saturday Aug. 31st I send the following report to conf. com. Sec'l Mass. W.C.T.U. Terms

No of members 52

Amt rec'd for 1st qr $6

Amt rec'd M. Std 26

Terms per year amt to one year $2 50 80

During the month of Aug. I sent from Mrs Stone's package of leaflets 32 pages and 2 copies of report of W.C.T.U. After 15 years of work

We now have distributed hand & full page We are not necessary for me to say anything about the report as all present have read or will read it.

See Mr Annual Report of Mr. M. Lee of Committee of meeting. Mr. A. M. [illegible]

read a from Miss Lou Phillips report (Page 29 11th Ann Rep) During the year Miss Lucile Rankin began a new work. Schools were opening. I will read short extract from her report (Page 26 11th Ann Rep)

In Brazil our work has advanced but the missionaries have had more to contend with in any other place. Among other trials they have passed through a yellow fever epidemic. In her report Miss Bryan [illegible] reported Page 48)

In Mexico our work has prospered and we have great opportunities there if we only had money to extend the work as the following [illegible] will show (Page 50)

In Cuba our work has not grown but the open door is there and if we had workers and funds we could enter many places where the Gospel is not preached.

could not remain with the sup[illegible]
[illegible] a resident pastor and there would
not [illegible] for the preacher's
family. This shows the need of
"Parsonage Institute".

In reading the 11th Am. Rep. one is
impressed by the intelligence, business
ability and [illegible] of the women
who manage our work and by the
[illegible] in Nashville Tenn. Last month Dr.
Sparr he has lately been led to ask
that question. Do we not [illegible] for
[illegible] in the foreign
fields as we might?
Have We not [illegible] and
increase and have a prayer for
our missionaries

Nellie M. Somerville
Sec. [illegible]
Dec 6th 1889.
Friday.

Report at October Meeting Oct 4th 1938

We gave ourselves that I had given my permission at the request of Father Powers to preach a retreat for us and that I would say anything that would help us. This he promised to do.

I also asked him about the portrait of Fr Burnett being there during the Conference meeting. He said there is no objection but as Mr Power thinks it best to wait a few months for other work it might not be a good time to make an appeal for the Training School.

During the Conference meeting Father Hall portrait be placed here from all parts of the province and I think it would be a good time to attempt to arouse interest in our work and would

suggest that we invite all existing
Lodges to attend our meeting and
also would suggest the use [illegible]
the questions of Working Mens Hospital
to be left with us for that time.

Respectfully submitted
Wellington Winnifield

Report of Evening meeting held
I wrote to Mrs Sims in regard to
inviting Mrs Hargrove to be with
us at this time. Mrs Sims
wrote to Mrs Hargrove who then
wrote me that it would be
impossible for her to leave home
She sent love to all her friends
and said nothing would give
her more pleasure than to come
to us but it is impossible.
Both Mrs Hargrove & Mrs Sims
suggested that we ask Miss
Bennett to come and both said
they thought she would help
us greatly. Mrs Hargrove said
she hoped (we) would arrange
time to advance our work
during Lent. I wrote again to
Miss Sims words and that she
would consult Mrs H. and
report to us. Miss Bennett

to visit a number of places
etc we intended and would
left one fruitless for that purpose
have obtained nothing further
from her but heard through
Mrs Wright that Miss Bennett
expects to be here in a few days.

Ellis Lindenwalder
Where will she programmes
Enquire of Brown at Bull Durham
at Pleasant Hill, Ohio Box - as given
in W. M. Adv.

Report at Dec. meeting Dec. 6th 1849.

Last month I sent leaflets and programmes for the last quarter of our financial year which begins with this month.

Friday Nov. 30th I sent the following report to Mrs J. B. Stone corresponding Sec. of

No. of members 52

" " new 2

Subscribers to Fr. Mo. Advocate 27 -

Two we have lost new members our number is the same as last, names have been dropped. Mrs Shield moved away and Mrs L. Bell withdrew.

Prayer meetings were held every day of our week of prayer and were well attended

Let me call your attention to Rev. Mr. Phillips letter in the Dec. no. of F. M. A. You can help materially but we fear that some

else many She asks for $125— to secure desks for her school in Kashmir.

Miss Lula Lippincott is to be married in the spring to one of the missionaries in Japan. Miss Lippincott was sent out by the W. B. M. upon a pledge that if for any reason such ill health should make the service of the board before the expiration of five years they will give the board five months salary and refund the cost of their outfit and travels.

Miss Lippincott has complied with these conditions and does not violate her pledge

I see from Mrs Arnold's letter in "All That" our new school building and I am glad to see it will be completed in about 8 months.

The amount subscribed in Greenville for Bible and training school girls was

auxiliary this night of organizing a scholarship into this school. Miss Bennett asks that we select a name and let her know when we do so.

Respectfully submitted
Hellish M. Somerville
C. L.

Report at Jan. meeting Jan 10th 1899

I wrote to Miss Bennett telling her of the organ selected for our scholarship in the Pillsbury Training School (Myra Smith) Miss Bennett says that up to this time Mississippi has contributed more than any other state and Greenville more than any one place.

Dept district secretary Miss Catherine McLeanly asked me to send her resignation to the conference which I did so and Miss Hargrove left. I only see authorized and to attend dist. sec. for time. while she has the matter under advisement.

Miss Somerville
cor. Sec.

Report for Feb. meeting. Feb. 10th '90.

No official correspondence to report.

You will no doubt be interested in knowing the exact amount of money paid to Miss Bennett by Greenville subscribers up to this time. The amount is $7.53½. Some have not yet paid their first payment of their subscriptions. Miss Bennett was in New Orleans during the last Exec. meeting, but I do not know whether she has any communications.

As well as I can judge from what things are and the flourishing condition they have got in so many members as we had at the time and the lack of interest in meetings in evidence, I say we must make an effort for improvement.

This month is the last of our
fiscal year. Let us try to make
the last report the best. Do we
give to us, feel the deep interest
in the work that we might.
It is a pleasure to read from our
general officers' wills read from
a private letter what Mrs Elmore
says in regard to Mrs McGarvey.
(Read extract from letter)

Nellie Somerville
Cor Sec.

Report at March meeting
Secy 4th qr. report as follows
No. subscribers 57
" resp. 5
" subscriptions to M.M. 27
General remarks on state of
work here and elsewhere

Report at Apr. meeting
More large letters urged to
write M. M. Journal in regard to
observing May 1st as a day of
prayer and fasting for more workers
especially in view of meeting
of the Women's Board.

Report at Mon meeting Mon 2nd
Read card from Miss Bennett from
Worcester Mass. a part
Election of Officers & Members of
Mr. M. S.

June meeting June 6th 1898.

Sent card &c. &c. 1st quarterly report
Members 51
New " 9
Subs. to Mr. M. A 28.
Mr Sumerville report.

Report on Semaphore account of
collecting of Typographic Board by
Mr Lewis of which I attended.

Nellie H. Somerville
Sec.

Report at July Meeting July 4th

We report only that I sent our report to Annual Meeting by Mrs A.L. Allen delegate

Report at August Meeting. Aug 1st

Have recd circular from Mrs F. P. Sims in regard to Annual Meeting. It is not necessary to read this as our delegate has already told us of it. At the June meeting I was instructed to send you resolutions re my forgetfulness in the U.D.C. for publications in the W.C.A. I did so, adding a few comments by way of explanation. Have failed to get either it or the resolutions published. I have not heard from them

and suppose she does not intend publishing as it has not appeared.

You will remember that letters were a discrepancy between our treasurers report and that of Miss Cook. Letters I will read what Secretaries have written and you can take exhaustive action proper.

Nellie Somerville
V.A.

Report at Dept Meeting

1890

Mrs Nellie Somerville resigned the office of Ldr. Sec. which she had so faithfully filled for nearly three years. She is the Ldr. Sec of the District and wishes to devote her mind and time to that work which will necessarily occupy much of her time. I feel my incapacity as successor to that office. I will put all my trust in Him and pray that the mantle of Sister Myra Foster may fall upon one who will be worthy of our dear Sister and wear her Kind & amiable qualities on earth. I write to Mrs. Foster in regards to the Ladies of the Spiritualists Society and

the Board Superintendent. Miss Stone replied that she would adjust the matter so as to be entirely satisfactory to all parties.

Members 47.
Subs. to W. W. 30
Members of Juvenile Society 30.

M. B. Dyer
Cor. Sec.

Report from Opt. Meeting

with a very trust in Him who
promises. I want to hear about
just ready to write her. I do not
think our Aux. is in a flourish-
ing condition - but in reading
that piece my heart is lifted
up to "Him" who has said the
race is not to the swift. nor the
battle to the strong - but by my
spirit - and the blessing with
the word - So if I think we
are not progressing in that way
I will take more interest in our
the work at large so surely as
the report of the annual Board
and our state Mission Conven-
tion Minutes of which has been
received and distributed

W. D. Bevens

1876

Report for Nat. Meeting

During the month of Sept. I sent leaflets and programmes for 3rd quarter 2 copies of report of W. B. M. also 16 copies of the minutes of our own Woman's Board Mission any Society held at Senatobia June 28 to July 2nd 1876. All have been distributed. I suppose reads as this should have been for the Oct. report

The twelfth annual report of W. B. M. Society 9 minutes of meeting W. B. M. also reports from the different Missionaries is interesting. Work began on Chinese in 1874. It is still plain that those who go to China to undertake Mission work must be content to labor out of sight, underground as it were & the fruit of their work not to be seen ever but to meet the eyes of

peace the hearts of the generations that are to come.

The 4th Annual Meeting of the representatives of the Woman's Board of Missions in China was held in Tuchow Dec. 11 to 15 1887. Miss Kaygood's report gives a brief review of the work in Shanghai & the hopeful outlook though stressing the great need of more workers. I see the Chinese are all willing - parents - teachers & children that arithmetic should be taught in the schools - they see it has some relation to buying & selling. A very Chinaman is eager to have his child get ready for "business" - An earnest effort is being made to bring the gospel truths before them by the translation of Christian books - Some are believed of trying in a very imperfect way

them to give up their much loved custom, which is so revolting to us—

From the Mexican border the reports show that through organization and faithful work, have been done to advance the educational and evangelical interests of that mission — From Saltillo Miss Roberts reports that "this has been a transplant year —

From Brazil

Bishop Granbery says, "The Society has no cause for discouragement or for relaxation of effort in respect to Brazil. Dear Clara Lebkeman's name will live in the unwritten history of that work toward which she was pressing when her feet went down in the floodwaters of

Mrs Merrick gives an interesting account of her work among the wild Indian tribes of the Indian Territory. Teachers are greatly needed there. This is truly an missionary work which requires the endurance of hardships and good soldiers and the patience of Saints.

Respectfully submitted

M. D. Bywaters

Corr. Sec.

Report of December, 1892.

Our Cor. Sec. Miss Mary D. Swan resigned her office last month on account of removal to the country. I am sure I voice the sentiment of our society when I say we regret exceedingly to have to accept the resignation of our Sister, as we esteemed her this right woman in the right place. May God's richest blessings rest on her, and that her light may shine brightly where ever she goes. For upon bottom she knows is the prayer of her Sister in Christ. Miss Bettie D. Olin was appointed Cor. Sec. in her place. Knowing your unworthy Law of the Institute I ask the Members of the Society, that I may be given grace and understanding to perform the duties that are entrusted to me. I thought I would tell you something of the Brazil Mission

Miss Brenner's letter in the advocate of this month says: "Let me bring before the woman of our Church the opportunities that present themselves or they depend to teach the gospel to the rising generation in Brazil." She says the people are anxious to have a girls school in Juiz de Fora says there is one family that has eighteen girls, cousins and nieces, besides six small boys now ready for school, also several would go out of the congregation, a good many would take music, all would pay. She says they have a hundred members in the Church and one hundred and fifty probationers. She finishes by saying, "Don't you think a good place for a school?" They want the Bishop to make arrangements in some way to have a school there. It is the city in which Granbery College is located. Thanksgiving day was the time to open the new house, but circumstances being such, they

were not opened until the following Saturday, we collected $21,48-94. The Treasurer sent off this the end of the third quarter $84.50 94. I have sent report of third quarter to Mrs Stone. Literature for same quarter received and distributed.

Respect- Submitted.

Bettie S. Olin.

Cor-Sec--

Greenville April 9th 1879

I received a letter from
Mrs Stone acknowledging
the receipt of my letter informing
her, that I had been elected
"Cor Sec" of the Greenville
Auxiliary, she sent me a
few Constitutions, but said she
had sent all necessary papers
to Mrs Okin for the Grants
so I had no business report
Of course I, and all of us
feel a natural and just
pride in the knowledge, that
ours is the "Banner Auxiliary"
of the District, and I hope we
will endeavor to keep up to the
standard. one of the best
means to secure this end, is
prompt attendance upon our
meetings, with a hearty interest

in the work, and prompt
payment of dues. It will repay
me for any labor I may have
to undergo, if you will walk
cheerfully, and heartily join
with me, in keeping this society
up to its high standard, so
that I may be able to send
in to the Company, Our Dec
the best report of the District.
The missionary report, from
which fields of labor continue
to be encouraging - and we
have daily evidence of the fact,
that the Lamanites will contribute to bring
forth the day in which
every knee shall bow, and
every tongue confess, that
Jesus, is the Christ.

Lorin F. Russell
"For Pres."

May 6th 91

I have but a meager report to submit to you this evening. As to business transactions, I have to report the purchase of a "Treasurers Account book" at the cost of 50¢. I have delivered the same to the Treasurer. The book is so arranged, and sub-divided into convenient parts, as to register the monthly and quarterly reports, and all other transactions of the society, easily attainable and readily read at a moments glance. Since my incumbency of this office I regret to say that the occasion for our services have been but small only one having been added to our list to wit Bro E. W. Thomas

whether this is due to the apathy of our sisters in the cause, or want of interest for the work in hand I am not prepared to say, if each of us would put our individual efforts to secure them, our membership I am sure, would be much larger. Our membership at last report, 48
added since " " = 1
total membership= 49

Respectfully submitted
Lillie B. Russell.
"Cor Sec."

June 5th 91

Secured programmes and leaflets for the evening's entertainment, and have distributed them. Have also sent in report regarding the standing of the Society to C. I call your attention to the election of a delegate, to attend the Annual meeting of the "Women's Missionary Society" to meet at Winnipeg, on the 23rd of June.

W. B. G. numbers 43

Nos of Subscribers to "Women's Missionary Advocate" 31

I have not been able to find out the membership of the Juvenile.

Yours &c
"
L. G. Russell,
Cor Sec

July 3rd /91

Richmond permitted me from
attending the society this evening.
I sent Invitations to be
distributed; I had no business
report to make.

L. G. Russell.
"Cor Sec."

Aug 7th /91

In business to report
Would or letter from Bro Elton
re it contained some re-
ports that I thought might
be of interest to the society.
Bro Inman in my society
Membership of 9 members 8
subscribed to missionary
advocate. 31. L. G. Russell
Cor Sec.

Page 1

Sept 4th /91

I received summary reports of the Womans Missionary Society also two copies of the "Sixteenth Annual Report of the Womans Missionary Society and the Leaflets and Programmes for 2nd quarter, and have distributed them, also sent report of 2nd quarter to Miss Lipscomb, the "Lits Dec." I regret that in making this report it is not my pleasant duty to note considerable additions to our membership, and good attendance at our meetings, but I am sorry to have to state to my sisters that there have been no additions to our numbers, and while this is not discouraging at this time, yet it is somewhat

discouraging to have so few
members thru out at the
meetings. Of course the bad
weather, and absence from
home of many of us, has
caused this, but now that
we are approaching the cold
season, let us all attend,
unless prevented by
providential circumstances,
and let us all here this
evening, see every absent
absent member who may
live in her neighborhood
and urge her to attend at
the meetings. Let us distribute
the burden, and not have a
few sisters assume all the work
of membership &c.

No 7 Subscribers to Advocate 31
No 8 Members of Society 28

L. R. Buell
Corr. Sec.

Oct 3rd 1891

Miss Russell, our beloved and efficient Cor. Sec. sent her resignation and a touching note to our President which elicited among the deep sympathy of all our hearts for her, in her recent bereavement, There was no business to report, She returned the books leaflets &c, to the Society, which were handed to me as the Cor. Sec. elected to take her place,

Yours Friend Cor. Sec.

Nov 6 1871

I received a letter from Mrs Lipscomb our Dis. Cor. Sec. in reply to one telling of the change of Sec in our Adv. She expresses sympathy and wishes of comfort for Mrs Russell, and welcomes me to official duty with words of strength and comfort. I have a letter from Mrs Stone in which she copies a circular letter from Mrs Cruchett Sec of Home affairs. The letter pertains to Thanksgiving day the week of prayer &c I will read the letter which I think should be heard to be fully impressed. There is one other item I feel it my duty to call attention to. At the Annual Meeting at Winona in June the President read a letter from Miss Belle Bennett Agent for the Peabody School asking if our Conference could not take a Scholarship

lecture ship; in this school, there
was taken a vote resulting in
a Scholarship of $2500 on motion it
was named the Helen Finley Scholarship
The President then asked the delegates
to pledge their societies for various
amounts. We were pledged for $1100
and I feel sure we will gladly do
our part in raising it. We have
heretofore given $108 as pledged money
and we should especially be
ready and willing to give this
the honor of the name is ours
and our town's

Yours Sincerely
Friend
Cor. Sec

Report of Dec. Meeting Dec 4 1891

There is no business to report, I received programs and leaflets and distributed same, I sent off the quarterly report on rather late for President Mrs Finley gave it to Mrs Lipscomb as she passed through Greenville the day it would have been mailed, To look at the report, No. of Members &c. it is encouraging indeed, And if we will go to work with renewed zeal we shall do much in the Master's name. Names of members are on the Sec. book. [illegible] subscribes to W. M. U. [illegible] sent to Conference Treasurer's report

Treasurer $48.35

Ella Friend Cor. Sec.

June 1st 1892

I have no business to report. Nothing has been received or sent through the mail since the last meeting. But I do not think it would be out of place today to tax your patience with a few remarks on the rapid flight of time and the urgent need of workers. I know it is the same old cry, but the very fact that it is out of all reason to mail, makes it more appalling, more heart rending. Another year has just been ushered into Eternity, and with it went the many, who has labored and have fought the whole year. More help for the fields white to harvest. What are we to do, that is the question we all ask together and seek answers to. Why that work should be so much harder to live as [illegible]

God's throne morning, noon and night in earnest prayer and zealous work, we are weak and inefficient I know, but remember the Master uses the seemingly useless empty vessel for glorious service. The Lord sees down upon our country and finds it in gloom and despondency. A financial crisis, a cry of "hard times," a prediction of starvation, want &c, but all this does not stop the pleasant sounding of the Advent bells all about us. It does not retrench the wells of salvation, nor darken the glorious gospel light that radiates our land, nor does it take away the privilege and comfort of having a talent to put in every sack of seeds. And let us declare, that with all the worldly economy we practice, we never retrench in prayer or the

giving as much as we are able, for the Millions of heathen perishing without a Savior; It is a divine Commission to each and all of us and an honor and privilege to us that God left it for us and intrusted us with it, I think no grander anthem could roll up from Heaven than that which sounds along its arches as souls are gathered into Christs Kingdom, And the Heathen are brought to Him as His inheritance.

Tells Friend

Cor. Sec.

Feb 5 1892

There is strictly speaking no business to report. I received a letter from Mrs Lipscomb asking how we raised our pledge money, and also what success we were having with it, adding that she was not informed about Aux but would like to know our manner of raising it that she might give Others ideas. I wrote her our method of each Subscribing what she could give, and the Treasurer collecting same. I also wrote her, we had 28 pledges subscribed, and our Treasurer on account of sickness had not been able to see a good many members of the Members.

I dont know that it is my place to mention it but I am extremely sorry to note with regret that several of our members speak of withdrawing from

the Society, I am afraid our zeal is vanity, and I believe we should right now use every effort to revive interest and increase our zeal our prayers and our work. Let us see that we ourselves read the missionary literature and urge all our friends and members to do the same. We could hardly read the thrilling calls for and need of missionaries and still be indifferent to our duty in the great work.

Fellow Friend
Cor. Sec.

March 4 1892.

I received the leaflets and programs with blanks for our quarterly report, have not finished the distribution of same yet, sent off the report with a letter of explanation concerning our Treasurer's report which cannot be given until all collections are made, which will be a few days later. I did not know until now that I was to write Mrs Stone in regard to the membership fee, consequently have nothing to report from there but will write and hear from her as soon as possible.

Yours Friendly

Cor. Sec.

April 1st 1892

I wrote to Miss Stone in regard to the one dollar dues and that contingent fee soon after our last Meeting, but have not heard from her. I received the Actual program for Easter Sunday which I have with me to distribute. I have two postals from Miss Lapsenbe which I will read before the society as they regard the business of the Struggle to the District Missionary Meeting at Friars point. And I will suggest to the delegates that she will find much probably all the information she will need in getting up her paper in the last number of the Missionary Advocate.

Yours Truly
Nellie Friend
Cor. Sec

Report for May 1892

I have never heard from Mrs Stone in regard to the one dollar dues about which I wrote her nearly two months ago, I sent a report from our Aux. to the district meeting by our delegate, I really have no business or any thing new to report but we expect to hear many good things from our delegate today so we will listen to her.

S. H. Friend
Cor. Sec.

Report for July 1892

Mrs Friend our efficient
Cor. Sec having moved
away I was called to the
office having filled it for
two years or nearly two
years ago. I take up this
work with renewed zeal and
interest. Our delegate was
appointed for the Annual
Meeting. I sent the report for
first quarter. No members 39
Subscribers to Missionary Advocate 24
Little Workers 20
I wrote to Mrs Lipscomb about the
leaflets. also wrote to Mrs Lykes
& Aberdeen to secure a home for
our delegate. The pledge money
was agreed upon $60.00 though it
should be larger as it has been
Our dues very thankfully and

trust we will be able to raise that amount owing to the unprecedented "hard times"

M. D. Dunn Sec.

Aug. 6th 1892

There is no business to report the letters having been lost last quarter through the mails. Our district ~~has~~ Secretary has resigned the office to take up other work. Miss Clifford of Hollandale was elected to the place she has not entered upon yet, but I expect a letter before our next meeting. We are losing some members from our ranks. I think we should have more faith

interest
to renew effort & increase
our zeal. We cannot afford
to lose members. Let us
see that we, ourselves read
the best in our literature
and urge all our members
to do the same. We could
hardly read the Advertising
Cards and still be ready
or to our duty in the great
work.

M. D. Dimmitt
Cor. Sec.

Sept. Report 1892.

We had a pleasant pinpoint
last meeting in having our
Asst. Sec. with us. Miss Bliss
She gave us a good talk, and
I hope inspired us with some
of her zeal in this good
cause. I have rec'd the
literature for this quarter
and have it here for
distribution also a letter
from Mrs. Stone which I
will read. I have sent
my report for this quarter
ending Aug. 31st I am
sorry to hear of the
old members discouraged
over our society, the
withdrawal of a few
members has caused this
feeling - but all who have

religious gain good excuses having other work to do & wishing to throw all their efforts in other societies whose cause is equally good. I do not feel at all despondent and think our aux is alive and pride awaker to its interests.

M. D. Dunn
Cor. Sec.

Oct. Report 1892

There is no business to report this month. I have not received the minutes for this quarter, I have written to our dist. Sec. but I suppose she has not rec'd the literature or perhaps the delay has been caused by the change of residence of Mrs Lelifford. In looking over this book I am so forcibly reminded of our departed sister Mrs Myra Smith the beautiful thoughts and words here expressed will ever live to stand today as a monument to her memory. Truly we have cause to be thankful for the work done, and

the progress we are making. We enter today upon the fourth quarter of Missionary year. It would be well for each one to ask the question - Have I done what I could for this cause? Have I used the talent God has given me to the best of my ability?

M. D. Dunn
Cor. Sec

Nov. Report 1892

I have a letter from Mrs Clifford also a postal from Mrs Stone. I will read both. I have answered Mrs Stone telling her of the loss of the minutes and asking her to send us more - I did not wish to wait until this meeting to ask if I should write as I did - but it is not too late to rectify if I have made a mistake -

M. D. Dimon

Cor. Sec.

Dec, Report 1892

Received literature which I have for distribution also a letter from Mrs Stone which I will read as it explains itself — I have received copies of the minutes both from Mrs Stone and Bro Friend, they come late, but we have plenty for visitors —

Report for Jan, 1893

There is no official correspondence to report. This New Year opens for us very much as last year did. The cry of "hard times" we heard last year, the predictions of starvation were not fulfilled & truly the Lord has been good to us. We have the privilege and comfort of folding a dear one to help in every time of needs. This is the week of prayer and self denial & this week set apart for the children to pray for this great missionary cause - that our hearts may be prepared & interested - and on next Sabbath we commence first Quarter

year with renewed vigor
and energy - trusting all
to Him. "Who doeth all
things well."

M. D. Dunn
Cor. Sec.

Report for Feb. 1893

I have written to Mrs Hamilton for Mite Boxes. but am still daily expecting them — As required at last meeting I have called the attention of the Advocate to our existence, and hope now to hear from it — & rather to see it published that we may not be forgotten — I will read a short sketch of our Society, its organization &c

M. D. Dimmick
Cor. Sec

I have the Mite boxes for distribution also the leaflets

Report for March 1893

A letter from Mrs Stone I have to read Imperial also letter from Mrs Clifford & literature rec'd and I have yet for distribution have answered Mrs Clifford's letter requesting her to select a subject for a paper to be read at the coming District Meeting in April

Today closes up the work of another Missionary year and with grateful hearts let us return thanks to our Heavenly Father who has kept us from disease and death so that there needs be no vacant places in our meetings

Members 31
Subscribers to W. M. A 24
Visiting workers 20 Mr. Dunn

Report for April 1893

No business to report except a postal from Mrs Clifford in regard to the District meeting. We expect to hear many good things from this meeting, and trust we will be benefited.

M. D. Brown
Cor. Sec.

No of members 36
M. Mo A 20
Little Workers 13 subscribers

May Report 1893

The Dist. Meeting was held as per notice and very pleasant meeting as it did just before Conference we had the pleasure of having so many good visiting brethren and sisters with us from abroad. I make a report of our meeting to the Advocate as requested. After the entertainment at night a collection was taken up to defray the expenses of our Dist. Sec. which amounted to $7.50 as entitled for the expenses of Dist. Sec. & Pastor. If any left over it is to be used for Dist. Miss. Work. Conference was left in this case there is nearly enough to defray all her expenses. Nothing else matters only we had a

June Report 1873

Leaflets & programs secured for the second quarter, also a circular letter from Mrs Stone - I have a letter from a sister Society of the Boston District which I will read - In our larger cities are literary & mus. clubs meeting weekly or monthly, for which papers are made carefully prepared; attendance at them is regular and many outsiders are waiting and wishing to become members. Yet the missionary meetings have few at our monthly ones. Why this difference? Do they lack inspiration? Burning papers to what of St. John's or Shakespeare Lecture or Essay than Prayer, Bible Study or

These literary clubs are fashionable. If we may not make our meetings fashionable, let us try to make them attractive. Let us take for a subject the life of some one literary. Biography is always interesting & inspiring. There is no reason why a literary paper should not have as much grace of language & vigor of thought as the papers for a lecture club.

M. L. Dunn
Cor. Sec.

July Report 1893

No official business to report this month, only one letter received since last meeting. Just as the train was leaving Evansville on which our delegate left, bearing sisterly greetings & report of our labors, the postman's whistle was heard & the letter proved to be one from our Conf. Des. Mrs. [illegible] Stone. It was short but she expressed it as being all important that our delegate secure a certificate from the R. R. for return trip at reduced rates, last year at the Chicago meeting there was scarcely one hundred delegates present being the No required to

R. R. officials to give the
reduced rates — As the letter
came too late for our delegate
to read for Pimply turned to
her & I know she has done
all that was necessary & even
more We expect to hear many
good things from her today
Our Society had a called
meeting the Sunday before
our delegate left the business
of which was to decide upon
the pledge money & take up
a collection for traveling expenses
of delegate — The pledge was
$30.00 but was left to the
discretion of delegate — The
Missionary Tea will meet
at four o'clock Dec. 2nd and we
hope to see all our members
there — We have paid too
much about the interest in our

Society – let us not be weary
of well doing –

M. D. Dunn
Cor. Sec.

Report for August 1873

I have a letter from our Cor. Sec. Mrs Mary L. Cosgrove and as we all know Sir, these printed letters which we receive do not seem to come from a stranger in a strange land, but from one very dear to us – I do not like to attempt changing – but there is one it is better thus –

M. D. Dunn
Cor. Sec.

Sept. Report 1893

I have not received the literature for this new quarter but have the minutes for distribution of our Annual Conference We are glad that our Society lives on through these trying times — The cry of hard times which was raised two years ago has grown louder and louder until it has reached as far as prosperity and fruitfulness and Oh! what a privilege we have to bring it all to Him a loving Savior to help in every time of need —

M D Bunger
Cor. Sec.

Oct. Report. 1893

Leaflets received also minutes of Annual Conference, I have written to Mrs Clifford for blanks, this is the first time our Treasurer's and Cor. Sec quarterly reports have been behind. We beg the indulgence of our Bish. and hope to explain we are not to blame, for the quarterly blanks failed to come. Since writing my report have rec'd a postal from our Dist Sec Mrs Clifford, which I just read also will read a missionary letter as requested by our President Miss Blanned urges the discontinuance of programs in leaflet form. She says it is simply a waste of $50.00 annually. When our Pres. Sec. takes the Woman's Advocate as the Leaflet

worker, if they do not there might be or else not fill those positions. The program published in the Adult & Juvenile organs will serve every purpose. Such a course would doubtless add to the circulation of both papers.

M. D. Dunn
Cor. Sec.

Report for Nov. 1893

Received

I have some extra leaflets for distributing at this meeting - also a postal from Mrs Clifford, she desires our prayers for our Dist. Sec.

M. D. Dunn Cor. Sec

Report for Dec, 1893

No official business to report for I have made a few selections from our Missionary Advocate to read.

M. D. Dunn,

Report for Jan. 1894.

I have a circular letter from our Cor. Sec Mrs Hargrove to read the parable of "hard times" which I endeavored to read and which last year was not turn translated. We are weak and inefficient I know but God uses the seemingly useless and empty vessels for glorious service. This dry & hard time has not interfered the pleasant sounds of the church bells all about us. Our darkness the glorious gospel light that strikes our land or does it take away the privilege of comfortably

a Savior to help in every time of need.

M. D. Dunn, 6.

Feb. Report. 1894

No official business to report. The map has not reached us yet but will be here before our next meeting. There are many reasons why missions should be pressed, but a Christian is actuated by only one motive, that is love. Love warms our hearts and minds up to the point where duty is recognized, and makes every yoke easy and every burden light. I have a paper read before the Methodist Conguss in Chicago in Sept 1893 I skipped this - Missions the whole of Christianity from center to circumference our

holy religion is nothing but a mission of Christ & and his Church for the salvation of mankind"

M. D. Dunn
Corr. Sec.

March Report 1874

Maps received also leaflets which I have for distribution — The good meetings which we have been having for two weeks past has turned within us a new zeal and determination to put forth our best efforts in behalf of "Women's work for Women" — But the hard and trouble through which we are struggling does not lessen, but rather helps us through this to see our duties clearly —

Respt. submitted
Mrs. D. Dunn Corr. Sec.

April Report 1894

I have a letter to our President from our Dist Secty. which came too late to be to be read at the March meeting as was intended The Dist Secretary's book, I sent to her by express, as she will not be able to attend the Dist. meeting at Cleveland.

M. D. Dunn
Cor. Sec.

May Report 1894

Have a letter from Sister Kingrove to read — Was unable to read today from our delegate to the Dist. Meeting —

M. D. Dunn
Cor. Sec.

Report for June 1894

Leaflets received which I have for distribution, postal from Miss Clifford which I suppose will be the last letter from our Dist. Sec as she has moved so far away — Mrs Clifford has been a faithful worker in our Dist Sec, & can be truly said of her "She hath done what she could."

M. D. Dunn
Cor Sec.

July Report 1894

One postal rec'd since last meeting from our Dist. Sec. Mrs Cliffords which I will read concerning our delegate. The leaflets for July were not received, owing to the extra expense of having July leaflets published only a limited number would be mailed to each Auxl. So the "limited number" has not reached us yet.

M. D. Dunn
Cor. Sec.

Report for Aug. 1894

Leaflets read for this month, no letter yet from our new Dist Sec. but we will get acquainted with her in due course of time. I have wrote a letter to The Woman Advocate some months ago and thought as it failed to appear in the July No. it would surely be published in the Aug. No. and perhaps it will be an intensely interesting letter I have read in the July Advocate from Miss Anne Walker M. D. "Hospital Scenes in China" — Some months ago I read a letter to me of our monthly meeting from a retired Physician, who at the last annual Meeting in Atlanta, Miss Lavinia Cervantes was introduced.

the visitors of her days. "Her remarks were exceedingly interesting" She was one of the three first converts to Protestantism at Durango Mexico and has been Miss M. Farnum's helper in Mac Donell Institute at Durango.

Respectfully submitted
M. D. Dyson
Cor. Sec.

Report for Sept.

I have a letter to read from our new district Sec Miss Jones also leaflets for distribution. I have written a report of our work & hoped to see it published but have not. July, Aug & Sept Advocates have been published & each report as in any of them

and I wish to ask the favor
I don't if I must try again
perhaps if any letter only
have been lost in the mail
I will make me more effort
I suppose the editor does
not where perusing so well
that one after finds its age
to be well known it would
take the space for writing
over which perhaps needs
strengthening

M. D. Dunn
Lem, Tex

Oct. Report 1894.

I have received the minutes of our Conference, also one copy of the Fifteenth Annual Report of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, held in Atlanta last June. There is no higher claim on the women of the church than that of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. It requires more faith to carry it on and more patience to wait for results than any other. In the Foreign work we can not see what progress are gathering and growing but we may see a spiritual growth in our own hearts and may feel assured that a corresponding growth going on in some heathen soul. I was appointed to write to the

Advocate a report of our Society
in Evansville. I have complied
& trust to see it published in
due time. Now — I send you a leaflet
which I have here, it is one of
the duties of the Cor. Sec. to
bring up the claims of the
Woman's Missionary Advocate
at every monthly meeting. I
did not know before which
was the case, but I am truly
glad it is a very pleasant duty
to do. Ally & Sue fall I can in the
interest of our paper. I read it
with pleasure & the more I love to
read it, the more interesting it
becomes. Miss Lockie Rothrock
a letter in which she says this is the year I
I can do this favor & others have to
do the canvassing. I procured one every

town & village for honor of the
deceased birthday "Poem or
Mark" should be kept in each
one of our titles -

M. D. Dyer
Ser. Sec

Ann. Report 1894

There is no official business to
report. I have the leaflets for
distribution - I have not received
any advocate for Oct. but will
the Ann. No. in which the report
I wrote last June is published
so within the next five months
the second notice I wrote in July
ought to be published -

Dec. Report 1894

I have received literature also a blank postal to be filled out and mailed.

Report for Jan & Feb. 1892

This is the first time I ever have to report two months at once as my last was for this is a double report I have a letter from Mrs Dean also a postal from our Sister Lee which will explain themselves I have read in the Herald Advocate the W. F. M. S. column that reports or questions can be sent, the prayers of this women must be the means of stimulating us to more devoted service for our Lord and of arousing those who feel no interest to see the great need of their help in this work, for our Advocate can not be prized too highly it should be read by every

Secretary of the W. M. S.
M. E. Church
South

March Report 1895

Leaflets and blanks received for distribution. The column devoted to our cause in the New Orleans Advocate gives us fresh goals for our work. The information derived from Bishop Galloway's letters is helpful his encouraging words concerning women's work in China, some of which are "The noble women here are consecrated for God for their Lord. There is a call for more and more earnest consecrated women to go to China" and "Our women here are praying and working that there may be a mighty revival in our midst during the coming year." Oh! may the Lord pour out of our spirit here at home that we may be more earnest in our work for the Master. Let us pray more, work more & believe more.

in boarding schools, day schools, hospitals & Bible work – they are honoring their Lord in most efficient service. There was wisdom in the planning and there is consecration in the daily administration of this good work. The request for Anne Mater for a children's ward in the hospital meets a response in many a loving Workers hearts, and we trust the money may be forthcoming at an early date to meet this appeal. It is no selfish motive, but plainly the stringency of the times that a call for help from our sisters in far away China does not at once come forward. To bring up the claims of the Women's Work before any Advocate at every monthly meeting might seem to the Women's reports each time, but we cannot realize the importance of the

charge committed to us "in all good fidelity". Our Advocate should be read in every family in our Church. Every Layman is entitled by information, and many might receive quickening power from the stimulus of this valuable paper. It will not be amiss here to read a few sketches from Bishop Galloway's letters.

M. D. Dunn
Cor. Sec.

Report for April 1895

Postals received from our Dist. Sec. also one from Mrs Dean which pills explain themselves. Leaflets for distribution. In the leaflet "As quickly" it says Sobe to Christ is sweet incense & the fragrance of those prayers were wafted up to Heaven. The service we plan to render may fail through our lack of foresight but the zeal which prompts us to serve the master shall receive recognition and reward. May phyllis any sin in darkness of Christ is the light of men. Why should any perish since Christ is life for the whole

W. D. Denson
Cor. Sec.

May – No report

June 1895

Letters from Dist Sec to read. – Miss Maggie Norman reported a good meeting at Juneau. The time will necessarily be occupied this morning with electing a delegate to our Annual Meeting in Columbus our Advocate & its news pages come regularly as welcome visitor – I am glad to see we have not been forgotten

M. D. Dunn
Cor. Sec.

Report for July 1895

No postal from Dist Sec in regard to our delegate is all the official business to report today. The question How can we make our meetings interesting? Let the members read the Advocate and then every one will think of something to pay and of something to do.

M. D. Dunn
Cor. Sec.

August report 1895.

Leaflets for distribution left on the Advocate to be read business all local.

M. D. Dunn
Cor. Sec.

Sept. Report 1893.

A letter from Mrs Jones to be read, which explains itself. I trust we will hear more encouraging news from our workers in their persecutions from the Chinese. That while we pray Ministers will to help them that God will protect their lives and property.

Respt. Submitted

M. D. Dunn
Cor. Sec.

Oct. Report 1893.

Complete the two reports from the Board. The Treasurer's are out. I have not yet been able to get mine. The week of prayer will be observed by the Methodist Episcopal Church for Sept. and the Presbyterian

for Oct. there is a sketch of
Mrs Hoages life one item
attracted our attention —
"The gratifying success of the
Orcidhy [illegible] by speaking
largely due to the
Holy Spirit Claimed the
things of God" and
zeal corresponded to her
faith — She did live to
[illegible] Conf. & circles with
numerous [illegible] in active
operation — Why cannot
her mantle of faith fall
on us — I pray it may
and that we may
claim "great things"
The Woman's Aid with
up its reputation —
during the past year
can I don't
degree — but was

better times one agent sent in
one hundred subscriptions. We
are in honor bound to help
maintain it to circulate it &
this we did, it.

M. D. Dunn
Sec. Pro

Nov. Report 1895.

No report, Sickness
prevented my attendance.

Report for Dec. 1895.

I had the leaflets "Christmas"
& each one read it
thoughtfully. "Our gifts cannot
go to the manger." The wise
men took their gifts to the
gift for him who lay
in the stable because there
was no room in the inn. We
too go for the godless who never
darken our doors. We have
work to do for the

[illegible]

I here is a very interesting letter
in the Nov. Advocate of Mrs
Mrs Cranberry And De James
also the pastor on the
distressing fact of the conversion
of our Foreign Sec. Miss
D. M. McClintock.

"There is a day of sunny rest
For every dark & tempest tost soul
Though grief may bide a night
o'er mourning guest
Yet joy cometh with the morning"

M. D. Dunn
Cor. Sec.

Report for Jan. 1896

We have the leaflets Auctions
Orders for Jan. 1896 Those ps are
Yearly Invoices to report, have
Paper to read on Forestry.

Mrs. D. Dunn Cor. Sec.

Fort Report 1896

Letters
Have important Work one from
our President this Harpoon &
one from our Dist. Pres.
Yearly Reports & Leaflets for distribution

River Ck Report 1896

Have a letter from Mrs.
Dunn our Dist. Sec. which
I have read to the Club. Leaflets for
distribution

April Report 1896

We have the leaflets and postals from our Dist. Sec. to read. We have answered the urgent call for a delegate to be sent to Rosedale. Sunday to be celebrated as Good Friday. Oh, that may we ever remember Heaven throughout the year our Heavenly Savior who died for our sins and rose again that we might go and teach all nations.

M. D. Dunn

June mine report

May 1896

Gave a verbal report distributed the leaflets, elected Mrs. M. B. Jugg as delegate to Annual Conference [illegible]

July Report 1896

The leaflets for distribution
at Rock Bay, a great little last
one interesting leaflet - "The crown
jewel of the China Mission" for
last month. I hope all have read
for it shows what our missionaries
are doing in China - I rec'd a
postal from Mrs J. M. Grant which
explains itself. I answered at once
and also wrote to Mr Augustus at
Mt Pearl to see the ladies of
that Miss Society & entreat them
to meet our delegate Mrs W. R.
Grieve and entertain her while in
Mt Pearl as the united Prayer
Meeting there for several hours or
perhaps all day - On the Monday
afternoon for tea let all meet
at Mrs Griffin's street Mrs Griffin
will please notify Mrs Grieve
and Miss Duncan [illegible]

Aug. Report 1896

We have the leaflets for distribution "The Torch bearer" a sketch of Dr & Mrs Lambuth &c may our torchers be lighted & may they burn brightly and steadily & ~~brightly~~ while others may seek and find the Saviour - and may our light never flicker or grow dim & have no official business to report

All should read the minutes of the eighteenth Annual meeting of the Womans Board in Baptist Church Portland Baltimore with pending busy Year and names filled of Organizations to those who care for the interests of the W. M. S. of [illegible] will not take up the [illegible] as we are to have

Report for Sept. 1896

We have the leaflets the
Committee for our own Annual
meeting and are Annual
Reports but many of the Annual
Reports in leaflet form also
one copy of duties of officers &
members which I think would
be read too often. I have a
letter from Miss Dean to read
& have also received a letter from
our own loved President Miss
F. B. Tyndall - The means of
spreading information &
how it could be done by a Reading
Committee where duties would
end & the meeting there after
where the monthly meetings
where something of the
Reading Committee

the committee will be blessed in
the effort. In the minutes of
our last Conference it was
that the Cor. Secy of each Dist
solicit a space in the columns
of the local newspapers for the
publication of the work of the
& perhaps some uninteresting items
may read & enter into our work
Our good Advocate comes to us
a bright messenger teeming
with Mission news from all
over the world while we have
a mission field. We wish the
Advocate could be placed
in the homes of every member

M. D. Dunn

Sec. Report 1896

We have the leaflets also
letter from our Dist. Sec. and
and a circular letter
one of our own Missionaries
Read. In the minutes of

Annual Board - each have to
requested to write to some
of the Missionaries on the field
& read such letters at the
monthly meetings. Now we
have letters from Missionaries
published in every Advocate - or
if these letters can be read without
taking our Missionaries time
extra writing, as we know their
time is fully occupied
in their labors. They will then
be glad. I will read something
for the very Sept. Report as it cannot
be published for fifteen. We must
read as much and carefully
as we can for the Lord
and for this love must know
from God only by earnest faith
& prayer & Meditation &
that we may for that the Holiness of
Heart which is to be

Ann. Report: 1896

There no no officials here
to report. Nor per in the last
Advocate, the departure of our
four new missionaries to
China - Miss Margaret Park
Miss Saunders, Miss Mattie
& Miss Everett sailed from
San Francisco on the 26th of
Aug. to reinforce our mission
work in China - Miss Carrie
Park reached Canada the 2nd
a most efficient aid to
Holding at the Dominion
annual Prayer will be
there with Miss
they make new friends
strange land to which
hearts are leading them
four years ago that our
work worlds. a

responded. Here Bro I pond
out, pend me —

M. D. Dunn
Cor. Sec

Dec. Report 1896

We have a circular letter
from our Conf Sec: Mrs Dean
enclosing one from our Vice
President Mrs Maria Layng Gibson.
It says that if each Auxiliary
Society will pay $1.88 and each
Juvenile Society pay .75 that
all are requested to pay these
sums before next Conference
as we expect according to what
was presented at the last
meeting to meet during the
Conference with future visits
to be paid to Trustees to see
that B. Wilson's [illegible]

we did not see our Dist Sec
Mrs C. C. Jones - only a few
knew she came to Conference
She was here one day only -
Miss Stone asked me to
write to the New Orleans
Advocate something of our
Aux, and I promised to do
my best. I have some
leaflets left over but have
not received those Mrs Gibson
mentions "Christmas for
Christ" - The Annual Conf -
has come and gone - The
memory of it will linger with
us. Like a sweet perfume
and I feel it has done much
good. One thing it has made
our children to say with
one voice. "I am so glad I
am a Methodist" and
another child asked "if all
the Methodist ministers have

United States mail per Lieut. Wilds.
The missionary sermon by Rev.
Dr. Lambuth was forcible and
strong.—

M. D. Dunn
Cor. Sec.

Jan. 1897
No report.

Feb. 1897

We have letters from Mrs
Jones Dist. Sec and Mrs
Pk. H. Lipscomb, also a
postal from Mrs Lipscomb.

M. D. Dunn.

March report 1897
Letter from Mrs Jones to read
Leaflets for distribution. Let
the most prominent receive
Much careful & prayerful
[illegible]

April Report 1897

April with its showers and sunshine has come and we feel that we are peculiarly blessed that we have been spared an overflow so much greater than the one we have had. But we trust in His promise to give "Unto him that is athirst of the fountain of the water of life freely." Though the days do get cold I pitch my tent and this mighty water that is overflowing doth us, We can hear "A voice from Heaven as the voice of a great thunder." I have the leaflets for distribution, & a postal from Mrs Dean to read.

Respectfully submitted

M. D. Dean

Cor. Sec.

March Report 1897

Letter read from Mrs. Rozell of Holly Springs. They extend to us sympathy & greeting & suggest that as the flood is on us & that it may be some time before we recover from the effects of it, that we let Holly Springs entertain the M. F. M. Society in June. I answered this letter at once thanking the M. F. M. S. of Holly Springs for their sympathy & told them that by request of our President I had already written to Mrs. Margrove that we could not be able to entertain the Conf. Extract Wrote to Greenville Miss. Jones that we exceedingly regretted having to give up the pleasure of Mrs. Rozell's letter to Mrs. Margrove enclosed in ours

June Report 1897

Sickness will prevent my presence at the meeting - sent in a short report -

M. D. Dyson

July 1897

As official business to report I have the leaflets for distribution I hope a profitable report to the Board. To be read by Miss Trigg - who will attend the meeting & represent the work although the pecuniary expenses - We keep a regular register of all applicants so we always have them - Mrs Wilkinson's - We have done what we could & leave the rest with them - Mrs Wilkinson

all things well?

Report submitted

M. D. Dunn, Cor. Sec.

Aug. Report 1897

We have the leaflets for distribution. This is our official business to report.

M. D. Dunn

Sept. 1897

Requested at last meeting to write to Mrs. Jones I did so and am hoping for an answer before we meet. Rec'd leaflets for distribution. Have distributed. Also rec'd 3 copies of minutes for Convention.

M. D. Dunn

Cor. Sec.

Oct. Report 1897

Received a postal from Mrs Jones in regard to the red furnished by the young ladies Society as the district rep. gives it for the young ladies I sent it to their Society and it was read —

Nov. Report 1897

Two letters and a postal from our Dist. Sec — Leaflets for distribution — Let each one of us read carefully & thoughtfully this leaflet the Master bids unto Himself and may we be fired with zeal & love our fellow men to praise others — Oh! may we have the determination to tell sinners of a Saviour our Saviour & his

Report for Dec. 1897

We have a letter from our
Corpt. Sec. Mrs H. M. McIntosh
about the leaflets for distri-
bution. This is my last
report for this fork which
was commenced by our beloved
Sister S. Myra Smith Feb 24th
1879 - just eighteen years ago
We must have wisdom
& purposes to advocate I
wish to ask if there should not
be an explanation sent to Mrs.
McIntosh about the pickaninny
& note from Miss Emf. at the
Bible Training School - Expecting
that this New Year will bring
us more members & work at
Evangelistic meetings in our
Branches.
Our Conference